

OVERVIEW OF THE ORAL  
PERFORMANCE EXAMINATION  
FOR PROSPECTIVE COURT INTERPRETERS

**Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification**  
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## **1. Introduction**

This document has been prepared to help persons aspiring to become approved court interpreters understand what the oral examination measures, how it is administered and scored, and how to prepare for taking the examination. Each examinee should study this overview thoroughly in order to be more fully prepared for the oral performance examination.

The oral examination is only one part of the process for becoming an approved or certified court interpreter. There may be other requirements you will need to fulfill before your state considers you eligible to participate in this examination. Passing this test will demonstrate that you are considered minimally competent to interpret in your state's court system. Passing scores on this examination may or may not be recognized by other states' court systems.

## **2. Background**

Court interpreting is a sophisticated and demanding profession that requires much more than being bilingual. One must possess high levels of knowledge and fluency in English and the non-English language, a level generally equivalent to that of an educated native speaker of the language. Court interpreters must also possess specialized cognitive and motor skills, have a firm understanding of court procedure and basic justice system concepts and terminology, and be thoroughly familiar with requirements of the Code of Professional Responsibility for Interpreters in the Judiciary.

Court interpreters play a vital role in court proceedings that involve non-English speaking individuals as litigants or witnesses. The Code of Professional Conduct for Court Interpreters in your state describes the expectations of the judiciary with respect to what court interpreters must know and be able to do during interpreted proceedings.

It is important that judges have timely access to appropriately qualified interpreters to assist them in conducting court proceedings involving individuals who do not speak English, or who have a limited ability to speak English. The objectives of the Court Interpreter Testing and Certification Program, therefore, are:

- To identify individuals who possess the required knowledge and skills; and,
- To expand the pool of qualified interpreters available to assist the court in the conduct of interpreted proceedings.

## **3. Exam objectives, design, and structure**

Oral performance examinations are tests designed to determine whether candidates possess the minimum levels of language knowledge and interpreting skills required to perform competently during court proceedings. The tests are substantially similar in structure and content to tests that have been developed by the federal courts. The tests are designed and developed by consultants who have extensive knowledge of courts and court proceedings, the job requirements for court interpreters, and/or advanced training or high levels of fluency in English and the non-English language. These experts may include federally certified court interpreters, judges and lawyers, scholars, and/or legal professionals.

#### **4. What does the exam measure?**

The test measures language knowledge and fluency in both languages and the ability to successfully render meaning from target to source language in each of the three modes of interpreting that are required of court interpreters. The three modes of interpreting include:

- Simultaneous interpreting;
- Consecutive interpreting;
- Sight translation of documents.

In short, the test measures what a court interpreter should and must be able to do to meet minimum professional requirements.<sup>1</sup>

In all three modes of interpreting the interpreter must demonstrate the following abilities:

- Ability to speak the non-English language and English fluently and without hesitation;
- Ability to transfer all meaning faithfully from the source language to the target language while interpreting in both the consecutive and simultaneous modes, and while sight translating documents (sometimes called sight interpreting);
- Ability to pronounce the non-English language and English in a way that does not systematically interfere with meaning and understanding.

#### **5. What is the structure of the exam?**

The entire exam consists of four parts. All four parts are based on actual transcripts or other court documents and simulate in many respects, actual court interpreting. The four parts of the exam are:

- ⊕ Sight translation of a document written in English interpreted orally into the non-English language
- ⊕ Sight translation of a document written in the non-English language interpreted into oral English
- ⊕ Consecutive interpreting from English into the non-English language and from the non-English language into English
- ⊕ Simultaneous interpreting from English into the non-English language

##### **5.1 Sight translation: English to non-English language**

This part of the test simulates an interpreter reading an English document aloud to a non-English-speaking person. The document is about 225 words in length. After instructions are given, the examinee is allowed six minutes to complete this portion of the exam.

##### **5.2 Sight translation: non-English language to English**

This part of the test simulates an interpreter reading a non-English language document aloud to an English speaking person. This document is also about 225 words in length. After instructions are given, the examinee is allowed six minutes to complete this portion of the exam.

<sup>1</sup>See for example, William E. Hewitt, Court Interpretation: Model Guidelines for Policy and Practice in the State Courts (National Center For State Courts, 1995), Chapter 3, "Job Analysis and Position Descriptions for Professional Court Interpreters." Available online: [http://www.ncsconline.org/wc/publications/res\\_CtInte\\_Pub.pdf](http://www.ncsconline.org/wc/publications/res_CtInte_Pub.pdf)

### **5.3 Consecutive interpreting**

This is the appropriate form of interpreting for non-English speaking witnesses, and other question and answer situations involving non-English speaking persons. During this portion of the test, the interpreter interprets English language questions (segments) into the foreign language and foreign language answers (segments) into English. Although the consecutive portion of the examination usually follows the format of “question – answer – question – answer,” there may be times when the cadence changes.

The examinee may ask to have two of the test segments repeated. The consecutive portion is administered by having a test proctor play the recorded courtroom simulation on a CD player.

### **5.4 Simultaneous interpreting**

Simultaneous interpreting is the appropriate mode of interpreting for many situations interpreters encounter in the courtroom, for example, interpreting for defendants during procedural hearings and trials. This part of the exam consists of a CD recording of a simulated attorney’s opening or closing statement to a judge or jury. It is approximately 800 to 850 words in length, is recorded at an approximate speed of 120 words per minute, and is about seven minutes long. One hundred and twenty words per minute is much slower than most ordinary courtroom speech. Most of the passage is monologue speech by one voice, representing an attorney. A brief section of colloquy by voices representing the judge, other attorneys, or a witness may be included in addition to the monologue. During this portion of the exam, the examinee listens to the prerecorded English passage through earphones and, while listening, interprets aloud into the non-English language. The candidate’s interpretation is recorded on a digital recorder for later review and scoring by the test examiners. This part of the examination takes approximately ten minutes, including instructions and preparation.

## **6. Test rating and scoring**

Each exam will be assessed in two ways: 1) by the number of scoring units interpreted correctly and 2) by an overall non scoring-unit evaluation.

### **6.1 Scoring units**

Scoring units are particular words and phrases that are selected to represent various features of language that interpreters encounter in their work, and that they must render accurately and completely, without altering the meaning or style of speech. The examiners determine whether those scoring units are interpreted correctly or incorrectly. When interpreting into the non-English language, the examiners will consider correct any rendering that would be acceptable in any appropriate spoken variety of the non-English language.

It is important for examinees to understand that when the test is prepared, test reviewers try to make sure that the test does not include words or phrases that are used in a way that is peculiar to a particular country or region.

The types of scoring units that are scattered throughout the test include the following:

- Grammar--words or phrases that might be interpreted incorrectly due to an inadequate command of grammar

- False cognates—words that sound or look alike in both languages, but that have different meanings
- General vocabulary—a range of nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.
- Technical vocabulary—special terminology frequently encountered in court contexts, such as common legal terms
- Idioms and expressions—words or phrases in the source language which will usually result in lost meaning or nonsense if they are interpreted word-for-word into the target language
- Numbers, names, dates—these must be accurately preserved during the interpretation
- Modifiers, emphasis—adjective, adverbs, exclamations, etc. in the source language that must be accurately preserved in the target language
- Register/style—words or phrases characteristic of a style of speech (formal, casual, informal) that must be preserved in the interpretation, for example, “yeah” and “yes” mean the same, but make a different impression on the listener
- Position and special function—words or phrases that might be overlooked or left out because of their position in the sentence, such as embedded phrases or tag-ons, or because they are “fillers,” such as false starts, stalls, etc., and
- Slang/Colloquialisms—words or phrases that are slang or colloquial language.

#### **6.1.1 How many scoring units must a candidate get right to pass the exam?**

Each portion of the exam has a fixed number of scoring units. There are 75 scoring units in the simultaneous, 75 or 90 units in the consecutive (depending upon what version of a test is used), and 25 units in each of the sights, for a total of 50 units that are used to calculate the score for the sight translation portion of the exam. The candidate must score at least a 70% on each of the three scorable parts of the test in order to pass.

#### **6.1.2 How do the test raters (examiners) determine if a scoring unit is rated “correct” or “incorrect?”**

Each candidate’s test is reviewed by two raters. The raters independently score each scoring unit, and then compare their scores. When a scoring unit is omitted or rendered incorrectly, the raters will place an “X” over that scoring unit (for example, if the scoring unit is June 16, 2004 and the examinee said June 15, 2004, that scoring unit will be marked as “incorrect”). When there is disagreement between the raters about the interpretation of a scoring unit, the raters consult a scoring dictionary. The scoring dictionary includes a compilation of interpretations for that scoring unit that have been deemed “acceptable” or “unacceptable” by other teams of raters in the past. If the scoring dictionary does not adequately address the disagreement, the raters will turn to reputable bilingual dictionaries and other resources to see if the interpretation would be acceptable in any country where the language is spoken. When there is disagreement that cannot be resolved through discussion or by consulting the scoring dictionary or published resources, a third opinion may be sought. The benefit of any doubt always goes to the candidate. In other words, if after discussion and research, just one rater believes a scoring unit is interpreted correctly, the unit is marked as “correct”.

Once the raters have rated and discussed an examination, they count the number of incorrect scoring units and subtract that sum from the total number of scoring units in that

section of the test. The result is the total number of correct scoring units. The total number of correct scoring units and that number, expressed as a percentage, is reported to the examinee. For example, if a candidate had 15 scoring units out of a possible of 75 marked as “incorrect,” that number would be subtracted from the total number of scoring units leaving 60 scoring units as “correct.” The report to the examinee would illustrate 60 correct scoring units, and the percentage score (in this example, 60 divided by 75, or 80%).

## **6.2 Non-scoring unit evaluation**

In addition to the evaluation of a candidate’s scoring unit assessment, each section of the exam is further evaluated in a general way by the test raters for consistency in interpreting and language skills. This is a structured assessment of interpreting and language skills that may not be captured within the framework of the scoring unit assessment. It will be used to evaluate any consistently repeated mistakes, difficulty understanding a candidate due to speech habits or accent, and significant changes in meaning in non-scoring unit phrases of the exam. For example, on rare occasions, an examinee may “hit” the correct interpretation of scoring units enough times to achieve the minimum acceptable score in an exam section (70% or better), while routinely misinterpreting the entire unit of meaning within which the scoring unit has occurred. Examinees may also manage to correctly interpret many keywords, but frequently embellish the text or “make-up” words. These are serious breaches of professional conduct and may result in an unacceptable rating on that dimension of the evaluation. The non-keyword (non-scoring unit) evaluation functions as a corrective measure of the quantitative performance criteria associated with the point score earned through interpretation of the scoring units.

Using this evaluation, the test raters will assign one of three values to the candidate’s performance on each of three dimensions—English Language Skills, Foreign Language Skills and Interpreting Skills. The values are Acceptable, Borderline, and Unacceptable.

Assignment of an Acceptable score occurs when the raters believe that the examinee’s overall performance is competent or better. In such circumstances the scoring unit scoring will determine whether the examinee achieves the “pass” or “does not pass” status on the exam.

A Borderline classification is an indication to the examinee that his/her performance on the exam demonstrated weaknesses that concerned the raters. This rating does not influence the objective (scoring unit) score, so a candidate will not fail if a borderline rating is received and the candidate passes on the point score.

Examiners will assign an Unacceptable rating to performances that clearly do not meet minimum standards for court interpreting. Usually, Unacceptable ratings are matched by scoring unit scores that do not meet the minimum standards for passing the test. However, if an Unacceptable rating is given on a dimension of the non-keyword scoring system, it forces the assignment of a “fail” status, even if the point score is in the passing range. The procedure followed in such cases is that if both raters agree on an Unacceptable rating for any of the three categories, and the candidate’s overall scoring unit score would otherwise entitle the candidate to pass the test, then the candidate’s examination will automatically be referred to a second rating team. If the second rating team agrees with the Unacceptable rating, then the candidate will not qualify for a “pass” status on the exam,

regardless of the score on the scoring unit assessment, and the results report will be returned with a “does not pass” classification.

## **7 Procedural and Mechanical Aspects of the Exam**

### **7.1 Application**

Candidates who have complied with all the state requirements can apply to take the test and pay any required registration fee (or comply with any other state requirements). This is done well in advance of the test day. If you have already applied to take the test and paid the fee (if applicable), you will receive notice from the MN Court Interpreter Program office at least 2 weeks prior to the test telling you of the testing location, test date, and specific time of your appointment. To take the test, you must show up on time and be prepared to confirm your registration information and your identity with photo identification that matches your registration form. If you do not have a photo identification, you should make advance arrangements with the test coordinator from whom you received your registration form to agree on some other form of acceptable positive identification.

### **7.2 Exam Day**

As noted above, you must appear on time at the test site with your identification. There will be a registration clerk or test proctor waiting to confirm your identity and your appointment. Please report to the clerk or proctor as soon as you arrive. After confirming your registration and completing the paperwork required to process your exam, you will be asked to take a seat in a waiting area until a test administrator calls your name. Examinees will be taken to the test room in the order they arrive. Appointments are generally made on a staggered schedule to limit the total sign in, waiting, and test time to no more than 90 minutes.

When your name is called you will be escorted to the test room by a proctor. You will not be allowed to bring any purses, handbags, or other similar personal belongings that have not been opened and examined into the test room. Tape recorders or any other mechanical devices will not be allowed inside the test room. After you are seated, the proctor will give you further detailed instructions before the exam begins. You should behave as you would if you were working in court.

## **8. What will the examination room look like?**

The exam is normally given in a room such as a courtroom, a jury room, or a conference room. Only you and the test administrator(s) or proctor(s) will be present in the room during the exam. Your consent is required for observers to be present.

The administrator/proctor will have a list of individuals to be tested that day and a “script” that he or she will follow to read the instructions. All examinees are given exactly the same instructions. At your seat, there will be a water pitcher, paper cups, a cup of water poured for you, a note pad, and pencils and pens for you to take notes if you wish. On the table, there will be one Compact Disk player and a digital recorder. The digital recorder will record your test and will be turned on as soon as you enter the room. The CD player will be used to play the pre-recorded simultaneous and consecutive portions of the test.

## **9. What happens once I'm in the examination room?**

The following descriptions apply to the specific parts of the exam.

### **9.1 Sight:**

First, the test administrator will hand you a document, written in English, which you must interpret into the foreign language. After that exercise is completed, the test administrator will hand you a second document, written in the foreign language, which you will interpret into English. You will be given six minutes to read and interpret each document. The administrator will inform you that you have two minutes to read the document to yourself to gain a perspective of the contents and the overall meaning. Although you can begin your interpretation at any time, you are encouraged to use that time to familiarize yourself with the document and take notes if it will help you in your delivery. If you haven't begun to interpret the contents after two minutes, the test administrator will tell you that "you should begin." At that point, you have four minutes remaining to orally translate the document. This procedure is identical for both documents. The goal is to render an accurate rendition of the document in a fluid, smooth manner, avoiding hesitations, false starts, and constant repeats of passages that detract from the listener's ability to comprehend the message.

### **9.2 Consecutive:**

The consecutive portion of the exam will be played on a Compact Disk player. The test administrator will play a segment of the test and then pause the machine. At the pause, you will interpret what was said into the other language. For example if the segment represents an attorney asking a question in English, at the pause, you will interpret that question into the foreign language. The administrator will then play the next segment and pause. Again, you will interpret what was said into the other language. For example, if the segment is the witness answering in the foreign language, at the pause, you will interpret that answer into English.

You will be allowed to ask for two repetitions during the consecutive portion of the exam. The segments will vary in length from one word to over forty words. You may not ask for a part of a segment to be repeated or for a segment to be split into two separate utterances. If you ask for a repetition, the whole segment will be repeated for you (this can only occur twice during this portion of the exam). You may not ask for clarification of any particular word or phrase. You are encouraged to take notes to assist your memory. It is in your best interest to keep up with the pace of the segments since you will be allowed between 22 and 31 minutes depending on the language to complete this portion of the exam. If you take long, detailed notes, try to write everything that was said before you begin your interpretation, or if you deliver more than one rendition of your interpretation of utterances, you are likely to run out of time. If you run out of time, all of the scoring units from the point where you ran out of time to the end of the consecutive portion will be counted as incorrect.

### **9.3 Simultaneous:**

The simultaneous passage has been pre-recorded on a CD. After a brief introduction by the test proctor, you will put on a set of earphones. You will hear a brief introductory

message on the CD before the simultaneous portion begins. As you listen to the introduction, you will have the chance to make sure the earphones fit comfortably and to adjust the volume. Then, when the test begins you will interpret out loud and simultaneously everything that is said into the non-English language. You may sit or stand during the test. However, if you choose to stand, you should speak loudly and clearly so that your interpretation is recorded adequately, and bear in mind that your movement will be restricted by the length of the earphone wires. Once the simultaneous portion of the exam begins, you are not permitted to stop the exam. If you stop during the simultaneous portion, that will terminate the exam. At that point, all scoring units that follow will be counted as wrong. Once the simultaneous portion of the test is over, you will be permitted to take off the earphones.

#### **10. After the exam**

After the exam you will be asked to leave the testing area without returning to the waiting area. You are not allowed to discuss the exam with any other candidates. One of the sign-in requirements is that you sign an oath, promising not to divulge any information about specific language or test items to any other person after you complete the examination.

#### **11. Notification of exam results**

You will be notified by mail of your exam results. The exam administrator or proctor will give you an idea of how much time will expire between the time you take the test and the time you will receive the results. Your test recordings, test scores, and test-rating sheet will be confidential. Only the test administrators, test raters, and staff at the National Center for State Courts will have access to these materials. The summary results – whether you pass or do not pass the test – are matters of public record and may be reported in response to any inquiry. The details about your scores may be provided to an official representative of another Consortium member state upon request, and may be provided to others if you submit a written request for that information to be released.

#### **12. Who scores the exam?**

In most states, the exam is scored by teams of two interpreters who have themselves taken and passed a similar certification test, or, in the case of newly developed examinations, are academic experts who have participated in the development of a test and who have been trained in the theory and practice of scoring Consortium examinations. Raters receive specific training and usually have experience in test administration and test scoring. All members of the teams are evaluated carefully to assure that they follow the testing standards established for the examination process.

#### **13. Suggested “do's and don'ts” during the examination**

There are several tips that will be helpful to you if you keep them in mind while you are taking the examination. Please study the following suggestions carefully.

##### **13.1 DO.....**

- Perform throughout all parts of the oral exam as though you were interpreting in a courtroom. The only times you should go out of this role is between exam sections.
- Concentrate on the source language and your rendition as you go through the various parts of the test.
- Try to interpret any words or phrases that may be unfamiliar to you, as long as you can make an educated guess about the meaning from the context given to you in the passage.
- Stick with it in the simultaneous. If you find yourself getting frustrated, or feeling that you are unable to keep up, pause for a second or two to regain your composure and then keep trying! (Remember that you cannot ask the proctor to stop the exam and then start over.)
- During the consecutive portion, use the same grammar "person" that is employed by a speaker. For example, if the witness says in the foreign language the equivalent of "My name is Teresita Salazar," the proper interpretation into English would be, "My name is Teresita Salazar," NOT, "She says her name is Teresita Salazar."
- Conserve the intent, tone, and language level of the source messages you interpret. If you encounter any impolite words or phrases, slang, or obscene language, interpret them as closely as possible into the target language just as they sound in the source language. Do not attempt to clean up or change the language of any speaker.

### **13.2 DON'T.....**

- Don't guess wildly the meaning of a word or phrase that you don't know.
- Don't allow yourself to get frustrated when you don't know how to interpret a word or phrase. Skip it and keep going.
- Don't give a string of synonyms for a given word or several interpretations for a particular phrase. If you do this, only the last synonym or phrase you render will be graded, even if you said it correctly on the first try.

## Appendix 1

### SUGGESTIONS FOR PREPARING FOR THE TEST<sup>2</sup>

#### **Sight Translations:**

Take any written materials (for example, newspaper and magazine articles, letters, books, birth certificates, etc.) and, speaking into a tape recorder, perform sight translations. Evaluate your rendition against the source material. Practice on a variety of subjects and vary the type of material that you use. Continue practicing until you are able to comfortably translate at least 225 words accurately within a six-minute time frame.

#### **Consecutive Interpretation:**

Practice your ability to repeat sentences and paragraphs of varying lengths, from one to fifty words. You are likely to find a number of sources for practice materials. For example, your local court reporter's office may be willing to let you have draft copies of actual transcripts, or you may find practice materials on the World Wide Web. If necessary, you can ask friends and family members to create samples of "question and answer" formatted transcripts. Say a segment aloud in the source language (or have a friend or family member read the segment out loud for you), then interpret that segment into the target language. Be sure to vary the lengths of the utterances and practice until you are able, with the use of notes if you are trained in note taking skills, to interpret long passages.

For many interpreters, note taking is extremely beneficial in all modes of interpretation, but especially in the consecutive mode. If you find that you benefit from note taking, develop an efficient note taking system in order to remember relevant names, dates, places, and figures. It is often essential to develop this skill under the direction of an experienced interpreter or teacher. However, the skill you develop will be your own personal method of note taking. Notes might be recorded in the form of simple outlines, charges, diagrams, or graphs. Listing information in the form of a diagram might be helpful while interpreting at a trial during which a particular scenario is repeatedly mentioned. An effective note taking system allows you to concentrate on the ideas and concepts contained in the message, not on taking the notes. It is important to adopt a strategy or strategies that work best for you. Attend as many different kinds of court proceedings as possible. As you listen, practice taking notes that highlight actions, specific information (dates, names, etc.) and legal concepts. Develop your own symbols for the court, the district attorney, the public defender, etc.

Practice consecutive interpretation until you are able to accurately interpret oral passages that are 850 to 900 words in length, with segments of varying lengths, within a 20- to 22-minute time frame.

<sup>2</sup> Most of the information in this section is adapted from *FUNDAMENTALS OF COURT INTERPRETATION: THEORY, POLICY, AND PRACTICE* by Roseann Duenas Gonzalez, Victoria Vasquez, and Holly Mikkelson. It is available from Carolina Academic Press, 700 Kent Street, Durham, NC 27701; 919-489-7486, Fax 919-493-5668.

## **Simultaneous**

Before the exam, practice your ability to listen through earphones and interpret out loud as you listen. Practicing silently is not as effective as practicing out loud. Being very comfortable with earphones and listening to a reader while interpreting out loud is important.

You should practice in front of other people so that you become comfortable with someone else being in the room, listening to your interpretation. It doesn't matter if the other person is bilingual or not. The goal is to become accustomed to having someone else listening.

Attend as many different kinds of court proceedings as possible. While you listen, render them silently to yourself simultaneously with the speaker. When you run into a word or phrase that you cannot interpret, make a note of it. When you return home, look up those words and phrases to determine their meaning and the appropriate interpretation of them.

Use television and radio broadcasts as interpreting materials. Interpret them aloud while you are driving or performing another activity simultaneously.

Practice will help you avoid being startled or "paralyzed" by what you don't know or a word you cannot remember. If you become "paralyzed" during the simultaneous portion of the exam, you will miss much of the incoming message.

## **Shadowing**

Shadowing is a basic exercise that will help you strengthen your simultaneous skills. It familiarizes the interpreter with performing two tasks simultaneously.

*To practice:*

1. Have someone record varied paragraph-length passages in English and in the non-English language into a tape recorder.
2. Listen to a passage. Then play it again and repeat everything you hear in the same language, staying as close to the speaker as possible.
3. Listen to the passage again, repeating it in the source language. When you reach a point where this exercise is somewhat "easy" for you, increase your capacity by repeating the exercise and writing the numbers 1 through 100 at the same time.

When that becomes "easy" for you, repeat the exercises and simultaneously write the numbers 100 to 1 backwards. With progress, complete the following exercises:

- Repeat the exercise and simultaneously write 1-100 by 5's.
- Repeat the exercise and simultaneously write 1-100 by 3's.
- Repeat the exercise and simultaneously write out a poem you know from memory.
- Repeat the exercise and simultaneously write anything committed to memory such as the Pledge of Allegiance or the Preamble to the Constitution, or the names and telephone numbers of your family and friends.

These techniques are excellent for stretching your ability to multi-task. Multi-tasking is an essential part of interpreting. Repeating these exercises will essentially provide your brain with a "workout."

### **Other exercises:**

Since effective court interpreting requires accuracy and speed, it is essential that you enhance your listening and concentration capabilities.

Listening: Practice your ability to listen through earphones and other mechanical devices.

Listening: Listen carefully to the meaning and concept of the communication rather than the separate words. You can practice critical listening anywhere at anytime.

Concentration: Learn to concentrate on what the person for whom you are interpreting is communicating. Concentrate only on the actual communication without being distracted by external factors such as physical appearance, gestures, etc. Accurate interpretation relies on how well the interpreter understands a message.

Understanding a message requires intellectual listening, that is, listening for ideas. An interpreter must listen to a message and simultaneously classify the information in the message into a hierarchy. An interpreter makes instantaneous decisions about which ideas are central and which are supporting or minor. The following is an exercise that may help build this skill:

- Have someone record several passages of approximately 15 words in English.
- Choose texts representing a variety of areas (a newspaper report about a local crime, a scientific report of the results of research, a passage from a book, etc.).
- Listen to each passage without taking notes. Turn off the recorder. Write down the main idea of the passage. (For example: "Language interpreting performance tests are oral tests designed to determine whether candidates possess the minimum levels of language knowledge and interpreting skills required to perform competently during court proceedings." Main idea of the passage: oral interpreting tests determine if one has the minimal level of skill required to interpret in the courts.)
- Continue this procedure with all the passages.
- Then listen to each passage again, confirming that the main idea you recorded was, indeed, the main idea of the passage.
- Listen to the passage again.
- Turn off the recorder.
- Note additional specific information that supports the main idea you had originally taken down. (For example: performance exams are oral tests that determine if one has the language knowledge and interpreting skills required to interpret in the courts.)
- Continue the procedure, taking notes and adding to the information until you have written a complete summary for each passage.

You should practice these exercises with another person or a small group of people in order to receive immediate and constant feedback. Practicing with others is a great way to increase your vocabulary and to be aware when more than one interpretation is accurate and acceptable. All of the exercises mentioned in this section and those that are suggested to you at training sessions are more beneficial when performed interactively.

## Appendix 2

### ENGLISH SLANG AND IDIOMS REFERENCES

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#### Online Slang Dictionaries

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- Commonly-Used American Slang  
<http://www.manythings.org/slang/>
- Cool Western Slang  
[http://www.bibble.org/western\\_slang.html](http://www.bibble.org/western_slang.html)
- Gay Slang Dictionary  
<http://www.hurricane.net/~wizard/19a.html>
- Online Dictionary of Street Drug Slang  
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[http://members.tripod.com/~mara\\_juarez/slang.htm](http://members.tripod.com/~mara_juarez/slang.htm)
- Vox Dictionary of Contemporary Slang  
<http://www.lexscripta.com/desktop/dictionaries/slang.html>

## **SOME ESSENTIAL DICTIONARIES AND OTHER REFERENCE MATERIALS FOR COURT INTERPRETERS**

### **English monolingual dictionaries**

American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition

Format: Hardcover, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., 2116pp.

ISBN: 035825172

Publisher: Houghton Mifflin Company

Pub. Date: September 2000

Edition Desc: 4<sup>th</sup>

Random House Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

Format: Hardcover, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 2256pp.

ISBN: 0375425667

Publisher: Random House Information Group

Pub. Date: September 2001

Edition Desc: 2<sup>nd</sup>

Black's Law Dictionary (American and English Jurisprudence)

Format: Textbook Hardcover, 7<sup>th</sup> ed., 1776pp.

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Publisher: West Group

Pub. Date: August 1999

### **Dictionaries for languages other than English**

#### **ARABIC**

Al Mawrid (English-Arabic/Arabic-English dictionary)

Format: Hardcover, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 2376pp.

ASIN: 1894412974

Publisher: Dar El Ilm Lilmalayin

Pub. Date: March 1998

Al Mawrid 2002: A Modern English-Arabic Dictionary

Format: Hardcover

ISBN: 9953900426

Publisher: Librarie Du Moyen-Orient

Pub. Date: 2001

Arabic-English Faruqi's Law Dictionary

Format: Hardcover, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 380pp.

ISBN: 0884310728

Publisher: I B D Ltd

Pub. Date: December 1986

(This dictionary is also available in English-Arabic)

## **CHINESE**

Chinese-English Dictionary

Format: Hardcover, 1401pp.

ISBN: 962-04-0398-3

Pub. Date: 1991

English-Chinese Dictionary

Format: Hardcover, 1769pp.

ISBN: 962-04-0201-4

Pub. Date: 1991

Chinese-English New Practical Dictionary

Format: Paperback, 1418pp.

ISBN: 0-88431-193-7

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Chinese-English (Mandarin) Dictionary

Format: Hardcover, 660pp.

ISBN: 0-88431-261-5

Pub. Date: 1967

English-Chinese Glossary of American Criminal Law

Format: Paperback, 246pp.

ISBN: 0-88727-111-1

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English-Cantonese Glossary

Format: Looseleaf

ISBN: N/A

Publisher: ACEBO

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Glossary of Selected Legal Terms English-Cantonese

Office of the Administrator of the Courts, State of Washington

## **FRENCH**

Dictionnaire Encyclopedique, 2 vols

Format: Hardcover, 2124 pp.

ISBN: 2-03-301806-1

Pub. Date: 1994

Le Nouveau Petit Robert: Dictionnaire De La Langue Francaise

Format: Hardcover

ISBN: 2850368261

Publisher: Le Robert

Pub. Date: 2002

Harper Collins Robert French Unabridged Dictionary

Format: Hardcover, 6<sup>th</sup> ed., 2142 pp.  
ISBN: 0060084502  
Publisher: Harper Resource  
Pub. Date: 2002

English-French Lexicon of Legal Terms  
ISBN: 928712313-6

### **GREEK**

Greek-English Dictionary, 2 vols  
Format: Hardcover, 1318 pp.  
ISBN: 0-88431-922-9  
Pub. Date: 1961

English-Greek Dictionary  
Format: Hardcover, 1102 pp.  
ISBN: 0-88431-125-2  
Pub. Date: 1961

### **HAITIAN CREOLE**

Haitian Creole-English-French Dictionary  
Deslan Rincher & Associates  
22-11 Church Ave  
Brooklyn, NY 11226  
(718) 693-0461

Haitian Creole-English-French Dictionary  
1981, Bloomington Indiana-Creole Institute  
Haitiana Publications

170-08 Hillside Ave.  
Jamaica, NY 11432  
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Haitian Creole-English Dictionary  
Targetej, Dunwoody Press  
ISBN 0-93174575-6

### **ITALIAN**

Italian Encyclopedia Universal Dictionary  
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ISBN: 88-7166-174-5

Italian-English English-Italian Dictionary (Sansoni)  
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English-Italian Law Dictionary  
ISBN: 88-1400316-5  
Pub. Date: 1994

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ISBN: 88-1405001-5  
Pub. Date: 1996

### **KOREAN**

Korean-English Dictionary  
Format: Flex, 2182 pp.  
ISBN: 89-387-04020-5

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English-Korean Dictionary  
Format: Flex; 2687 pp.  
ISBN: 89-387-0401-7  
Publisher: Minjung  
Pub. Date: 1994  
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Format: Looseleaf  
ISBN: N/A  
Publisher: ACEBO  
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## **POLISH**

The Great Polish/English Dictionary (2 Volume set)  
Format: Hardcover; 1728 pp.  
ISBN: 83-214-0956-3  
Pub. Date: 1992  
The Great English/Polish Dictionary  
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Polish/English Dictionary of Legal Terms  
ISBN: H3-04-01897-7  
English/Polish Dictionary of Legal and Economic Terms  
Format: Hardcover; 724 pp.  
ISBN: 83-214-0533-9  
Pub. Date: 1991  
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ISBN: 83-85330-30-5  
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ISBN: 83-9004443-3-1

## **PORTUGUESE**

Portuguese Dictionary-Novo  
ISBN: 85-209-0411-4  
Pequeno Dicionário Enciclopédico Koogan Larousse  
Editoria Larousse do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro  
Imported Books. P.O. Box 4414, Dallas Texas  
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Dictionary Portuguese-English (2 volumes)  
Format: Hardcover; 1328 pp.  
ISBN: 85-06-01598-7  
English-Portuguese Dictionary  
Format: Hardcover; 1151 pp.  
ISBN: 85-06-01599-5  
Dicionário Jurídico, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition  
Maria Chaves de Mello. Rio de Janeiro: Barrister's Editors, 1987

Noronha's Legal Dictionary  
Durval de Noronha Goyos, Jr.  
Sao Paulo: Editora Observador Legal, 1993

## **RUSSIAN**

Russian Encyclopedic Dictionary  
Format: Hardcover; 1632 pp.  
ISBN: 5-85270-001-0

English-Russian Dictionary 2 Volumes  
Format: Hardcover; 2108 pp.  
ISBN: 0-88431-168-6  
Pub. Date: 1988

Russian-English Translator's Dictionary  
Format: Hardcover; 735 pp.  
ISBN: 0-471-93316-3  
Pub. Date: 1991

Russian-English Legal Dictionary  
ISBN: 5-88746-004-0

English-Russian Dictionary of American Criminal Law  
ISBN: 0-313-30455-6  
Available from Greenwood Publishing Group  
P.O. Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881-5007

## **SPANISH**

Diccionario de la Lengua Española  
ISBN: 84-239-4399-2  
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Larousse Gran Diccionario  
Español-Ingles/Ingles-Español  
ISBN: 970-607-023-0

Simon and Schuster International Dictionary  
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ISBN: 0-671-21507-8 plain edition  
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Unabridged Spanish Dictionary  
Harper Collins

Diccionario Jurídico Español-Inglés  
Guillermo Cabanellas de las Cuevas and Eleanor C. Hoague.  
Editorial Heliasta, 1998

Diccionario De Términos Jurídicos Inglés-Español, Spanish-English  
Format: Hardcover; 688 pp.  
ISBN: 84-344-0506-7  
Pub. Date: 1995

Bilingual Dictionary of Criminal Justice Terms (English-Spanish)  
ISBN: 0-87526-379-8

The Interpreter's Companion, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition  
ACEBO, P.O. Box 7485, Spreckels, CA 93962

(Contains six separate Spanish-English, English-Spanish glossaries: Legal Terms, Traffic and Automotive Terms, Drug Terms, Weapons Terms, Medical Terms, and Slang Terms)

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### **American Translators Association (ATA)**

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[ata@atanet.org](mailto:ata@atanet.org)

<http://www.atanet.org/>

A national not-for-profit association established in 1959, ATA has over 6,500 members throughout the US and abroad. Among its professional activities, it holds an annual conference every fall, publishes a monthly magazine, The ATA Chronicle, and offers accreditation in several language pairs.

### **The American Association of Language Specialists (TAALS)**

<http://www.taals.net/>

### **Berlitz**

Interpreter Training and Quality Assurance

Bowne Global Solutions

1730 Rhode Island Ave NW, Suite 308

Washington, DC 20036

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[dawn.birnie@bowneglobal.net](mailto:dawn.birnie@bowneglobal.net)

[www.bowneglobal.com](http://www.bowneglobal.com)

A variety of seminars are offered for interpreters of all languages, both on site and via distance learning.

### **Distance Opportunities for Interpreter Training (DO IT) Center**

1059 Alton Way, Box 7

Denver, CO 80230

<http://au.frcc.ccooes.edu/~doit/>

The DO IT Center has traditionally offered the following courses:

Diagnostic Assessment and Skills Training Series

This is a yearlong series comprised of three courses. Self-instructional packets will lead students through structured skill development activities targeting individual needs. WebCT will serve as the online classroom for discussion and collaborations during the completion of self-instructional materials.

Prior Learning Assessment

This 15-week online course introduces you to the process of creating a professional portfolio and provides you with the opportunity to systematically collect materials that effectively demonstrate the knowledge and skills you have developed.

### **National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT)**

603 Stewart St., Suite 610 Seattle, Washington 98101 Tel: 206-267-2300

[headquarters@najit.org](mailto:headquarters@najit.org)

<http://www.najit.org/>

### **New York University School of Continuing and Professional Studies**

The American Language Institute

NYU School of Continuing and Professional Studies

48 Cooper Square, Room 200

New York, NY 10003

(212) 998-7200

[scpsinfo@nyu.edu](mailto:scpsinfo@nyu.edu)

<http://www.scps.nyu.edu/ali>

**Northwest Translators and Interpreters Society (NOTIS)**

P.O. Box 25301 Seattle, WA 98165-2201 USA (206) 382-5642 [info@notisnet.org](mailto:info@notisnet.org)

<http://www.notisnet.org>

**Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID)**

333 Commerce Street Alexandria, VA 22314

(703) 838-0030 V (703) 838-0459 TTY

<http://www.rid.org/>

The Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc., is a national membership organization of professionals who provide sign language interpreting/transliterating services for Deaf and Hard of Hearing persons.

**Rutgers, Faculty of Arts and Sciences Continuing Education (FASCE)**

FASCE Corporate Program, Tillett 107

Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

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Piscataway, NJ 08854-8040

(732) 932-5937

<http://fasce.rutgers.edu/eslce.htm>

FASCE offers courses in accent improvement for persons who have a strong command and fluency in English, but who wish to increase their intelligibility in English. Courses are scheduled BY ARRANGEMENT and registrations are accepted at any time.

American English Accent Improvement, FAS-470

American English Accent Improvement Tutorial, FAS-471

American English Accent Improvement Tutorial, FAS-472

FASCE offers other courses for professional development in spoken English as a second language:

Speaking English Professionally

Vocabulary and Grammar for Effective Speech

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**The Translators and Interpreters Guild (TTIG)**

<http://www.ttig.org/>

**Washington State Court Interpreters and Translators Society (WITS)**

<http://www.witsnet.org/>

**Society of Medical Interpreters (SOMI)** <http://www.sominet.org/>

**Northern California Translators Association (NCTA)**

<http://www.ncta.org/>

**California Court Interpreters Association (CCIA)**

<http://www.ccia.org/>

**Southern California Area Translators and Interpreters Association (SCATIA)**

<http://www.scatia.org/>

**Colorado Translators Association (CTA)**

<http://www.cta-web.org/>

**New Mexico Translators and Interpreters Association (NMTIA)**

<http://internet.cybermesa.com/~nmtia/>

**Austin Area Translators and Interpreters Association (AATIA)**

<http://www.aatia.org/>

**El Paso Interpreters and Translators Association (EPITA)** 1003 Alethea Pl.  
EL Paso, TX 79902, email: [grdelgado@aol.com](mailto:grdelgado@aol.com)

**Houston Interpreters and Translators Association (HITA)** P.O. Box 61285  
Houston, TX, 77208-1285  
(713) 935-2123

**Indiana Supreme Court Commission on Race and Gender Fairness Sub-Committee on Language and Cultural Issues:**

A Judge's Reference Guide to Language Interpretation in Indiana Courts

<http://www.in.gov/judiciary/fairness/pubs/interp-benchbook.pdf>

**Metroplex Interpreters and Translators Association (MITA)**

<http://www.dfw-mita.com/>

**Upper Midwest Translators and Interpreters Association (UMTIA)** Minnesota  
Translation Laboratory

218 Nolte Center

315 Pillsbury Drive SE

Minneapolis, MN 55455, (612) 625-3096 email: [Laurence.h.bogoslaw-1@tc.umn.edu](mailto:Laurence.h.bogoslaw-1@tc.umn.edu)

**Nebraska Association of Translators and Interpreters (NATI)**

<http://www.natihq.org/>

**Saint Louis Translators and Interpreters Network (SLTIN)** P.O. Box 3722

Ballwin, MO 63022-3722

(314) 394-5334

**Chicago Area Translators and Interpreters Association (CHICATA)**

<http://www.chicata.org/>

**Michigan Translators/Interpreters Network (MiTiN)**

<http://www.mitinweb.org/>

**Northeast Ohio Translators Association (NOTA)**

<http://www.ohiotranslators.org/>

**The Kentucky Translators and Interpreters Association (KTIA)**

P.O. Box 7468

Louisville, KY 40257-0468, (502) 548-3988 email: [vapues@insightbb.com](mailto:vapues@insightbb.com)

**Tennessee Association of Professional Interpreters and Translators (TAPIT)**

<http://www.tapit.org/>

**Carolina Association of Translators and Interpreters (CATI)**

<http://www.catiweb.org/>

**Atlanta Association of Interpreters and Translators (AAIT)**

<http://www.aait.org/>

**Florida Chapter of the American Translators Association (FLATA)**

<http://www.atafl.org/>

**Delaware Valley Translators Association (DVTA)**

<http://www.dvta.org/>

**Massachusetts Medical Interpreters Association (MMIA)**

<http://diversityrx.org/HTML/MOASSA.htm>

**New England Translators Association (NETA)** <http://www.netaweb.org/>

**New York Circle of Translators (NYCT)**

<http://www.nyctranslators.org/>

## RECOMMENDED REFERENCES FOR SPANISH INTERPRETERS

### Spanish-English Dictionaries

Oxford Spanish-English Dictionary  
Harper-Collins Spanish-English Dictionary  
American Heritage Larousse Spanish-English Dictionary  
Simon & Schuster's International Dictionary  
Larousse Spanish-English Dictionary

### General Language References

Diccionario de ideas afines, by Fernando Corripio, pub. Editorial Herder  
Diccionario de dudas y dificultades de la lengua española, by Manuel Seco, pub. Espasa Calpe  
Diccionario de uso del español, by María Moliner, pub. Editorial Gredos  
Using Spanish Synonyms, by R.E. Bachelor, pub. Cambridge University Press  
Diccionario razonado de sinónimos y contrarios, by José M. Zainquí, pub. Editorial de Vecchi  
NTC Dictionary of Spanish False Cognates, pub. National Textbook Company

### Legal Dictionaries

Butterworth's English-Spanish Dictionary, by Cabanellas & Hoague, pub. Butterworth  
West's Spanish-English/English-Spanish Law Dictionary, by Solis & Gasteazoro, pub. West  
Diccionario de derecho, by Pina y Pina Vara, pub. Porrúa  
Bilingual Dictionary of Criminal Justice Terms, by Benmaman, Connolly & Loos, pub. Gould  
Diccionario de términos jurídicos, by Hughes and Alcaraz Varó, pub. Ariel

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## RECOMMENDED REFERENCES ON REGIONAL AND COLLOQUIAL SPANISH

### Regional Spanish

#### Argentina

Academia Argentina de Letras. Diccionario del habla de los argentinos. Espasa, 2003. ISBN 950-852-152-X

Dis, Emilio. Código Lunfardo. Editorial Caburé, 1975.

Escobar, Raúl Tomás. Diccionario del hampa y del delito: lunfardo latinoamericano, drogadicción, "punk", insurrección, mitología, voces vulgares y populares. Editorial Universidad, 1986.

Feldman Rosa, Jorge O. New Dictionary of Dirty Words/Nuevo diccionario de malas palabras. Info, 1996. ISBN 987-95820-0-4

Gobello, José. Nuevo diccionario lunfardo. Ediciones Corregidor, 1994. ISBN

950-05-0565-8

#### Chile

Subercaseaux, Miguel. Diccionario de chilenismos. Editorial Juvenil, 1986.

#### Costa Rica

Pacheco, Miguel Q. Nuevo diccionario de costarriqueñismos. Publisher unknown.

ISBN 9977660557

#### Cuba

Sánchez-Boudy, José. Diccionario de Cubanismos más usuales (Como habla el cubano). Ediciones Universal, 1978. ISBN 0-89729-199-9

#### El Salvador

Geoffroy Rivas, Pedro. El español que hablamos en El Salvador. Ministerio de Educación, Dirección de Publicaciones, San Salvador, El Salvador, 1982.

#### Latin America

Lipski, John M. Latin American Spanish. Longman, 1994. ISBN 0-58208-760-0

#### Mexico

Cabrera, Luis. Diccionario de Aztequismos. Editorial Oasis, 1975.

Galvan, Roberto A. and Teschner, Richard V. El diccionario del español chicano.

National Textbook Company, 1985 ISBN 0-8325-9634-5

Gómez de Silva, Guido. Diccionario Breve de Mexicanismos. Academia Mexicana, Fondo de Cultura Económica, 2001. ISBN 968-16-6408-6

Hamel, Bernard H. Hamel's Bilingual Dictionary of Mexican Spanish. Bilingual Book Press, 1994. ISBN 1-886835-01-4

Mejía Prieto, Jorge. Así habla el mexicano: Diccionario básico de mexicanismos. Panorama Editorial, S.A., 1984. ISBN 968-38-0122-6  
Robinson, Linton H. Mexican Slang: A ¡\*#@%&+! Guide. Bueno Books, 1992. ISBN 0-9627080-7-0

### **Peru**

Bendezu Neyra, Guillermo E. Argot Limeño o Jerga Criolla del Perú. Editorial Lima, S.A., no date.  
De Arona, Juan. Diccionario de peruanismos. Biblioteca Peruana, 1975.

### **Puerto Rico**

Altieri de Barreto, Carmen G. El Léxico de la Delincuencia en Puerto Rico. Editorial Universitaria, Universidad de Puerto Rico, 1973.  
Gallo, Cristino. Language of the Puerto Rico Street: A Slang Dictionary with English Cross-Reference. Book Service of Puerto Rico, 1980.  
Llorens, Washington. El habla popular de Puerto Rico. Editorial Edil, 1974.

### **Spain**

León, Víctor. Diccionario de argot español. Alianza Editorial, 1988. ISBN 84-206-1766-0

### **Slang and Colloquial Usage**

Berger, Frances de Talavera. ¡Mierda! The Real Spanish You Were Never Taught in School. Plume, 1990. ISBN 0-452-26424-3  
Burke, David. Street Spanish: How to Speak and Understand Spanish Slang. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1991. ISBN 0-471-52846-3  
Burke, David. Street Spanish Slang Dictionary & Thesaurus. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1999. ISBN 0-471-16834-3  
Cruz, Bill and Teck, Bill. The Official Spanglish Dictionary. Fireside – Simon & Schuster, 1998. ISBN 0-684-85412-0  
Mahler, Michael. Dictionary of Spanish Slang and Colloquial Expressions. Barrons, 2000. ISBN 0-7641-0619-8  
Pierson, Raymond H. Guide to Spanish Idioms. Passport Books, 1992. ISBN 0-8442-7325-2  
Polkinhorn, Harry; Velasco, Alfredo; and Lambert, Malcolm. El libro de caló. Floricante Press, 1988.  
Rosensweig, Jay B. Caló: Gutter Spanish. E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc. 1973. ISBN 0-525-47346-7  
Torrents dels Prats, Alfonso. Diccionario de modismos ingleses y norteamericanos. Editorial Juventud, S.A., 1985. ISBN 84-261-0838-5

## **Regional Spanish Websites**

Diccionarios de variantes del español

<http://www3.unileon.es/dp/dfh/jmr/dicci/007.htm>

Dialectología española

<http://www.tulane.edu/~spanling/Dial/DialEsp.html>

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### **El Salvador**

<http://www.jergasdehablahispana.org/salvador.htm>

### **Mexico**

<http://www.academia.org.mx/dbm/DICAZ/a.htm>

<http://mexico.udg.mx/arte/folclore/picardia/>

### **Puerto Rico**

<http://www.geocities.com/SouthBeach/Castle/1496/dicc.html>

### **República Dominicana**

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## STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIALS

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- Hewitt, William E. **COURT INTERPRETATION: MODEL GUIDES FOR POLICY AND PRACTICE IN THE STATE COURTS**. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1995. This book is out of print, but it can be downloaded from [www.ncsconline.org](http://www.ncsconline.org)
- Mikkelson, Holly. **INTRODUCTION TO COURT INTERPRETING**, 2000. <http://www.intransbooks.com>
- Palma, Janis. **INTRODUCTION TO JUDICIARY INTERPRETING**. National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators, 2150 N. 107<sup>th</sup> St., Suite 205 Seattle, WA 98133. <http://www.najit.org/>
- PROTEUS, THE NEWSLETTER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUDICIARY INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS**. <http://www.najit.org/proteus/proteus.html>
- Salimbene, Franklin. **COURT INTERPRETERS: STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AND STANDARDS FOR TRAINING**. Cornell Journal of Law and Public Policy. 6 (3), Spring 1997, 645-672.