

<<法庭口译实务>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<法庭口译实务>>

13位ISBN编号：9787544612616

10位ISBN编号：7544612619

出版时间：2009-10

出版时间：上海外语教育出版社

作者：（美）爱德华兹（Edwards,A.） 著

页数：192

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

<<法庭口译实务>>

内容概要

本书描述了口译员在法庭以及其他法律情境下的工作情况和 works 方法。

全书围绕法庭口译，介绍了案情准备、职业伦理和规范、译员会产生和需要避免的错误、司法文书笔译、录音转写和翻译、译员作为专家证人以及译员培训等内容。

本书向读者提供了一幅职业路线图，并辅之以操作性极强的方法和技巧，可助译员准确无误地完成法庭口译任务。

作者本人有多年的法庭口译经验，她说：“该书的编排结构与法庭口译职业构成高度吻合。

”该书可作为基础课程用书，也可作为法庭口译人员和处理法庭口译事务的法庭官员的辅导读物。

<<法庭口译实务>>

作者简介

艾丽西娅·B.爱德华兹(Alicia B.Edwards)是美国国务院签约译员,亦一直在美国各级联邦法院从事口译工作。

书籍目录

To the Reader
 Acknowledgements
 Chapter 1: How to Become a Court Interpreter and a Brief Sketch of the Work
 Who Should Become a Court Interpreter Formal Training for Court Interpreting Training on the Job
 Training at Professional Meetings Finding Work Requirements for the Federal Courts State Certifications
 Free-lance v. Full-time Work Where Court Interpreters Work and What They Do Expressions Used in This
 Text
 Chapter 2: Case Preparation - A: Context and Documents Purpose of Information No-Paper The
 Structure of a Felony Proceeding The Plea Bargain Documents and Information Jury Instructions Physical
 and Verbal Evidence A Case Sheet
 Chapter 3: Case Preparation - B: Terminology, Reference Book and
 Dictionaries Terminology Preparation Forensic Reference Books Kinds of Dictionaries How to Buy a
 Dictionary What to Do When a Word Is Not in the Dictionary
 Chapter 4: In the Courtroom: Ethics, Roles,
 Procedures Ethics Projection of Interpreter Image Need for Interpretation Giving the Client Good Value
 Neither Too Many nor Too Few Interpreters Who Is Who in the Courtroom Sound Equipment
 Procedural Matters Comprehension Judicial Checklist Author's Information for Judges
 Chapter 5: The
 Rich Potential for Error Errors that Originate with the Interpreter Errors that Counsel Help Create The Perils
 of Literal Interpretation
 Chapter 6: Translation of Legal Documents Sight Translation Written Translation
 Fax and Modem The Use of Computers
 Chapter 7: Tape Transcription and Translation Procedures and
 Problems Transcribing Original Language Allows Attorneys to See What Was Actually Said Time Constraints
 The Transcription Translation of Transcription Quality Control
 Chapter 8: The Interpreter as Expert
 Witness Impartiality Critique Presenting Your Own Tape Work or Translation Preparation with Counsel
 On the Witness Stand When Not to Be an Expert
 Chapter 9: Continuing Your Education and Enjoying It
 Books Periodicals Television Tapes And in Closing
 Bibliography
 Appendices 1. The Court Interpreters
 Act of 1978 2. Seltzer & Torres Cartagena v. Foley et al., 1980 3. Court Interpreters Amendments Act (1988)
 4. Suggested Interpreter Oaths
 Index

章节摘录

Who Should Become a Court Interpreter Some interpreters are attracted to court interpreting because of its dramatic potential and excitement, while others become more lively from the experience. Translators, who work on written documents, may not always be able to interpret. They may not like interpreting even if they can do it. The life of the translator appears calm, because he is mostly involved with a computer, or else does research at the library, while interpreters move around, travel, and work before the public in exciting cases. Interpreters need to be assertive, and tend to be more outgoing, lively, and noisy than translators. Although the drama in the courtroom is that of the case, and thus belongs to someone else, we participate as actors do; we speak the lines created by others. Thus, the profession of court interpreter is not for the shy or retiring, not for the person who likes peace, calm, or routine. It requires your full attention and devotion. One never reaches a point where one can say: "Now I know it all, now I can sit back and rest." Cases, procedures, and vocabulary require constant study. Also, one can take nothing for granted: schedules change, cases are pried out instead of going to trial, there is constant movement between courts, jails, the offices of attorneys and others. No schedule is sacred, and one needs to be able to jump fast both mentally and physically. Interpreters believe that other colleagues are "real" interpreters if they derive most of their income from interpreting. Many professionals derive most all of their income from interpreting or a combination of interpreting and translating. A court interpreter must love language, words, the history of words, and the interplay between language and culture. It helps also to like action, to be dismayed at the prospect of a nine-to-five job. Because most interpreting work is done on a free-lance or independent contractor basis, one needs a number of clients and work in various courts to survive. While the field offers no guarantee of economic security, skilled people can build an interesting life with a reasonable income. Court interpreting is never boring; there are few professions of which that can be said. The court interpreter will never lead a life of quiet desperation.

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>