An Assessment of Interpreting Legal Inquisition Discourse in Terms of Daniel Gile's Effort Model

by :

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Abstract

The current study attempts to examine the productivity of legal interpreters in rendering the information from Arabic into English language and vice versa of legal inquisition discourse. It proposes that even though legal interpreters are obliged to convey the legal discourse faithfully and accurately. However, several factors influence the interpreter's productivity which, in turn, provides an inaccurate or unrelated statement. In order to test the validity of the hypothesis of this study, nineteen videos have been analyzed, recorded at Iraqi governmental institutions, e.g. Basrah Federal Appeal Court and Basrah International Airport. These renderings are analyzed according to Daniel Gile's (2009) Effort Model and Alessandra Riccardi's (1999) Error Analysis.

Key words : legal language, legal interpretation, difficulties of legal interpretation.

تقييم ترجمة خطاب التحقيق القانوني وفقا لنموذج دانييل جايل "نموذج الجهد"

المستخلص

تتنــاول هــذه الدراســة فحــص انتاجيــة المتـرجمين القــانونيين للخطــاب القــانوني أثنــاء نقل المعلومــات فــي عمليــة الترجمــة مـن اللغـة العربيـة الـى اللغـة الانجليزيـة و بـالعكس. و تبـين هـذه الدراسـة انـه بـالرغم مــن ان المتــرجمين القــانونيين ملــزمين بنقـل المعلومــات المتداولـة بأمانـة و دقـة، هنــاك عــدة عوامــل تــؤثر علــى انتاجيــة

تــم تحليــل هــذه البيانــات وفــق نمــوذج الجهــد الــذي وضــعه دانييــل جايــل فــي عــام٢٠٠٩ ونمــوذج تحليــل الخطــأ لأليساندرا ريكاردي في عام ١٩٩٩ .

الكلمــات المفتاحيــة : اللغــة القانونيــة ، الترجمة القانونية ، عملية الترجمة الشفوية ، صعوبات الترجمة القانونية.

المترجم ، فقـد يقـوم بنقـل معلومـات غيـر دقيقــة او غيــر ذي صــلة بالموضــوع المقصــود. و مــن اجـل التحقـق مـن فرضــية هــذه الدراســة قامــت الباحثــة بتحليـل تسـعة عشـر فيديـو مسـجل تـم جمعهــا فــي المؤسســات الحكوميــة و بالتحديــد محكمــة اســتئناف البصــرة الاتحاديــة و مطــار البصـرة الـدولي. و قـد

1. Introduction

In English language, the words (translation) and (interpretation) are often used to refer to the process of exchanging words from one language into another. However, in literature, there is a solid detachment between the worlds of spoken and written languages, and the world of signed languages. In this study , the whole focus is shifted towards the spoken and sign languages.

The interpretation process is done by a human being , since he/she is the one who's responsible to do this duty. It is done by certain procedures. First, the interpreter starts by listening actively to the speech in the Source Language (henceforth SL) which is provided by the speaker. This will be labeled as "Absorbing Phase". After that , he/she tries to understand and analyze the speech at the same time , this will be labeled as "Comprehending Phase". Then,

the interpreter provides the same speech but in the Target Language (henceforth TL). The last phase is labeled as "Producing Phase" , due to the cognitive loud that the interpretation process may cause to the interpreter, particularly the high pressure on his/her mental resources which stems from the fact that he/she must grasp and realize the speech and produce it into another language.

The main point that the researcher tries to reach behind labeling these three basic phases is that they are all done whether consecutively or simultaneously by the interpreter in his/her mind which means that they are not observed (i.e. abstract). So, the need to dig deep inside is necessary in order to figure out what are the most common strategies and mechanical operations followed by the

interpreter to provide the receiver with the information.

According to the interpreting services consumers, the need of simultaneous interpreting mode wins over the consecutive interpreting mode, because the former reduces time-consuming (i.e. simultaneous interpreting offers faster communication than consecutive interpreting).However, it has some drawbacks; one of them is its higher price, due to the electronic equipment it requires.

2. The Problem of the Study

The process of assessing the Interpretation Quality (henceforth IQ) of human beings is done by comparing the output of the interpreted work that is done by the interpreter with the original input. However, it is necessary to state that most interpretations that convey the approximate meaning of the intended message are acceptable. Yet, such interpretations are considered unacceptable if there is a simple part (e.g. a word or a sentence) choice is suboptimal, or if there are any grammatical or stylistic errors, omission, or addition due to the cognitive challenges that are faced by the interpreters. These challenges constitute the main reason behind the occurrence of omissions or additions and even errors in the production of interpreters in

general. This happens due to either as internal factors or as external ones. This phenomenon (i.e. the presence of errors, omissions or additions) relies mainly on the interpreter's own experience, skills, and performance. This is from the internal factors side. Externally, it relies on environmental circumstances, e.g. sound quality, background noises, ….etc. However, the image of the simultaneous interpreter produces an accurate and faithful version of the SL speech in the TL. All the time it is not a realistic image.

The main problem lies in the idea of assessing the quality of legal interpretation. In spite of the fact that the basic aim behind interpreting process is assessing whether or not the output is well transferred in which the audience is capable to, at the first place, realize what is going on and understand the main content of the interpreted discourse. Yet, there is no real consensus on how to assess human interpretation.

As it has been mentioned in the above section, there is no agreement on assessing the IQ of human interpretation. So, in this study the whole focus of attention is shifted towards this area. Hence, there is no functional and accurate definition, principles, or norms that can be used academically for assessing the

quality of legal discourse interpretation.

3. The Importance of the Study

Legal interpretation is one of the most demanding types of translation process nowadays. This study is devoted to stating legal interpreting, which's based on a number of reasons. First, this study is aimed to assessing legal discourse since it has not been deeply taken up on an academic scale though it is considered a fundamental field. In addition to that, there is an ever-increasing need especially for interpreting legal discourse. Thus, Legal Interpretation (henceforth LI) is crucial for its significant role in the Iraqi governmental institutions.

However, it is necessary to state that translating a legal discourse is not an easy task. Due to a lot of studies which had made a tangible clue to the fact that LL causes a difficulty in understanding , particularly by ordinary audiences. Hence, the legal system influences the nature of LL. That is the main reason behind the complexity of comprehending the legal discourse. In fact, law is a system that is bound to a specific state or organization. So LL, its syntactic structure , terms and concepts are closely related to the legal system in question. In addition , any simple or huge error, omission or addition in translating may lead to bad consequences or go far from the intended point . No one can deny that translating legal documents , contracts, ….etc. is necessary as any other type of translation and may be more. There are urgent needs to build up this profession as much as possible in order to deploy a correct and certified documentation.

4. The Aim of the Study

The study mainly aims at assessing the interpreter's productivity and the affective factors that affect the interpreter during the process of transferring legal discourse. However, in order to evaluate the human interpreting output, certain academic principles and norms must be taken into consideration which can be used to assess the interpreted work objectively.

5. The Hypothesis of the Study

There exist cases where the legal interpreters are obliged to convey the legal discourse faithfully since they are sworn. However, certain factors affect transferring this discourse and then lead to bad consequences. Examples on these factors are the interpreter's misunderstanding on the linguistic and/or cultural level(s) of the source text due to the lack of cultural or linguistic knowledge, the lack of concentration, his/her use of

Google Translate platform, his/her ignorance of English language he is talking which, in turn , results in - either the deliver's or the receiver's- lag , hesitation and strange facial expression which may lead to discontent and misunderstanding of what lies behind the nature of speech. Here lies his/her perplexity in filling the exact information. A number of legal recorded videos will be examined to shed light on the mistakes included in the outcome of the analyzed data of the study.

6. Legal Interpretation

First, LI is used to refer to the interpretation process that takes place in a legal setting such as a courtroom or an attorney's office, wherein some proceeding or activity related to law is conducted. In simple terms, it refers to the interpreting services that are offered in courts (Mikkelson 2010). This type of interpretation is occurs or it is used mainly during business negotiations setting and, the interpreter is considered a mediator among the concerned parties. LI on is subdivided according to the legal setting into:
 1. Quasi-judicial ;and ,
 2. Judicial interpreting or what is normally referred to as court interpreting(Gonzalez et al, 1991).

The process of interpreting seems simple. Yet, it is a very demanding activity in which " the interpreter has to listen actively to the speaker, and then try to understand and analyze what is being said, after that resynthesize the speech in the appropriate form in a different language ..." (Jones, 1996). As such Gentile, et al (1996) edge that " Effective interpreting requires effective listening skills." Furthermore, Jones (1998) stresses that "Active Listening" is a special feature that is totally different from other types of listening since it requires some practicing. Seleskovitch (1978) adds further that "in interpretation, memory and understanding are inseparable; the one is a function of the other."

As it has been mentioned previously there are two main and basic worlds of languages : spoken and written. The whole focus of attention in the current study is shifted towards spoken world language. So , it is necessary to point out that in the world of spoken languages there are two main interpreting modes. These are listed as follows :
a. Simultaneous Interpreting.
b. Consecutive Interpreting.
According to Seleskovitch (1978), in simultaneous interpretation the interpreter is isolated in a booth. He/she speaks

at the same time as the speaker; therefore, has no need to memorize or write down what is said. As the disturb among the original and the target speech is uncountable, there is no need to memorize what has been said. Moreover, the processes of analysis-comprehension and of reconstruction-expression are telescoped. The interpreter works on the message bit by bit, giving the portion he/she has understood while analyzing and assimilating the next idea. Whereas , in consecutive interpreting, the interpreter waits until the speaker finishes before beginning the interpretation. Again, according to Seleskovitch (1978), in consecutive interpretation the interpreter does not start speaking until the original speaker stops. He/she therefore, has time to analyze the message as a whole, which makes it easier for him/her to understand its meaning. The fact that he/she is there in the room (not isolated) , and that the speaker has stopped talking before he/she begins, means that he/she speaks to his listeners face to face and he/she becomes the actual speaker.

To sum up, in the former interpreting mode, the interpreter provides his/her interpreted speech while the speaker is speaking. In the latter interpreting mode, the speaker provides an utterance, and then he/she stops so that he/she gives the interpreter the chance to translate that utterance, and then provides the following utterance, and so on. Moreover , it requires note-taking by the interpreter as long as he/she deals with the speech orally. While, in the former interpreting mode the interpreter sometimes doesn't have the time for note-taking. In addition to that, it is important to mention that simultaneous interpreting could be done with or without electronic equipment such as , microphones , headsets , an interpreting booth … etc. especially, if it is done by at least two interpreters who take turns, for its difficulty to continue such a process by just one person for a long time.

All in all, it is necessary to state that simultaneous interpreting mode plays a very significant role in international organizations and in multi-language events. Whereas , consecutive interpreting mode also plays a crucial role, but in personal dialogue interpreting .

In this regard , it is important to outline that there is an objective argument about the hybrid sight translation for it is not easy to classify it. It is because that there are some scholars believed that it belongs to consecutive interpreting mode since the

interpreter has done the reading phase and he/she is ready to provide the translation. On the other hand, others disagree and claim that it belongs to simultaneous interpreting mode, because the interpreter translates while he/she is reading which becomes more close to receiving and delivering process at the same time (i.e. Simultaneous Interpreting).

Let's go back to the main point, LI . Cao(2007) divides legal translation depending to the aim of the target text into three basic categories. First, translation for normative purpose-translation of the law. In this situation, the target text will be treated as authoritative and has the same effect as the communicative purpose of the ST and TT are identical. Second, translation for informative purpose-to provide information to the TL readers. In this category, the SL text is enforceable. Whereas, TL text is not. This is simply because the source text and its translation may have different communicative purposes. Third, translation for general legal or judicial purpose-primarily informative and mostly descriptive. This category indicates that translation of various records, certificates, and expert reports is used as evidence in court proceedings. In addition to that , this category may also indicate to texts that are written by non-legal professionals.

6.1. Difficulties of Legal Interpretation

As it has been mentioned in the previous sections, each domain has its own language (specialized language); each language has its special features when someone deals with a formal format (i.e. including archaic or legal terms) he/she will easily recognize that it is a LL. Moreover, it is regarded as one of the most difficult types of specialized language due to its terminology, structure, and style. The need of communication led human to depend on interpretation process at different levels as in the case of the legal domain. Thus, the demand of communication among humans who live around the world increased.

In general, translation tends to be used as an important process for intercultural exchange and communication with others who speak a different language. Nida and Taber state that it is considered a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closet natural equivalence of the SL. First in terms of meaning and second in terms of style (12).

Law is a system which has its own terms and characteristics that distinguish it from other

disciplines. Colonization is one of the main reasons that led some countries to translate certain rules of a peculiar law system into their languages (Ghebaichi&Bendania,2016). LI is a process of transferring legal speech from one legal system into another. However, LI is a very difficult type of translation due to the problematic issues that have been pointed out previously. In addition to preserving as much as possible the same impact of the SL into TL is not an easy duty.

The presence of translation process has a dominant role in communication although, many interpreters may cope some difficulties while processing a speech from SL into TL. The level of difficulty depends in the first place on the type of interpretation whether it is conference, medical or legal…etc. that the interpreter works on. In this regard , it is necessary to declare that some scholars admit that LI is a specialized type which has its own features. It is regarded as one the most complex specialized type of interpretation because it requires transferring all information and each item included in the original legal discourse into the target legal one. Hence, its concentration is shifted towards the content of the original legal discourse.

Over and above , it has its distinguished features and the accuracy of transferring legal information. Because, it requires a special attention in transferring its meaning due to cultural differences that may occur among the two languages. Chroma(202) states that :

The primary objective of legal translation is that the target recipient should be provided with as explicit , extensive and precise legal information in the target language as is contained in the source text, complemented (by the translator) with facts rendering the original information fully comprehensible in the different legal environment and culture, and serving the purpose of translation.

A non-professional translator or interpreter may face a lot of difficulties during the process of translation , especially translating legal matters. These difficulties can be mentioned below :

1. The lack of knowledge of the terminology , register or collocation of LL.

2. There are some terms that may have more than one legal meaning in one branch of law. Whereas, there are others that may have a special meaning in a branch of law and change their meaning when they are used in another branch. For instance, the term "negotiation" in the LI is

translated into Arabic word " المفاوضـات" , but when it is used in a commercial matter, it is transferred into "التداول".

3. The lack of awareness of textual characteristics of legal document creates problems to the translator, a legal document that is written in Arabic would never have the same feature of that written in English.

4. If the translator doesn't know the agents that distinguish a legal context. All of these lead to a problematic issues faced by the translator (Ghebaichi&Bendania 2016).

LI as other domains, has been arisen by many factors, such as, globalization, immigration, global commerce …etc.. These factors help to shape LI and become one of the most demanding types of translation. It is worth to shed light on the connection among globalization and translation which becomes a must due to some reasons : globalization possesses an enormous impact on our lives and cultures. Moreover, it has a great impact on the translator's life and profession.

7. Methodology

Bearing into mind the aim of the study, this study is expected to assess the interpreter's productivity and the affective factors that may have a great impact on his/her productivity-whether he/she is simultaneously or consecutively interpreting-during the process of interpretation session.

This study adopts a mixed-method approach. Hence, it considers as the best and most modern method that combines and integrates qualitative and quantitative methods. Further, it's highly recommended to involve two consecutive stages (i.e. quantitative and qualitative) to be able to capture more details of the problem of the research (Ivankova et al. 2). In their editorial book of *designing and conducting mixed methods research*, Creswell and Plano Clark also add that mixed methods has become a popular research approach due to its ability to address the research problem more comprehensively.

As an approach, mixed methods research has unique procedural characteristics, designs, strategies for integrative data collection and analysis, and validation techniques; all aimed at generating quality "meta-inferences"(Teddlie and Tashakkori 152). As Padgett observed, mixed methods studies offer possibilities for "synergy and knowledge growth that mono-method studies cannot match(104)."

Moreover, it is necessary to state that by conducting a mixed methods study, researchers can

obtain statistical trends and patterns in the data and get individual perspectives that help explain these trends (Ivankova 4).

8. The Model of the Study

"A model is a representation of the 'reality 'of your research topic or domain" (Saldanha and O'Brien12). After a lot of searching and reading processes, it has been decided that the most convenient model of the analyzing the data of this study is Gile's Effort Model and Riccadi's Error Analysis Model. It's worth stating that this model totally fits the analysis purposes, since in the late 1970 and the early 1980s Gile observes that the interpreters, whether ordinary or professional, face some challenges and difficulties. As a result he started searching in the literature of cognitive psychology and proposed his model which's called (Effort Model).

The main intent of this model is to help the interpreters realize and grasp the challenges and difficulties the may face, and how to tackle them by selecting the most appropriate strategies and tactics to overcome the obstacles the face (Gile 191). Thus each interpreting phase implies an effort and the interpreter should be able to balance between them. Gile develops a set of models called as " Effort Model" of interpreting, which it consists of four " Efforts" listed as follow; the reception effort, the production effort, the memory effort, and the coordination effort (158). Later on, two more efforts were added. They are basically concerned into sign language(deaf people). The first one is called SMS Effort which stands for "Self-management in Space". The second one is called ID Effort which stands for " Interaction with the deaf audience". To sum it up, all these efforts include non-automatic components. This means that each interpreting stage involves an effort. Hence, they required attentional resources. The main purpose behind setting out this model is to account for the problems that occur during the process of interpreting. As long as, it requires paying attention to both speeches at the same time. So, the simultaneousness of speaking and listening during the process of interpreting would be stressful for the interpreter (Gile,2018).

However, these two efforts will be adapted from spoken language into body language (hearing people) to meet the specific needs of the current study. Hence, there are various methodologies and theoretical frameworks borrowed from different disciplines are adapted or reassessed to meet the specific needs of translation scholars(Baker 279). The

following model shows what has been mentioned.

8.1. Gile's Effort Model

Such a model implies six categories of efforts. They are stated in the following subsections:

8.1.1. The Reception Effort

It involves listening and analyzing effort. It encompasses all mental operations involved in perceiving and understanding the source original speech as it unfolds, including the perception of the speech sound- or signs when working from a signed language- and of other environmental input such as documents or reactions of other people present, the identification of linguistic entities from these auditory or visual signals, their analysis leading to a conclusion about their meaning.

8.1.2. The Production Effort

It is the actual production of the speech in TL. It encompasses all mental operations leading to decisions on ideas or feelings to be expressed (generally on the basis of what was understood from Source Speech (henceforth SS) to the actual production of the Target Speech (henceforth TS), be it spoken or signed, including the selection of words or signs and their assembly into a speech, self-monitoring and correction if required.

8.1.3. The Memory Effort

It is about storing the information from a short period of time, up to a few seconds- from the source original speech which has been already understood and awaits further processing or needs to be kept in the memory until it's either discarded or reformulated into TL.

8.1.4. The Coordination Effort

It involves allocating attention to the other three efforts relying on the needs as the SS and TS unfold. The Coordination Effort plays a fundamental role. Even if sometimes these efforts overlap, coordination actually finds a balance between all the efforts (Kriston 81).

8.1.5. SMS Effort

First "SMS" stands for Self-Management in Space Effort. Beside paying attention to the incoming speech and its own target language speech, interpreters need to be aware of spatial constraints and position themselves physically so as to be able to hear the speaker and see materials on the screen if available.

8.1.6. ID Effort

Deaf people often sign while an interpreter, for instance asking him/her to repeat or explain or make a comment about the speech being interpreted. This is a disturbance factor for the

interpreter whose attention is distracted from focusing on the incoming speech and outgoing speech.

٨ .2. Riccardi's Errors Analysis Model

Riccardi's (1999) model is an error analysis one. It investigates two bais parts which are discontinuities in terms of meaning (intertextual) and disfluencies (fluency errors). It is a two-part model that is designed to measure errors at different levels which are the intertextual level and the disfluency level. The former involves omission, addition, and substitution. The latter involves two main categories which are filled pause which's of four subcategories they are: hesitation, repetition, correction, and a false start, and unfilled pause which's the clear silences. The latter is neglected in this study for there is no needed to mention.

8.2.1. Intertextual Errors

Errors at the intertextual level, as it has been mentioned previously, include omission, substitution, addition, and logical-time sequence. In this study, the whole focus is shifted toward the first three types of errors, i.e., as they are omission, substitution, and addition. They are either manipulated positively or negatively by the legal interpreter

and figured out if it does affect the procedure or not.

9. Data Collection

First of all, it is worth mentioning that the direction of data collection is the basis of this study. The outputs of legal interpreters at Iraqi governmental institutions will be used. For the main intent of the study, the primary source data has been derived for the first time from Iraqi governmental institutions, e.g. Basrah Federal Appeal Court and Basrah International Airport as live recorded videos to meet the specific needs of the current study.

In their book, *Research Methods; A Practical Guide for the Social Sciences*, Bob Matthews and Liz Ross state that the primary data is " the data that a researcher gathers specifically for their [sic] own research"(51). The researcher has collected the data (i.e. gathered the SSs and their TSs) and converted to plain texts to make them comparable and to prepare them to the analysis phase.

Then, the second phase of data collection process is the jury evaluations in which there is a directed questionnaire to the professors of Department of Translation to find out the acceptability of the audience.

10. Data Analysis

This section is devoted to analyzing a number of samples that include interpreted legal extracts in terms of Gile's Effort Model and Riccardi's Error Analysis. The samples collected are nineteen as live recorded videos each of which contains a number of interpreted extracts related to a legal matter. The following are the analyses of the extracts implied in these videos arranged in tables according to the subject matter concerning the hypothesis of this study.

It is worth mentioning that each speech is transcribed in a table. Each table consists of several extracts. The number of extracts of each statement have been modified and shown under each table. The same division process repeated in the other recorded videos. Then all errors from the nineteen recorded videos are combined in one main table.

The assessment of this study is both comparative and contrastive. Four-word format tables have been initiated, the first is for the governmental employee, the second is for the interpreter renders the employee's utterance, the third is for the defendant or participant, and the fourth is for the interpreter's rendering the defendant/participant's utterance. Moreover, it is important to mention that all outputs were written including hesitations, stops, silence…etc.

10.1. Video 1 : Interpretation of the First Inquisition Sessions Held at Basrah Federal Appeal Court

The following four samples were derived from Basrah Federal Appeal Court and Basrah International Airport. The analysis of the interpretation shows how the interpreter is used to do such procedures. Hence, it is derived from Iraqi governmental institutions with which interpreters are acquainted. Furthermore, all interpreters seem very familiar to the procedure. Since, the inquisition session is held, he takes the role of asking the foreign speaker. The vocabulary used in both languages is not complex. Yet, from the performances of the interpreter some failures done have been noticed during the inquisition sessions. Although, they are not intentional. They may occur as a result to work load -which it considered as an affective factor- (i.e., external factor) or the interpreter may not follow any strategies or tactics while the process of transferring (i.e. internal factor).

Table -1-[(1)]
Interpretation of the First Inquisition Session Held at Basrah Federal Appeal Court

Employee	Interpreter (English language)	Defendant	Interpreter (Arabic language)	Time
	-Your full name	A. M.	-ع. م.	00:02
		- Father name?		
	-Your short name (x2).			00:08
	A. M. …?			00:12
	-Your Grandfather name?	-E. H.	-ع. م. ع. ح.	
		-21	-21 واحـد وعشــرون سنة	00:15
	-How old are you?			00:29
-واحد وعشرون سنة يعني مواليد ٢٠٠١				
		-F.(x2)		00:34
	-Your Mother name?			
		- Her Father .. M. G.	-ف. م. غ. اسم الوالدة	00:40

-ف. م. غ.	-Her Father's name?	-My mother Father name H. A.	-ف. ح. ا.	
				00:56

-ح. ا.؟	---------		------------	
		-Thirteen days		
-متى دخل الى العراق؟	-How long you have been in Iraq?	-Baghdad	--------------	
	-Sorry?! Raise your voice up (x2) - How long you have been in Iraq? In which Airport you come to Iraq?			١:٠٤
		-To zyhara	-من مطار بغداد	
	-in Baghdad			
-هل يعرف لصالح من دخل الى العراق؟	- what is the purpose for	-Baghdad to Karbala, Najaf		

	your visiting to Iraq?	to Basrah	- اتى الى بغداد ثم كربلاء ونجف ومن النجف اتى الى البصرة	١:٢٦
الامـام الكـاظم (عليـــــــــــه الســـــــلام)في بغداد؟	- To zyhara, so why you came to Baghdad not to Najaf? -Did you visit the holy Imam?	Yes,Imam Hussain, Hassan and in Najaf Imam Ali, and in Basrah Khitwa Ali. -yes	-الخطوة	1:46
-ذهب الى كربلاء؟ -نجف؟	-In Basrah Khitwa Ali -Did you visit Karbala? -and Najaf?	-Najaf to Basrah -No, in Karbala I stayed 2 days. -........	-ومن النجف الى البصرة -بقى يومين في كربلاء ونجف ثم اتى الى هنا	2:10 2:15
- كم بقي في كربلاء و النجف؟ -ماذا يفعل في البصرة؟	-How many days you have been stayed in Najaf? -Why you came to Basrah?	- Incomprehensible words -No	-لزيارة خطوة الامام علي (عليه السلام) -No	2:19 2:43
-هل يعمل اذا				

حصل على فرصة عمل في البصرة؟	-Sorry!			
-ماذا يقول ؟ -لا؟	-When you came to Basrah if someone offer you a job you will accept his offer?		-صوت	**2:54**
-قادم للعراق سابقا؟		-No		**3:05**
				٣:٢٨
-هذه اول مرة؟!	-Did you have a former visit to Iraq? A previous visit	-Yes, first time	-First time	
			-هـذه اول مـرة لـه في العراق	
-من اين يريد الرجوع من اي مطار؟	-This your first time in Iraq?			**3:42**
-عندما يريد الرجوع، من اي مطار منفذ الشلامجة، يطير من البصرة، يطير من بغداد		- I go to Karbala stay 2to4 days in Karbala, back to Baghdad and moved to Pakistan.	يرجع الى كربلاء ثم يذهب الى بغداد و من بغداد الى باكستان	٣:٤٩ ٣:٥٥
-اين يرجع قصدك؟				
	-So, when you			

	came Basrah and let's assume you are here to visit Al-khitwa (Imam Ali) when you finish your visit and what you would do? What do you do?			

Extract 1 [2] **:**

Interpreter : your short name?(x2)

      A. M. …?

        Your Grandfather name?

Def. : E. H.

Analysis :

A substitution error takes place when the legal interpreter uses a wrong question or expression as an equivalence to exact intended question. Such improper selection of question will definitely lead to misunderstand the transferred meaning. The interpreter's improper selection of question is very clear. He has repeated it more than one time (00:08sec).

The defendant has misunderstood what the interpreter means by " Your short name". Hence, the defendant leant towards the interpreter and saying "my Father's name?". This refers that the defendant's name may be compound and "A. M." is his first name not his first name and his father's name. So, the interpreter should pay extra attention to such a point while transferring information.

In this manner, it is important to shed light on the significant differences of legal transactions that may occur. Talking about this fact, the interpreter wanted to ask the defendant what's his full name (i.e. includes person's first name, Father's name, and Grandfather's name). According

to the law instructions of our country, people used to introduce themselves by their full name. While, in other territories they introduce themselves by their family's name only. So, any interpreter should take this kind of legal difference into consideration.

To cut it short, some countries used to deal with the person's family name only and others used to deal with the full name (i.e. the person's first name, the father's name, and the grandfather's name) and surname in legal documentations.

Extract 2 :
Interpreter : How old are?
Defendant : Twenty one.
Interpreter: واحد وعشرون سنة
Employee : واحد وعشرون سنة يعني مواليد ٢٠٠١

Analysis :

This extract reveals clearly that the interpreter's choices of questions is improper. As a professional and certified legal, the interpreter must be aware of asking the exact right question, instead of asking the defendant "

The interpreter substitutes "What is your date birth?" with "How old are you?". The interpreter's rendering of the latter question is not considered as a suitable equivalent question to "تـأريخ تولدك؟". The interpreter fails in

rendering the exact question " Birth Date"

The government employee here wants to know what is the defendant's date of birth in order to fill the defendant's information accurately without any substitutions. To emphasize the employee's assumption, he calculated the defendant's age and figured out that the defendant was born in 2001. Twenty one years old means that he was born in 2000 or 2001which depends on what month the defendant was born in. This means that the interpreter should ask the defendant what is the date of his birth.

Extract 3 :
Interpreter : Your Mother's name?
Defendant : F.
Interpreter : Her Father's name?
Defendant : Her Father … M. G.
Interpreter : ف. م. غ. اسم الوالدة
Employee : ف. م. غ.؟
Defendant : My Mother's father name is H. A.
Interpreter: ف. ح. ١.
Employee : ح. ١.؟
Interpreter : …..

Analysis :

The interpreter asked the defendant what is his mother name. He answered "F.". Yet, from the context the interpreter wants to know what is his mother's full name. So, here occurs the use of wrong question

again and due to this error occur two different statements :

"Defendant : Her Father … M. G.". (00:45sec)

"My Mother's father name is H. A.".(00:53 sec)

Depending to the defendant's statement, the interpreter was unsure of what is the accurate answer. So, he asked the employee to check out the defendant's legal document (i.e. Passport) in order to make sure what is the accurate answer of the intended question. Such a kind of error resulted from substitution. There are two different names mentioned in this duration and the interpreter rendered them both. Yet, we can clearly see that the interpreter is uncertain as he asked the employee to check out the defendant's official document.

Extract 4 :

Employee : متى دخل الى العراق؟

Interpreter : How long you have been in Iraq?

Defendant : Thirteen days.

Interpreter : Sorry?!

Raise your voice up (x2)

How long you have been in Iraq?

In which Airport you came to Iraq?

Defendant : Baghdad.

Interpreter : In Baghdad

من مطار بغداد

Analysis :

Questions in legal discourse should be carefully rendered to maximize the effect. Accuracy is one of the most affective factors while transferring a legal discourse because any wrong choice of question or lack in the response effort (listening) may cause a confusion. So, an interpreter in general and legal interpreter in particular should be accurate while rendering information.

The interpreter substituted the question asked by the employee. Hence, the employee ordered the interpreter to ask the defendant "متى دخل الى العراق؟"and instead of asking the defendant directly when he entered Iraq or in other words "what is the arrival date (i.e. day and month)".

The interpreter first asked the defendant "How long have you been in Iraq?", although the defendant replied to the interpreter's question. Yet, the interpreter misheard the defendant's statement "Thirteen days" (1:04min), an omission error occurs here.

Therefore, the interpreter asked the defendant "In which airport you came to Iraq?". This addition has influenced the statement's accurateness since the interpreter replaced the intended question by "In which airport you came to Iraq?" and relied on its answer.

Definitely, the defendant's answer won't match the intended question as it can be clearly seen in the above mentioned extract. The interpreter rendering is unrelated to the intended question asked by the employee.

Extract 5 :

Employee : هل يعرف لصالح من دخل الى العراق؟

Interpreter : What is the purpose for your visit to Iraq?

Defendant : To Zyhara

Interpreter : To Zyhara so why you came to Baghdad not to Najaf ?

Defendant : Baghdad to Karbala, Najaf to Basrah.

Interpreter : اتى الى بغداد ثم كربلاء و نجف و من النجف جاء الى البصرة

Analysis :

First of all, substitution, omission, and addition errors occurred; hence, the employee wanted to ask the foreign defendant "لصـالح مـن دخـل الـى العـراق؟"and the interpreter substituted the intended question by rendering "What is the purpose for your visit to Iraq" instead of asking the defendant "To whom…" . If we notice the interpreter uses improper preposition by rendering "for" instead of "of ". Regardless of that, the interpreter's rendering is radically different since it referred to "ما الغرض"not "لصـالح من". The legal interpreter has mistakenly rendered wrong question.

Therefore, the interpreter went far away from the intended question when he asked the defendant "Why you came to Baghdad not to Najaf?" the interpreter should ask the defendant 'to whom you came for '. Second, there is an omission occurred here in the extract the interpreter omitted the defendant's statement " To zyhara". The defendant's statement will definitely not match the employee's main question. This led to ask further questions which are not related to the intended information.

Furthermore, there is an addition occurred when the interpreter asked the defendant "Why you came to Baghdad not to Najaf?". As long as this question is not asked by the employee himself, the interpreter should not render any question not ordered to ask. Since, the interpreter's duty is to transfer the message from one party to the foreign one and vice versa.

Extract 6 :

Employee : زار الامام الكاظم (عليه السلام) في بغداد؟

Interpreter : Did you visit the Holy Imam?

Defendant : Imam Hussain, Hassan, and in Najaf Imam Ali, and in Basrah Khitwa Ali.

Interpreter : In Basrah Khitwa Ali

Interpreter : الخطوة

Analysis :

In this extract some omissions occurred, since the interpreter omitted the name of the Holy Imam Kadhim in his rendering of the question. In addition to that, the employee mentioned the name of والامام الكاظم (عليه السلام) and located a place which is Baghdad. While, the interpreter just asked the defendant " Did you visit the Holy Imam?".

According to the interpreter's question the defendant's reply naturally didn't match the employee's; question; hence, an omission error took place in the interpreter's rendering and indeed it has an obvious impact on the quality of the interpreter's productivity . The defendant stated "Imam Hussain, Hassan, and in Najaf Imam Ali, and in Basrah Khitwa Ali". The interpreter misinterpreted both the employee's question and the defendant's answer by mentioning "الخطوة"only.

The interpreter's ignorance of some details has resulted to an omission error which led to a negative impact on the quality of his production. Such an omission has a bad influence on the defendant's situation. Although, the defendant stated that he visited Imam Hussain and Imam Hassan in Karbala and Imam Ali in Najaf and Khitwa Imam Ali in Basrah. While, the interpreter omitted as well all these information and stuck to the defendant's last rendering which is Khitwa Imam Ali in Basrah. Consequently, the interpreter provided the employee with a mismatching answer of the employee's main question at the first place and reduced the defendant's statement. Dealing with such a matter is acute and it requires extra attention from the interpreter's side because the employee may think that the defendant is a liar in his statement which may represent that he does not know or differentiate among الامــام الكــاظم (عليــه الســلام) and "الخطوة".

Extract 7 :

Employee : ماذا يفعل في البصرة؟

Interpreter : Why you came to Basrah?

Defendant : Incomprehensible Words

Interpreter : Sorry?

Defendant : Khitwa Ali(Mispronounced).

Interpreter : لزيارة خطوة الامام علي (عليه السلام)

Analysis :

The defendant's statement was unclear and not heard by anyone could barely figure out what did the defendant said. Yet, this reveals that the interpreter avoided the defendant's mispronunciation and figured out what he said and transferred it as " لزيارة خطوة الامام علي (عليه السلام)" to the employee. Avoiding

mispronounced words uttered by the foreign speaker(whatever the language accent s/he speaks e.g. Pakistani) was considered as a major step and a good skill in transferring the meaning to the employee. However, this must be relatively identical with the defendant's statement. It was better to make sure what is the exact answer in order to avoid misinterpretation which may lead to bad consequences for the defendant.

Extract 8 :

Employee : قادم للعراق سابقاً؟

Interpreter : Did you have a former visit to Iraq?

        A previous visit.

Defendant : No.

Interpreter : This is your first time in Iraq?

Defendant : Yes, first time.

Interpreter : هذه اول مرة اله بالعراق

Analysis :

    As can be seen from the above mentioned extract, the interpreter used a redundant strategy by using three expressions that convey the same meaning. The interpreter here tried to deliver the meaning to the defendant easily and in a smooth way in order to avoid the defendant's lack of understanding or confusion. As it can be seen clearly, the interpreter used many equivalents in rendering the employee's question قـادم للعـراق "سـابقاً؟". The interpreter here used an additional strategy in which those meaningful words or phrases had a positive impact on the quality of the interpreter's production. Such an addition had a serious positive impact.

Table -2-
Interpretation of the Second Inquisition Session Held at Basrah Federal Appeal Court

Employee	Interpreter (English language)	Defendant	Interpreter (Arabic language)	Time
اخبره ما هو اسمه الكامل؟	Tell him his full name. -And Father name?	-M. H. -H. H.	- م. ح. ح. ح.	٠٠:١٣
-م. ح.؟ ح. ح.			-ح. ح.	٠٠:٢٧
	-His Mother name -Mebi?!	-A. B. -B.	-ا. ب.	
	-And his age	-Twenty	-عشرين سنة	٠٠:٣٧
-من اين دخل من اين عبر من اين جاء و ماذا يفعل ؟	-How long have been here in Iraq and in which place -Sorry? Thirteen	-Thirteen days.	-ثلاثين ثلاثة	٠٠:٤٤
		-Baghdad	-بغداد	١:١١
	-In which Airport?			
	-Karbala		--------------	

	-And when you came to Baghdad Airport when you landed into Baghdad Airport and then where you go?	-Hours	ساعات-	
زار الامام – الكاظم (عليه السلام) اين ذهب لزيارة؟	-Karbala and then how long you have stay in Karbala? How many days?	-Yes		١:٤٥
	-when he land in Baghdad did he visit Imam Kadhim in Baghdad?	-Karbala	كربلاء	١:٥٩
-اين ذهب بعدها؟		-One days	-يوم واحد	٢:١٥
	-and then when you go?	-Incomprehensible Words		
	-How many days stay in Karbala? -One day		-One day	٢:٢٤

-ماذا يفعل في البصرة؟	-What about Najaf? -Raise your voice up speak loud.	-One day -Incomprehensible Word, Ali	-خطوة الامام علي(عليه السلام)	٢:٢٨ ٢:٤٠
-اسأله اذا يحصل على فرصة عمل يعمل؟	-How many days spent in Najaf? -Why you came to Basrah? -If you get an job offer here in Basrah you work here? -Are you Muslim? Can you swear on the Holy Qura'n you are for visit here not for wok. -You can?	-Sign Language (No) -Yes -Sign Language (using hand) -Sign Language (yes)	Sign Language (yes)	

Extract 1 :

Employee : اخبره ما هو اسمه الكامل؟

Interpreter : Tell him his full name

Defendant : M. H.

Interpreter : and Father name?

Defendant : H. H.

Interpreter : م. ح. ح. ح.

Employee : م. ح.

Interpreter : ح. ح.

Analysis :

As can be noticed in the above extract, an substitution error occur in the interpreter's rendition of the defendant's name to the employee when the employee uttered "م. ح." the interpreter replied "ح. ح.". This rendition may replace the exact information rendered by the employee. Substitution occurred when the interpreter replaced the employee's utterance "م. ح." into "م. ح. ح. ح." rather than "ح. ح." in one complete rendering.

Extract 2 :

Employee : من اين دخل وماذا يفعل؟

Interpreter : How long have been here in Iraq and in which place?

Defendant : Thirteen days.

Interpreter : ثلاثين ثلاثة

Analysis :

First, as it is clearly seen that the interpreter seemed to be incompetent in rendering the employee's question "من اين دخل و ماذا يفعل؟" to the defendant. If we examine the main intent that lies behind the employee's question we can easily infer that he wanted to be informed where the defendant came from and what he is doing here in Iraq. The interpreter's substituted the employee's utterance. We can easily notice that he rendered the employee's question incorrectly instead of that he asked the defendant " How long have been in Iraq and in which place?".

As it represents, the interpreter committed a substitution error; hence, the interpreter's rendering of the main question refers that he wanted to ask the defendant when he arrived to Iraq (i.e. date) and as he rendered " in which place", the latter refers to where the defendant stay (i.e. locate a place e.g. hotel, apartment …etc.). So here, the defendant's statement without any doubt won't match the employee's main question "من اين دخل و ماذا يفعل؟".

Second, if we examine the aforementioned extract, according to the interpreter's rendering "How long have been in Iraq and in which place", we can see that the defendant stated "Thirteen days". Again, the interpreter committed a substitution error. The interpreter substituted the defendant's statement "Thirteen" with "ثلاثين ثلاثة". Before we dig deep inside, it's worth to mention that this session held in May

2022, so the interpreter's rendering of "ثلاثين ثلاثـة"means that the defendant stayed since 30th March. This will put the defendant in a serious bad situation. It may lead to bad consequences he may be sentenced to pay for the radiance authority; hence, the employee will definitely think that the defendant stayed all that time without renewing his visa.

To sum up, the interpreter used redundancy which referred to the interpreter's addition of unnecessary questions. Addition considered as a strategy used by the interpreters to enrich the meaning. Although, it should be used wisely by the interpreters especially when they render legal discourse. Wrong use of question by rendering unrelated questions can deform the whole inquisition session. So, the interpreter misinterpreted the employee's question by rendering a wrong question "How long have been in Iraq and in which place?" which

is not related to the intended question "من اين دخل و مـاذا يفعـل؟" regardless of the grammatical issues occurred in his rendering. This misinterpretation, of course, had a bad influence on both parties (the employee and the defendant).

Extract 3 :
Employee : أسأله اذا حصل على فرصة
عمل يعمل؟
Interpreter : If you get an job offer here in Basrah you work here?
Defendant : No
Interpreter : …………..
Analysis :
The interpreter's use of inappropriate article in his TS version is obvious. The interpreter improperly used "an" as a definition article to the word (job). Alternatively, he should use "a" instead of "an". In addition, the interpreter didn't render the defendant's utterance. This means an omission error occurs in this extract.

Table -3-
Interpretation Session Held at Basrah International Airport

Employee	Interpreter (English)	Participants	Interpreter (Arabic)	Time
بأي شركة تعمل؟-	-Which company are work in?	-Basrah Gas Company?	غاز البصرة-	**00:03**
كم مدة زمنية يشتغل في غاز البصرة؟-	-How many times have you been working in Basrah Gas Company?	-This is my first time	هذه المرة الاولى القادم فيها-	**00:11**
كيف شاهدت العراق اول مرة؟-	-How do you first see Iraq? when you first came to Iraq how did you see it?	-Now coming to the airport I have not seen it before	هذه اول مرة يأتي بها الى العراق و لم يراه ابد-	**00:22**
رح نسهل امرك على هذه الفيزا و تدلل استاذ-	-You gonna do the procedure as the visa letter and he gonna put the sticker inside passport and he says you are welcome	-Thank you	-----	**00:41**
			فيزا عمل متعددة-	**1:01**

اسألي سؤال انت تشتغل بشركة نفطية بفيزا عمل ام فيزا سياحية؟ ما هي طبيعة عمله بالشركة؟	-Is your visa is a work visa or it is for visiting entry? -What is your position in Basrah Gas Company? -Position, like what you work there is it coordinator ..	-It's a work visa multiple entry -(leans towards) -oh, other engineering lead full instruction engineering	يعني يقدر يطلع و يدخل مهندس	1:21

Extract 1 :

Officer : كيف شاهدت العراق اول مرة؟

Interpreter : How do you first see Iraq?

When you first came to Iraq how did you see it?

Participant : Now I'm coming to the airport I haven't seen it before.

Interpreter : هذه اول مرة يأتي بها الى العراق و لم يراه ابدا

Analysis :

The interpreter rendered the officer's utterance "كيف شاهدت العراق لأول مرة؟" into "How do you first see Iraq?". This rendering deformed the officer's message and influence the participant's understanding, particularly the officer wanted to know what is the participant's first impression about Iraq. Due to the lack of safety since it is his first visit to Iraq, some foreigners may have a negative image of the general security in Iraq. As represent, the interpreter misinterpreted the officer's question "كيف شاهدت العراق؟" by rendering "How do you first see Iraq…" which according to the participant's understanding to the interpreter's rendering of the officer's question replied "Now I'm coming from the airport I haven't seen it before".

This shows that the participant understood that the officer wanted to ask if he went to sightsee cultural famous places in Iraq. But, it is not, the officer wanted to know what is the idea that the participant drew in his mind about Iraq, especially after the wars and the bad circumstances that Iraq went through the past few years. This kind of misinterpretation had an impact on the understanding of the target recipient. As it has been noticed, the interpreter substituted the officer's question instead of she should render "What is your impression of Iraq?".

Extract 2 :
Officer : ما هي طبيعة عملك بالشركة؟
Interpreter : What is your position in Basrah Gas Company?
Participant : (Facial Expressions)
Interpreter : Position like what you work there is it coordinator
…
Participant : Oh, others engineering lead full instruction , engineering.
Interpreter : مهندس

Analysis :

Interpreters sometimes generate some errors during the process of interpretation. Such errors are omission, addition, or substitution. This act will provide improper statements that should be very acute and precise. First, the interpreter adopted a redundant strategy of the officer's question " ما هي طبيعة عملك بالشركة؟" by rendering " What is your position in Basrah Gas Company ,position like what you work there is coordinator, engineering …". In her rendering of the participant's statement she dropped the participant's job title details as the participant uttered "Lead full instruction". The interpreter's omission of some information has negatively affected the quality of her production. Such an omission did not have serious or bad consequences. Yet, it is important to convey the whole rendering uttered by the speaker.

Table -٤-
Interpretation Session Held at Basrah International Airport

Employee	Interpreter (English)	Participant	Interpreter (Arabic)	Time
-السلام عليكم	-Good Morning	-Thank you		
-ما هو اسمك؟	-What's your name?	-M. G. O.	-م.ج.أ.	
-ما هو تاريخ ميلادك؟	-ما هو تاريخ ميلادك؟	-?!		١٣:٠٠
	Oh, what's your birth date?	-3rd of the fourth 1956.	-ثلاثة من فبراير الف وتسعمائة و... ستة وخمسين	
-من اين قدمت الى العراق؟	-Where you come from Iraq?	-I'm coming from England to Dubai to Iraq?	-اتى من انكلاند ثم دبي ثم اتى الى العراق	00:33
-كم بقى في دبي؟/كم يوم بقى؟	-How many you stay in Dubai?	-I stay four days. Oh, no I stay in Dubai one night.	-بقى اربعة ايام. بقيت في دبي مساء ليلة واحدة	٤٩:٠٠
-هل كانت الرحلة ممتعة من دبي الى البصرة؟	-You enjoyed your trip to Basrah?	-Yes, good flight thank you.	-رحلة جيدة	1:03
-هل قمت بملئ استمارة طلب الفيزا عند قدومك الى مطار البصرة الدولي؟	-You fill the list of the visa from Basrah to Dubai?	-Sorry?		1:25
	-You fill list to visa in Basrah			

	or Dubai? The list	-Oh, I have visa on arrival.		
- قل له عبيت الاستمارة عند وصولك الى مطار البصرة؟	-You fill the list in the Basrah airport right?		-------	١:٥٢
	-How many days you will stay in Basrah?	-Yes, I apply for Visa on arrival in Basrah Airport.		٢:٠٥
-كم مدة البقاء في العراق؟	-Which type of visa you get?		-اربعة ايام في الفاو	
		-Four days in Alfaw.		2:15
-هل الفيزا التي تم منحك في مطار البصرة للزيارة (سياحة)ام عمل؟			-شهران	
	-What your title?	-It was for 60 days I think?		2:38
-ما هي وظيفتك بالتحديد؟			-مدير او مهندس للصيانة او ال....	
-ما هي وجهتك القادمة بعد العراق ؟ عندما تغادر العراق اين ستتوجه؟	-When you leave from Basrah when you will be get?	-I am Civil Engineer		2:49
	-When/Where	-I will leave on Friday.		3:09
	-Yes, to the..?			

-هل لديك تذكرة عودة الى بلدك بريطانيا؟	-Yes -Do you have ticket your bag? -Return	-From Basrah? -To Dubai -To UK -Ticket for bag or ticket for return? -Yes, I have return ticket to UK?	-يرجع الى منزله -لديه تذكرة عودة الى منزله.	3:14

Extract 1 :

ما هو تأريخ ميلادك؟ : Officer
ما هو تأريخ ميلادك؟ : Interpreter
Oh, what's your birth date?
Participant : 3rd of the Fourth 1956
ثلاثة من فبراير الف و : Interpreter
تسعمائة و.... ستة و خمسين

Analysis :

In the aforementioned extract, the interpreter failed to render the participant's date of birth. The interpreter incorrectly substituted "3rd of the fourth" with "ثلاثة من فبراير" instead of "اليوم الثالث من الشهر الرابع". This substitution contributed to produce inaccurate information that are different from the exact right utterance. As it can be represented, the interpreter mistakenly substituted the date of birth uttered by the participant "3rd of the fourth" into "ثلاثة من فبراير". Transferring the exact utterance rendered by the participant is considered as a crucial step in conveying information to the TL recipient especially in rendering legal matters. The interpreter's rendering of "third" is unacceptable, he could use "الثالث" instead of "ثلاثة". Furthermore, the interpreter incorrectly decided to

offer inappropriate equivalent of "fourth" which's "فبراير"instead of "الرابع". Numerals errors are clear in the interpreter's TS version.

Extract 2 :
Officer : من اين قدمت؟
Interpreter : Where you came from Iraq?
Participant : I'm coming from England to Dubai to Iraq.
Interpreter : اتى من انكلاند ثم دبي ثم اتى الى العراق
Analysis :

In this extract, the interpreter's rendering of the participant utterance "England" as "انكلاند"into Arabic language is improper. This kind of error took place through substitution. If we examine the above mentioned extract, we can easily notice that the interpreter's rendering of the participant's statement "England" into "انجلترا"instead of "انكلاند" is not acceptable. England is a country that is part of UK. Alternatively, the interpreter should have transferred "قادم من المملكة المتحدة انجلترا بالتحديد ثم من دبي والى العراق"in order to avoid misunderstanding.

Extract 3 :
Officer : كم بقي في دبي؟ كم يوم بقى؟
Interpreter : How many you stay in Dubai?
Participant : I stay four days.
Interpreter : بقى اربعة ايام

Participant : Oh no, I stay in Dubai one night.
Interpreter : بقيت في دبي مساء ليلة واحدة
Analysis :

First of all, the interpreter's rendered the officer's question "كم بقي في دبي؟ كم يوم بقى؟" into "How many you stay in Dubai?" is grammatically incorrect. The interpreter failed in rendering the officer's utterance. He omitted "يوم" by transferring it into "How many you stay in Dubai?". However, the participant was very positive and he responded " I stay in four days" , "Oh no, I stay in Dubai one night". As a result, the interpreter rendered the participant's statement "بقى اربعة ايام". It is "بقيت في دبي مساء ليلة واحدة" worth to notice that the interpreter rendered "بقى"and "بقيت"which clearly showed that the interpreter rendered the participant's second statement on his behalf. As it is well known that, if we date back we will find that the interpreter were not seen as individuals during the interpretation sessions. They were ignored. Furthermore, they should use first person speaking method.
In the first rendering of "بقى"the interpreter used the third person singular while, in the second rendering of "بقيت"he used first person speaking method. Regardless, the interpreter's misinterpretation of the

participant's statement. To illustrate this part, let us discuss the following extract :

Participant : "Oh no, I stay in Dubai one night."

As it can be easily noticed from the aforementioned extract, the participant specified his stay duration by saying "one night". One night may mean that he spent eleven hours in a night because, it is night at 9:00 pm to 6:00 am in the morning, then he had fifteen hours in the day from 6;00 am to 9;00 pm. To sum up, the participant's statement " I stay in Dubai one night". This doesn't mean that the participant spent an evening there as the interpreter rendered "بقيـت مسـاء ليلـة واحـدة". Instead of that, the participant may spend two days and one night. That is to say, let us assume that he arrived to Dubai on Friday in the morning and stayed that day then left Dubai on Saturday in the evening. The interpreter's misinterpretation of the participant's statement had a serious influence on the officer's understanding of the TS version.

Extract 4 :

Officer : هل كانت الرحلة ممتعة من دبي الى البصرة؟

Interpreter : You enjoyed your trip to Basrah?

Participant : Yes, good flight thank you.

Interpreter : رحلة جيدة

Analysis :

The interpreter's poor choice of equivalence may influence the target recipient's comprehending of the question. As shown in the above mentioned extract, the interpreter committed an error by rendering the lexical term "trip" which means "نزهة"in Arabic. To fully captured the officer's intended question, the interpreter could have used the most appropriate contextual term which is "flight". The officer wanted to communicate with the participant to see whether he had everything done or face some difficulties reaching his current destination which played a major role in cooperating with the passengers and made the entry procedure easier and faster. So, the interpreter substituted "رحلة"with "trip" instead of "flight.

Extract 5 :

Officer : هل قمت بملئ استمارة طلب الفيزا عند قدومك الى مطار البصرة الدولي؟

Interpreter : You fill the list of the visa from Basrah to Dubai?

Participant : Sorry

Interpreter : You fill the list to visa in Basrah or Dubai?

The last

Participant : Oh, I have visa on arrival

Officer : قل له عبيت الاستمارة عند وصولك الى مطار البصرة الدولي؟

Interpreter : You fill the list in the Basrah Airport right?

<u>Participant : Yes, I apply for visa on arrival in Basrah Airport</u>

<u>Interpreter : ....</u>

Analysis :

First of all, the interpreter's mispronunciation of the English word "list" is so observable. Such a situation will definitely impede the participant's understanding. Above is one of these types of errors when the interpreter misproduced one word, but it influenced the whole utterance. This would badly affect the bond of communication that the officer wanted to establish with the participant to get informed about the legal procedure. Furthermore, there is an addition, a substitution and omission occurred in the aforementioned extract. First, the interpreter committed an addition error which, in turn, diverted the participant's understanding when he rendered the officer's utterance "هـل قمـت بملـئ اسـتمارة طلـب الفيـزا عنـد قدومك الـى <u>مطـار البصـرة الـدولي</u>؟"with "You fill the list of visa from <u>Basrah to Dubai</u>?". As it represent the officer located the place "مطار البصــرة" while the interpreter rendered the officer's utterance by adding "from Basrah to Dubai". This addition should be omitted and rendered as "Did you fill visa application in Basrah International Airport?". Second, the interpreter substituted the officer's utterance by rendering "You fill the list in <u>Basrah or Dubai</u>?". Such rendering added vagueness which influenced the participant's understanding as he stated "Oh, I have visa on arrival". Hence, passengers who arrived to Iraq do fill visa application at Basrah International Airport only to allow them to enter the country legally. This means that there is no need to do pre application in Dubai or elsewhere that the system in Iraq allows that directly in the airport. Third, the interpreter omitted the participant's statement "Yes, I apply for visa on arrival in Basrah Airport". This omission might be attributed to affect the officer's understanding (i.e. he may think that the participant didn't fill visa application form). As it is clear, the interpreter omitted the participant's utterance. Though, this kind of omission of the interpreter's productivity is incomplete which attributed to influence the participant's legal procedure accomplishment.

Extract 6 :

<u>Officer : كم مدة البقاء في العراق؟</u>

<u>Interpreter : How many days you will stay in Basrah?</u>

<u>Participant : Four days in Al-faw</u>

<u>Interpreter : اربعة ايام في الفاو</u>

Analysis :

Obviously in the aforementioned extract, the interpreter committed a

substitution error. The interpreter rendered the word "Basrah" which is unrelated to the officer's utterance "العراق". Due to that, the participant's statement "Four days in Al-faw" will definitely not match the exact respond of the intended question. Hence, the interpreter located in "Basrah" only, not in Iraq generally. This means that the interpreter didn't determine the participant's stay duration in Iraq. As long as the participant applies for visa which may be multi entry or for one month or more, he may move to Baghdad or other cities after finishing from Basrah. As clearly shown, the interpreter substituted the officer's question "كم مدة القاء في العراق" with "How many days you will stay in Iraq?". Such an omission may not only affect the output, further it may confuse the officer's understanding. The interpreter's rendering would divert the participant's statement as well.

To cut it short, the interpreter's rendering of "العـراق"into "Basrah" is improper. Hence, what's the officer wanted to know is for how long the participant would stay in Iraq not in Basrah specifically.

Extract 7 :
Officer : هل الفيزا التي تم منحك في
مطار البصرة الدولي سياحة ام عمل؟

Interpreter : Which type of visa you get?
Participant : It was for sixty days
Interpreter : شهران

Analysis :

First, the interpreter substituted the officer's question "هل الفيزا التي منحك في" as he uttered it into "مطـار البصـرة للزيـارة ام عمـل؟" "Which type of visa you get" which made the rendering vague. The interpreter should have render the following "Is your visa for work or visit purpose" in order to render the exact information among the two parties. In addition to that, he substituted the participant's statement " It was for sixty days" into "شهران"instead of "ستون يوم".

Extract 8 :
Officer : ما هي وظيفتك بالتحديد؟
Interpreter : What your title?
Participant : I am Civil Engineer
Interpreter : مدير او مهندس للصيانة

Analysis :

In the above mentioned extract, regardless of the grammatical error, the interpreter failed in rendering the participant's utterance correctly. What the officer wanted to know is the participant's job title as he rendered "مـا هـي وظيفتـك بالتحديـد؟". The interpreter rendered the officer's question, yet, he failed in transferring the participant's statement "Civil Engineer". As he

rendered it into "مـدير او مهنـدس مهنـدس مـدني"rather than "للصـيانة". Here showed the interpreter's lack of linguistic knowledge . As seen "Civil Engineer" is poorly transferred into "مـدير او مهنـدس .." instead of "مهنـدس مـدني". This substitution can attribute to the interpreter's imperfect understanding of lexical item uttered by the participant "Civil Engineer".

Extract 9

Officer : ما هي وجهتك القادمة بعد العراق؟

عندما تغادر العراق اين ستتوجه؟

Interpreter : When you leave from Basrah when you will be get

Participant : I will leave on Friday

Analysis :

First of all, the interpreter substituted the officer's question as represented above. This is neither grammatically correct nor well-structured. The interpreter's

use of inappropriate interrogative sentence structure is very obvious as shown in the above extract. The interpreter mistakenly rendered the officer's question into"عنـدما تغـادر العـراق ايـن سـتوجه؟" "When you leave from Basrah …". Such a rendering would affect the participant's respond which is not the intended question asked by the officer. The officer's intended question was "what is your next destination after Iraq?" not Basrah as the interpreter rendered "When you will leave from Basrah?" (i.e. date). The interpreter substituted the officer's question. Such rendering contributed to provide different statements as can be seen in the interpreter's utterance. The interpreter replaced the officer's intentions of "what" into "when" which would impede the participant's understanding as he replied " I will leave on Friday." .

Table -5-
The percentage of Statistics
Omission

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Circulative Percent
Valid 0	1	5.3	5.3	5.3
1	2	10.5	10.5	15.8
2	9	47.4	47.4	63.2
3	1	5.3	5.3	68.4
4	3	15.8	15.8	84.2
5	1	5.3	5.3	89.5
6	1	5.3	5.3	94.7
8	1	5.3	5.3	100.0
Total	19	100.0	100.0	

Addition

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Circulative Percent
Valid 0	7	36.8	36.8	36.8
1	5	26.3	26.3	63.2
2	5	26.3	26.3	89.5
3	2	10.5	10.5	100.0
Total	19	100.0	100.0	

Substitution

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Circulative Percent
Valid 0	2	10.5	10.5	10.5
1	5	26.3	26.3	36.8
2	6	31.6	31.6	68.4
3	4	21.1	21.1	89.5
5	1	5.3	5.3	94.7
9	1	5.3	5.3	100.0
Total	19	100.0	100.0	

١١. Conclusions

In this study, the researcher has arrived at certain conclusions which imply that the errors, i.e. omission, addition, and substitutions done by the legal interpreter during rendering to the two parties, influenced the accurateness of the information conveyed. By assessing those extracts particularly in the omission situation is mostly unacceptable for its importance to convey the acuteness of the information of SS and TS at the same time. Throughout applying Gile's Effort Model and Riccardi's Errors Analysis Model, the analysis phase of SS and TS by comparing them with each other, the questionnaire of jury evaluation, the following points have been concluded :

1. Regarding to the numerous number of errors that have occurred in the SSs and TSs, it can be considered that reinterpreting or paraphrasing occurred more than rendering them.

2. Though many transliteration strategies are acceptable and justifiable to clarify the ambiguity (without rendering) or to avoid unfilled pauses, yet, most of them are still unacceptable as long as, discussing legal matters.
In other words, in the interpreting sessions, the legal interpreter used feminization sometimes in rendering the foreign party's utterance (e.g. proper nouns like villages, cities, and countries).

3. There is a clear bias towards certain proper nouns that legal interpreters rendered, they have been preserved as they were pronounced in the SS while other interpreters transferred them properly into TS.

4. Omitting many information uttered by the foreign speaker is not acceptable; hence, legal interpreter is considered a mediator among the two parties. In other words, an interpreter is considered a linguistic transformer who has to convey even the smallest tiny detail especially in rendering legal discourse to avoid misunderstanding and to accomplish the legal procedure.

5. Conducting a huge number of omission, addition, and substitution affects the quality of the interpreter's productivity and deforms the acuteness of rendering the information.

12. Recommendations

A number of recommendations for interpreters can be put forward on the basis of the conclusions :

1. Activating all efforts of Gile's Model is a good strategy to provide a faithful and accurate interpreted work that consists of the exact information and

meaning of the statement uttered by the speaker.

2. The interpreter is a mediator among the two parties. So, s/he needs to be accurate while rendering both speeches without any addition, omission or substitution.

3. Though, the legal interpreters feel free to use informal language when they render the legal discourse; yet, they have to remember how acute and adequate the speech is.

4. The legal interpreter should not bias to transliterate names or proper nouns. Such a rendition should be formally transferred as "Emirates Airlines" into "الخطوط الاماراتية" not "الجوية الاماراتية".

5.Though, the legal interpreter should commit to render the information, s/he needs to keep in mind that s/he is an interpreter and legal interpretation aims to deliver the meaning accurately.

6. There must be professional legal translators in every governmental institution to deal with legal matters that need to be transferred.

13. Suggestions for Further Studies

The current study suggests the following topics to be examined :

1. Assessment of interpreting Legal Commercial Discourse.

2. Examine the affective factors that affect the interpreter's output.

3. A comparison of professional interpreters and trainee students may add a possibility for further studies in the major of Legal Interpretation.

4. Using Gile's Effort Model to examine the process of the trainee students and outlines the main tactics that students adopt to avoid misinterpretation.

Notes :

1. All videos were transcribed to keep the privacy of Iraqi governmental institutions ' security.

2. The researcher has underlined the extracts that imply the samples to be analyzed.

3. This abbreviation is used to refer to an airline company which the researcher has avoided to mention for a privacy matter.

4. The transcripts of the videos are taken live directly from the Iraqi governmental institutions, i.e. official sectors. Any grammatical or linguistic mistakes are attributed to the source itself.

5. Some parts of the interpreted source discourses are incoherent and out of place. These parts are conceived as they are uttered.

6. In order to give much credibility to the analytical part and provide more information and details about the derived material,

the researcher has contacted all the videos used in the data chapter (i.e. chapter four).

7. The researcher has focused on the errors committed by the legal interpreter as they influenced the quality of the output and the acuteness of transferring the information.

Though, there are grammatical and syntactical errors occurred among the contrasted transferred extracts mentioned in the live recorded videos, the researcher hasn't mentioned or highlighted them as they do not serve the hypothesis of the study and went far from its main focus.

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