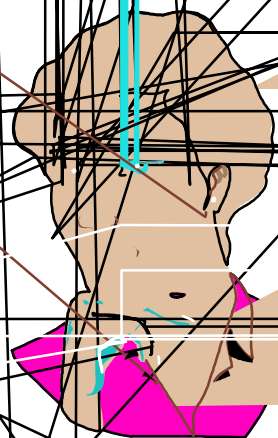


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Research has shown that courts must often rely on interpretation services of bilingual individuals who have received no specific training about the requirements, role and responsibilities of a court interpreter. Research has also shown that many judges and attorneys are also unaware of the professional responsibilities of the interpreter and how these translate into highly demanding technical skill requirements. At the very least, anyone serving as a court interpreter should be required to understand and abide by the precepts set out in this Model Code. Judges and attorneys should also become familiar with the code and expect conduct from interpreters that is consistent with it.

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that illustrates or elaborates the principles. The commentaries are intended to convey what the drafters of this model code believe are *probable* and *expected* behaviors. Wherever a court policy or routine practice appears to conflict with the commentary in this code, it is recommended that the reasons for the policy as it applies to court interpreters be examined.

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The interpreter has a twofold duty: 1) to ensure that the proceedings in English reflect precisely what was said by a non-English speaking person, and 2) to place the non-English speaking person on an equal footing with those who understand English. This creates an obligation to conserve every element of information contained in a source language communication when it is rendered in the target language.

Therefore, interpreters are obligated to apply their best skills and judgment to preserve faithfully the meaning of what is said in court, including the style or register of speech. Verbatim, "word for word," or literal oral interpretations are not appropriate when they distort the meaning of the source language, but *every spoken statement, even if it appears non-responsive, obscene, rambling, or incoherent should be interpreted*. This includes apparent misstatements.

Interpreters should never interject their own words, phrases, or expressions. If the need arises to explain an interpreting problem (e.g., a term or phrase with no direct

equivalent in the target language or a misunderstanding that only the interpreter can clarify), the interpreter should ask the court's permission to provide an explanation. Interpreters should convey the emotional emphasis of the speaker without reenacting or mimicking the speaker's emotions, or dramatic gestures.

Sign language interpreters, however, *must* employ all of the visual cues that the language they are interpreting for requires -- including facial expressions, body language, and hand gestures. Sign language interpreters, therefore, should ensure that court participants do not confuse these essential elements of the interpreted language with inappropriate interpreter conduct.

The obligation to preserve accuracy includes the interpreter's duty to correct any error of interpretation discovered by the interpreter during the proceeding. Interpreters should demonstrate their professionalism by objectively analyzing any challenge to their performance.

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**evaluate their qualifications for delivering interpreting services.**

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**The interpreter serves as an officer of the court and the interpreter's duty in a court proceeding is to serve the court and the public to which the court is a servant. This is true regardless of whether the interpreter is publicly retained at government expense or retained privately at the expense of one of the parties.**

**The interpreter should avoid any conduct or behavior that presents the appearance of favoritism toward any of the**

appearance of a special relationship or partiality to any of the court participants.

The interpreter should strive for professional detachment. Verbal and non-verbal displays of personal attitudes, prejudices, emotions, or opinions should be avoided at all times.

Should an interpreter become aware that a proceeding participant views the interpreter as having a bias or being biased, the interpreter should disclose that knowledge to the appropriate judicial authority and counsel.

Any condition that interferes with the objectivity of an interpreter constitutes a conflict of interest. Before providing services in a matter, court interpreters must disclose to all parties and presiding officials any prior involvement, whether personal or professional, that could be reasonably construed as a conflict of interest. This disclosure should not include privileged or confidential information.

The following are circumstances that are presumed to create actual or apparent conflicts of interest for interpreters where interpreters should not serve:

1. The interpreter is a friend, associate, or relative of a party or counsel for a party or a party's attorney.



**Interpreters should disclose to the court and other parties when they have previously been retained for private employment by one of the parties in the case.**

**Interpreters should not serve in any matter in which**

**Interpreters are encouraged to avoid personal or professional conduct that could discredit the court.**

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**The interpreter must protect and uphold the confidentiality of all privileged information obtained during the course of her or his duties. It is especially important that the interpreter understand and uphold the attorney-client privilege, which requires confidentiality with respect to any**

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an assignment competently. In such instances they should make it clear that they are speaking for themselves.

An interpreter may convey legal advice from an attorney to a person only while that attorney is giving it. An interpreter should not explain the purpose of forms, services, or otherwise act as counselors or advisors unless they are interpreting for someone who is acting in that official capacity. The interpreter may translate language on a form for a person who is filling out the form, but may not explain the form or its purpose for such a person.

The interpreter should not personally serve to perform official acts that are the official responsibility of other court officials including, but not limited to, court clerks, pretrial release investigators or interviewers, or probation counselors.

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If the communication mode or language of the non-English-speaking person cannot be readily interpreted, the interpreter should notify the appropriate judicial authority.

Interpreters should notify the appropriate judicial authority of any environmental or physical limitation that impedes or hinders their ability to deliver interpreting services adequately (e.g., the court room is not quiet enough for the interpreter to hear or be heard by the non-English speaker, more than one person at a time is speaking, or principals or

witnesses of the court are speaking at a rate of speed that is too rapid for the interpreter to adequately interpret). Sign language interpreters must ensure that they can both see and convey the full range of visual language elements that are necessary for communication, including facial expressions and body movement, as well as hand gestures.

Interpreters should notify the presiding officer of the need to take periodic breaks to maintain mental and physical alertness and prevent interpreter fatigue. Interpreters should recommend and encourage the use of team interpreting whenever necessary.

Interpreters are encouraged to make inquiries as to the nature of a case whenever possible before accepting an assignment. This enables interpreters to match more closely

Interpreters should notify the presiding officer of any personal bias they may have involving any aspect of the proceedings. For example, an interpreter who has been the victim of a sexual assault may wish to be excused from interpreting in cases involving similar offenses.

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Because the users of interpreting services frequently misunderstand the proper role of the interpreter, they may ask or expect the interpreter to perform duties or engage in activities that run counter to the provisions of this code or other laws, regulations, or policies governing court interpreters. It is incumbent upon the interpreter to inform such persons of his or her professional obligations. If, having been apprised of these obligations, the person persists in demanding that the interpreter violate them, the interpreter should turn to a supervisory interpreter, a judge, or another official with jurisdiction over interpreter matters to resolve the situation.

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**Interpreters must continually strive to increase their knowledge of the languages they work in professionally,**



The following sources were used as references when the Model Code was originally drafted for discussion by the work group of judges, interpreters and interpreter program administrators in Williamsburg, Virginia, in July, 1993. Source materials marked with an asterisk are recommended as supplementary references.

California	Standards of Judicial Administration-Section 18.3, <i>Standards of Professional Conduct for Court Interpreters</i> (See California Rules of Court, Rule 985)  *Judicial Council of California, Administrative Office of the Courts Workshops For Court Interpreters (Training Manual), <i>Professional Ethics and the Role of the Court Interpreter</i>  California Court Interpreters Association, <i>Code of Ethics</i>
Federal Courts	<i>Code of Professional Responsibility of the Official Interpreters of the United States Courts</i>
Massachusetts	*Office of the Chief Administrative Justice, Massachusetts Trial Court, <i>Code Professional Conduct for Court Interpreters of the Trial Court</i>
New Jersey	*Administrative Office of the Courts, Court Interpreting, Legal Translating and Bilingual Services Section, <i>Recommended Code of Professional Responsibility for Interpreters, Transliterations and Translators</i>
Washington	*Rules of Court, General Rule 11.1, <i>Code of Conduct for Court Interpreters</i>
Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, Inc.	<i>Code of Ethics</i>
Texts	*Chapter 34, "Ethical Principles and Standards" in Gonzalez, Roseann; Vasquez, Victoria; and Mikkelson, Holly, <i>Fundamentals of Court Interpretation</i> , Carolina Academic Press, 1991.