Court Interpreter Oral Examination: Overview
Pennsylvania Court Interpreter Oral Examination: Overview
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Introduction

The contents of this manual are intended to be adapted by state personnel to reflect the state’s specific policies and procedures concerning state court interpreter certification oral examinations.

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 a qualified or certified court interpreter. There are other requirements you will need to fulfill before Pennsylvania considers you eligible to participate in this examination. Passing this test will demonstrate that you are considered minimally competent to interpret in the Pennsylvania court system. Passing scores on this examination may or may not be recognized by other states’ court systems.

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 the ethical and professional responsibilities of interpreters in the judiciary.

Court interpreters play a vital role in court proceedings that involve non-English speaking individuals as litigants or witnesses. Pennsylvania has adopted a code of conduct and professional responsibility that 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 or understand English. The objectives of the Pennsylvania Interpreter 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.
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, linguists, scholars, and/or legal professionals.

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. 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.

What is the structure of the oral 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:

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- 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

**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.

**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.

**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 (utterances) into the foreign language and foreign language answers 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 utterances repeated. The consecutive portion is administered by a test proctor who plays the prerecorded courtroom simulation on a CD player.

This part of the examination is timed and will take between 22 and 30 minutes, depending upon the total length of the recording, excluding instructions.

**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 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 headphones 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.

Test rating and scoring

Each exam will be assessed by the number of scoring units interpreted correctly.

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.
- Legal/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—adjectives, 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.
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. The candidate must score at least a 70% on each of the three scorable parts of the test in order to pass.

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, 2012 and the examinee said June 15, 2012, that scoring unit will be marked as “unacceptable”). 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 “acceptable”.

Once the raters have rated and discussed an examination, they count the number of unacceptable 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 acceptable scoring units. The total number of acceptable 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 “unacceptable,” that number would be subtracted from the total number of scoring units, leaving 60 scoring units as “acceptable.” The report to the examinee would illustrate 60 correct scoring units, and the percentage score (in this example, 60 divided by 75, or 80%).

Procedural and mechanical aspects of the oral exam

Before applying to take the oral examination in Pennsylvania, all candidates must have completed the following steps:

1. Registered with the Interpreter Certification Program;
2. Attended the two-day orientation;
3. Passed the multiple choice part of the written examination with a score of 80%;
4. Passed the language assessment exercise of the written examination if one is available in the candidate’s language; and
5. Paid all the corresponding fees.

Note that some states require a minimum score for each of the two sight translation exercises.
Application

Candidates who have complied with all the state requirements can apply to take each phase of the test and pay the 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, you should have received notice with this booklet 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 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.

Administration

In Pennsylvania the oral examination is administered in two phases. The simultaneous part of the exam is administered in phase one as a screening test. Since most of the interpretation rendered by interpreters in court is performed in the simultaneous mode, having a firm command of this mode of interpretation is generally considered to be essential and a good indicator, not only of a candidate’s overall interpreting skills, but also of the candidate’s probability of successfully completing phase two. Candidates who pass the simultaneous exam are eligible to take the sight and consecutive portions at a later date in phase two.

Exam Day

As noted above, you must appear on time at the test site with your identification and test registration confirmation letter. In most cases, 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 proctor 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 one hour. Generally, you can expect to complete the entire process in 30 minutes or less in phase one (simultaneous) and 60 minutes or less in phase two (sight and consecutive).

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.
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, boardroom, or office. Only you and the test proctor 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 fresh cup of water poured for you, a note pad, and pens and pencils for you to take notes if you wish. On the table, there will be one Compact Disk player (or other playing device) and a digital recorder. The 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.

What happens once I’m in the examination room?

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

**Phase One - Simultaneous:**
The simultaneous passage has been pre-recorded. After a brief introduction by the test proctor, you will put on a set of headphones. You will hear a brief introductory message on the recording before the simultaneous portion begins. As you listen to the introduction, you will have the chance to make sure the headphones fit comfortably and to adjust the volume. Then, when the test begins you will interpret out loud in the simultaneous mode 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 headphone 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 headphones and the test is concluded.

**Phase Two - Sight Translations:**
First, the test proctor will hand you a document, written in English, which you must interpret into the foreign language. After that exercise is completed, the test proctor 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 proctor will inform you that you have two minutes to read each 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 proctor 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.

Phase Two - Consecutive:
The consecutive portion of the exam will be played on a playing device. The test proctor will play a segment of the test and then pause the device. At the pause, you will interpret what was said into the other language. For example if the utterance represents an attorney asking a question in English, at the pause, you will interpret that question into the foreign language. The proctor will then play the next utterance and pause. Again, you will interpret what was said into the other language. For example, if the utterance 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 utterances 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 this portion of the exam is timed. 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. If you give more than one rendition, only the last rendition will be scored by the raters.

After the examination

After each phase of 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.

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 performance recording, test scores, and test-rating sheet will be confidential. Only the test administrators, test raters, and personnel 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 state upon request, and may be provided to others if you submit a written request for that information to be released.

**Who scores my exam?**

For most languages, 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 oral 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. Raters must attend periodic recalibration sessions in order to maintain their credentials.

**Suggested “do’s and don’t’s” during the exam**

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.

**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.
**DON'T**

- Guess wildly the meaning of a word or phrase that you don't know.
- Allow yourself to get frustrated when you don't know how to interpret a word or phrase. Skip it and keep going.
- 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.
Suggestions for preparing for the test

Sight Translations:
Take any written materials (for example, newspaper and magazine articles, letters, books, birth certificates, etc.) and, speaking into a 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 notetaking skills, to interpret long passages. Be sure to record yourself – you may be surprised by the fact that what you actually said was not what you thought you said.

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 22-to-30-minute time frame.

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3 Most of the information in this section is adapted from FUNDAMENTALS OF COURT INTERPRETATION: THEORY, POLICY, AND PRACTICE by Roseann Dueñas 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 headphones and interpret out loud as you listen. Practicing silently is not as effective as practicing out loud. Being very comfortable with headphones 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 – chances are the test proctor will not be bilingual. 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:
- Have someone record varied paragraph-length passages in English and in the non-English language into a recorder.
- 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.
- 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 headphones 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.
A heartfelt “thank you” to Holly Mikkelson, who so kindly shared her comprehensive and valuable lists of resources for Spanish interpreters, including:
- Recommended References for Spanish Interpreters
- Regional Spanish Websites
- Recommended References on Regional and Colloquial Spanish
- English Slang References

and to the State of New Jersey, a founding member of the former Consortium for Language Access in the Courts, our appreciation and admiration for the collection of resources found at its Web site, many of which are included in this document.

Examinees please note: Many of the institutions listed below offer “academic certificates,” which are different from state or federal interpreter certifications. If you receive academic certificates and are not state or federally certified, you should clearly identify the certificate in your resumes or biographies and not claim state or federal interpreter certification. To do so would be unethical.
BINGHAMTON UNIVERSITY
Certificate Program for Legal Interpreters
Library Tower 1503
P.O. Box 6000
Binghamton, NY 13902
(607) 777-2891
http://www2.binghamton.edu/comparative-literature/graduate/trip/
mpettid@binghamton.edu

This program is for multilingual professionals who are able to speak, read, and write English and Spanish fluently. In this program, we give you the attention you need to bring your linguistic competence in both languages up to professional levels. You also learn the computer skills needed to do coursework, search the Internet, and undertake written translations. As the courses progress, you will learn the technical vocabulary and professional ethics needed to work in legal settings and, most importantly, the techniques you will need to perform the various types of interpretation competently.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
Interpreter Certificate Program (Portuguese, Spanish, Chinese)
Center for Professional Education
940 Commonwealth Avenue West
Boston, MA 02215
1-866-633-9370
http://professional.bu.edu/programs/interpreter/
cpe@bu.edu

The certificate program for Legal Interpreting will acquaint you with the various courts and other forums where this sort of interpreting most often takes place. Each forum and type of legal procedure is governed by different expectations, protocol, and vocabulary requirements for the interpreter. You’ll study the professional ethics of legal interpreting, learn to apply formal rules and standards to specific situations, examine the specialized tools and skills of legal interpreting, and start working on your prospects. The Legal Interpreting certificate program consists of an entrance test, five required courses, and an optional internship.

BROOKDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Judicial/Medical and Community Interpreting Certificate Program (Portuguese & Spanish)
Business and Community Development
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, NJ 07738-1543
(732) 224-2315
The community need for qualified interpreters is critical. These programs are designed to train entry-level interpreters for service and employment opportunities. The instructions will incorporate “real life” samples of materials and situations that will be encountered in the field. The ability to overcome language barriers is essential in a variety of instances that include medical emergencies as well as legal and social situations. The instructors—all specialists in their respective fields of interpreting—will incorporate “real life” samples of materials and examples of situations that will be encountered in the field. Consecutive interpreting used in medical, legal, and social service situations, as well as simultaneous and sight translation will be covered. Advanced training for the state exam for Court Interpreters will be offered.

DREXEL UNIVERSITY
Goodwin College School of Technology and Professional Studies
Judiciary Interpreting Program
One Drexel Plaza
3001 Market Street, Suite 100
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 895-2159
Guzofsky@drexel.edu
http://goodwin.drexel.edu/ae/cert_jr.php
Drexel University’s Judiciary Interpreting Program prepares individuals who are proficient in both Spanish and English for the Pennsylvania State Court Interpreter Certification exams. Students will be prepared to enter the courtroom or any other judicial environment confident in their ability to interpret skillfully. The curriculum covers judicial procedure, the role interpreters play, the modes of interpretation and the ethical issues related to the responsibility of this critical position. The program consists of 8 modules that are taught during consecutive Saturdays, providing a consistent curriculum on which to build expertise. In-class instruction is intensive with plenty of time designated for practice. The faculty consists of dedicated practicing interpreters who thoroughly understand what students require to be successful in this highly-regarded and important field.

LA SALLE UNIVERSITY
The Hispanic Institute at La Salle University
Certificate in Interpretation (English/Spanish)
Carmen Lamas, Ph.D., Director
Assistant Professor of Spanish
Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures
1900 West Olney Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19141 USA
Phone: 215.951.1209
E-mail: lamas@lasalle.edu
http://www.lasalle.edu/admiss/grad/hispanic/hispanic_cii_home.php
The curriculum for the CII (Certificate in Interpretation) is designed to address three of the principal environments where interpretation (English-Spanish and Spanish-English) is currently needed, and will be more intensely needed in the future: that is, legal, healthcare and business environments. In addition, governing interpretation principles are also studied for application to language environments covered and not covered by the program. The program consists of 7 (3 credits each) courses to be taken in a predetermined fashion. Therefore, a total of 21 credits are required to complete the certificate. All courses are offered in the evenings with varied starting times from 5:30 pm to 6:15 pm. All courses (fall and spring) require a minimum of 3 hours of classroom exposure/week. The fall and spring semesters have a 14 week duration. Summer sessions have a 6+ week duration and require a min. of 6 hours of classroom exposure per week.

MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY
Certificate Program in Translation and Interpretation in Spanish
María José Vizcaíno, Director
Spanish/Italian Department
Montclair State University
Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
(973) 655-4285
http://chss2.montclair.edu
Montclair State University’s Certificate Program in Translation and Interpretation in Spanish provides basic preparation for entry-level translating and interpreting positions in government, telecommunications, the judiciary, the helping professions, business and the arts. Designed for students who have good speaking and writing skills in both English and Spanish, the four-course sequence focuses on the specific skills of translation and interpretation.

MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY
Department of Modern Languages and Literatures
Montclair State University
Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
(973) 655-7422
http://www.montclair.edu/chss/modern-languages-literatures/french-program/french-major-translation-concentration/
This department offers a Translation Concentration for French Majors.

MONTEREY INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
Graduate School of Translation, Interpretation and Language Education
Masters in Translation and Interpretation
460 Pierce St
Monterey, CA 93940
831-647-4123
http://www.miis.edu/academics/programs/translationinterpretation/school
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
School of Continuing and Professional Studies
Foreign Languages, Translation, and Interpreting
10 Astor Place, Suite 505
New York, NY 10003
(212) 998-7030; (888)-998-7204
(French) http://www.scps.nyu.edu/academic-programs/professional-certificates/#arts
(Spanish) http://www.scps.nyu.edu/areas-of-study/foreign-languages/professional-certificates/court-
interpreting.html
scps.foreignlanguages@nyu.edu
This program is designed for individuals with a mastery of English and French or Spanish. The program consists of one course of 80 contact hours delivered in an intensive four week format. As a prerequisite to entering the program, all prospective students must pass an oral entrance exam in both languages to determine linguistic competence and general cultural preparation. The exam consists of a telephone interview. Please contact the department for an appointment.

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
Department of Spanish & Portuguese
Translation and Interpreting Program
Carpender House/Douglas Campus
105 George Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1414
(732) 932-9323
http://span-port.Rutgers.edu/ or http://translation.rutgers.edu/home-mainmenu-1
info@spanport.rutgers.edu
OBJECTIVE: To provide students with the opportunity to gain competence in Spanish-English and English-Spanish translation. The program will train students in a skill which can be applied to future employment in connection with such major fields as Banking, Business, Journalism, Legal Translation and Social Services.

SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
Eric Bishop, Program Director
College of Extended Learning
835 Market Street, 6th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103-1901
415-817-4223
FAX 415-817-4299
brahman@sfsu.edu
http://www.cel.sfsu.edu/interpretation/
The Spanish/English Interpretation Certificate Program is designed to develop the interpreting skills necessary for performance as a Spanish/English interpreter in the courts, in state agencies, and in the medical evaluation system of workers’ compensation. It is specifically designed to
prepare participants to pass the State of California Court Interpreter Certification Exam. The program faculty are state-certified court interpreters.

UNION COUNTY COLLEGE
Interpreting Spoken Language Certificate Program
Elizabeth Campus E-500
12 West Jersey Street
Elizabeth, NJ 07201
(908) 965-2345
http://faculty.ucc.edu/fineart-difiore

The Interpreting Spoken Language Program trains bilingual individuals in the basic skills needed for professional work in interpreting and translating. Union County College offers three courses as part of a certificate program. Students from all language backgrounds may study in the program.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR INTERPRETATION
PO Box 210432
Tucson AZ 85721-0432
800 E University Blvd, Suite 200
Tucson, AZ 85719
(520)-621-3615
Fax: (520)-624-8130
ncitrp@email.arizona.edu
http://nci.arizona.edu

The National Center for Interpretation offers a wide variety of courses, training programs and workshops in legal and medical interpretation and translation both at the main campus and throughout the country.

Agnes Haury Summer Institute
This is an intensive three-week course offered every summer to help beginning and intermediate court interpreters develop their interpretation abilities and to help advanced or working interpreters hone their skills. Advanced, intensive program alternatives are available for experienced federal and state certified interpreters.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS, AMHERST
Interpreter Studies Certificate
UMass Translation Center
19 Herter Hall
Amherst, MA 01003-9312
413-545-2203
Toll free: 877-77U-MASS
http://www.umasstranslation.com/academics/interpreting-certificates/
Umass.translation@umasstranslation.com
http://www.umasstranslation.com
This program is intended for UMass undergraduates, although graduate students and non-students are welcome to apply as well. It is an introduction to the theory and practice of language interpreting, and open to any language pair. Students will learn about the history of interpreting, modes and theoretical models, ethics and standards, as well as skills & techniques to work as interpreters in a variety of settings. This program is not a certification (no such thing exists in the United States except for court interpreters in a few languages and ASL interpreters), but serves as basic preparation for future students and work in the field. Requirements are the two interpreting courses below, plus two 300+ level language courses and two 300+level courses focusing on non-American culture, politics, economics and/or business.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Program in Translation and Interpreting
160 McNamara Alumni Center
200 Oak Street S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455
612-625-0591
ccepi@umn.edu
Undergraduate Certificate in Interpreting, Specializations in Legal Interpreting and Health Care

WIDENER UNIVERSITY
Legal Education Institute Court Interpreter Program
Delaware Campus
4601 Concord Pike
P.O. Box 7474
Wilmington, DE 19803
(302) 477-2205
Email: LEI@law.widener.edu
http://law.widener.edu/ParalegalLNC/CourtInterpreterProgram.aspx
The Widener University Law Center, Legal Education Institute, has developed a program to assist students in becoming certified court interpreters. Workshops will specialize in various spoken languages, as well as American Sign Language and are developed in response to the needs of the court systems for knowledgeable and approved court interpreters. The programs include hands-on practice of the various interpretation skills through work in the language lab. Workshops and classes are held on weekends and can last from two days (for a one-time training course) to up to eight weeks. Some are language specific and others language neutral. Instructors are recognized experts in their fields and federally or state certified interpreters. Students will receive certificates of completion for their attendance. The program is designed to enhance the skills tested in state-administered court interpreter exams. Curriculum consists of topics like court terminology, courtroom protocol, ethics, and training and practice in the three modes of interpreting: simultaneous, consecutive and sight. Call or check the website for current and up-coming offerings.
ENGLISH SLANG AND IDIOMS REFERENCES

Cassidy, F. and Hall, J. (eds.) DICTIONARY OF REGIONAL AMERICAN ENGLISH VOLS. I-IV. Harvard University Press


ONLINE SLANG DICTIONARIES

Commonly-Used American Slang
http://www.manythings.org/slang/

Cool Western Slang
http://www.bibble.org/western_slang.html

Online Dictionary of Street Drug Slang
http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/slang/home.html

Recent Slang
http://www.slangsite.com/

Slang Dictionary
http://members.tripod.com/~jaguarpage/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, 4th Edition
ISBN: 035825172
Publisher: Houghton Mifflin Company
Pub. Date: September 2000
Edition Desc: 4th

Random House Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary
ISBN: 0375425667
Publisher: Random House Information Group
Pub. Date: September 2001
Edition Desc: 2nd

Black’s Law Dictionary (American and English Jurisprudence)
ISBN: 0314228640
Publisher: West Group
Pub. Date: August 1999

Dictionaries for languages other than English

ARABIC

Al Mawrid (English-Arabic/Arabic-English dictionary)
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
ISBN: 0884310728
Publisher: I B D Ltd
Pub. Date: December 1986
(This dictionary is also available in English-Arabic)

CHINESE

Chinese-English Dictionary
Pub. Date: 1991

English-Chinese Dictionary
ISBN: 962-04-0201-4
Pub. Date: 1991

Chinese-English New Practical Dictionary
ISBN: 0-88431-193-7
Pub. Date: 1987

Chinese-English (Mandarin) Dictionary
Pub. Date: 1967

English-Chinese Glossary of American Criminal Law
ISBN: 0-88727-111-1
Pub. Date: 1989

English-Cantonese Glossary
Format: Looseleaf
ISBN: N/A
Publisher: ACEBO
Pub. Date: N/A

Glossary of Selected Legal Terms English-Cantonese
Office of the Administrator of the Courts, State of Washington
Distributed by ACEBO, P.O. Box 7485, CA 93962

FRENCH
Dictionnaire Encyclopedique, 2 vols
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
ISBN: 0060084502
Publisher: Harper Resource
Pub. Date: 2002

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

GREEK

Greek-English Dictionary, 2 vols
Pub. Date: 1961

English-Greek Dictionary
Format: Hardcover, 1102 pp.
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  
(718) 523-0135  

_Haitian Creole-English Dictionary_  
Targetej, Dunwoody Press  
ISBN 0-93174575-6  

**ITALIAN**  

_Italian Encyclopedia Universal Dictionary_  

_Italian-English English-Italian Dictionary (Sansoni)_  

_English-Italian Law Dictionary_  
Pub. Date: 1994  

_Italian-English Law Dictionary_  
Pub. Date: 1996  

**KOREAN**  

_Korean-English Dictionary_  
Format: Flex, 2182 pp.  
Publisher: Minjungseorim  
Pub. Date: 1994  

_English-Korean Dictionary_  
Format: Flex; 2687 pp.  
ISBN: 89-387-0401-7  
Publisher: Minjung  
Pub. Date: 1994  

_English-Korean Glossary_  
Format: Looseleaf  
ISBN: N/A  
Publisher: ACEBO  
Pub. Date: N/A
POLISH

The Great Polish/English Dictionary (2 Volume set)
  Format: Hardcover; 1728 pp.
  Pub. Date: 1992

The Great English/Polish Dictionary
  Format: Hardcover; 1404 pp.
  Pub. Date: 1992

Polish/English Dictionary of Legal Terms
  ISBN: H3-04-01897-7

English/Polish Dictionary of Legal and Economic Terms
  Format: Hardcover; 724 pp.
  Pub. Date: 1991

Kodeks Karny – Postepowania Karnego

Kodeks Cywilny – Kodeks Postepowania Cywilnego
  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
  (214) 941-6497

Dictionary Portuguese-English (2 volumes)
  Format: Hardcover; 1328 pp.

English-Portuguese Dictionary
  Format: Hardcover; 1151 pp.
Diccionário Jurídico, 3rd 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.
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

Diccionario de Uso del Español (2 volumes)

Larousse Gran Diccionario
Español-Ingles/Ingles-Español
ISBN: 970-607-023-0
Simon and Schuster International Dictionary
English-Spanish/Spanish-English
ISBN: 0-671-21267-2 thumb-indexed

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, 4th 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)

VIETNAMESE

Common Legal Terms You Should Know
Joseph Pham Xuan Vinh
Format: Softcover; 223 pp.
ISBN: 978-1-4269-4813-8 (sc); 978-1-4269-4814-5 (e)
Pub. Date: 12-14-2010

Vietnamese-English/English-Vietnamese Dictionary
Format: Hardcover; 826 pp.
ISBN: 0-88431-113-9
Pub. Date: 1992

English-Vietnamese Glossary
Format: Looseleaf
ISBN: N/A
Publisher: ACEBO
Pub. Date: N/A
BOOK DISTRIBUTORS

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Miami, FL 33245-0353
(305) 642-3234
OTHER RESOURCES

American Translators Association (ATA)
225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 683-6100
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.

National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT)
603 Stewart St., Suite 610
Seattle, Washington 98101
Tel: 206-267-2300
headquarters@najit.org
http://www.najit.org/
The National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators' mission is to promote quality services in the field of legal interpreting and translating. Our members play a critical role in ensuring due process, equal protection and equal access for non-English or limited English proficient (LEP) individuals who interact with the judicial system. As of 2013, membership in NAJIT totals over 1200 professionals, and includes practicing spoken language judiciary interpreters and translators, as well as those who interpret or translate in other settings, judges, Ph.D. linguists, educators, researchers, students, administrators, and managers of non-profit community language bureaus and for-profit language agencies. NAJIT boasts a growing number of interpreters who work between English and American Sign Language (ASL). Anyone with an interest in the field of judiciary interpreting and translating or who shares NAJIT's interests and objectives is welcome to join.

Distance Opportunities for Interpreter Training (DO IT) Center
1059 Alton Way, Box 7
Denver, CO 80230
http://au.frcc.cccoes.edu/~doit/
www.unco.edu
1-966-885-6087
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.

Interpreting in the American Legal System
This online course is comprised of four courses distributed over four semesters. A one-week onsite supervised practicum in Denver, CO is associated with the final course.
*You must meet your state’s requirements to interpret in legal settings to apply for these courses.

New York University School of Continuing and Professional Studies
The American Language Institute
48 Cooper Square, Room 200
New York, NY 10003
(212) 998-7200
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
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.

Atlanta Association of Interpreters and Translators (AAIT)
http://www.aait.org/

Austin Area Translators and Interpreters Association (AATIA)
http://www.aatia.org/

California Court Interpreters Association (CCIA)
http://www.ccia.org/
Carolina Association of Translators and Interpreters (CATI)
http://www.catiweb.org/

Chicago Area Translators and Interpreters Association (CHICATA)
http://www.chicata.org/

Colorado Translators Association (CTA)
http://www.cto-web.org/

Delaware Valley Translators Association (DVTA)
http://www.dvta.org/

Florida Chapter of the American Translators Association (FLATA)
http://www.atafl.org/

Metroplex Interpreters and Translators Association (MITA)
http://www.dfw-mita.com/

Michigan Translators/Interpreters Network (MiTiN)
http://www.mitinweb.org/

Nebraska Association of Translators and Interpreters (NATI)
http://www.natihq.org/

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

New Mexico Translators and Interpreters Association (NMTIA)
http://internet.cybermesa.com/~nmtia/

New York Circle of Translators (NYCT)
http://www.nyctranslators.org/

Northeast Ohio Translators Association (NOTA)
http://notaohio.wordpress.com

Northern California Translators Association (NCTA)
http://www.ncta.org/

Tennessee Association of Professional Interpreters and Translators (TAPIT)
http://www.tapit.org/

The American Association of Language Specialists (TAALS)
http://www.taals.net/
The Kentucky Translators and Interpreters Association (KTIA)
P.O. Box 7468
Louisville, KY 40257-0468, (502) 548-3988
e-mail: vapues@insightbb.com

The Translators and Interpreters Guild (TTIG)
http://www.ttiq.org/

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

Southern California Area Translators and Interpreters Association (SCATIA)
http://www.scatia.org/

Upper Midwest Translators and Interpreters Association (UMTIA)
Minnesota Translation Laboratory
218 Nolte Center
315 Pillsbury Drive SE
Minneapolis, MN 55455, (612) 625-3096
e-mail: Laurence.h.bogoslaw-1@tc.umn.edu

Washington State Court Interpreters and Translators Society (WITS)
http://www.witsnet.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**
- *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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<td>porrua.com.mx</td>
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</table>
RECOMMENDED REFERENCES ON REGIONAL AND COLLOQUIAL SPANISH

**Regional Spanish**

**Argentina**


**Chile**


**Costa Rica**

Pacheco, Miguel Q. *Nuevo diccionario de costarriqueñismos.* Publisher unknown. ISBN 9977660557

**Cuba**


**El Salvador**


**Latin America**


**Mexico**


**Peru**


**Puerto Rico**


**Spain**


**Slang and Colloquial Usage**

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acebo@acebo.com
http://www.acebo.com

**AGNESE HAURY INSTITUTE FOR INTERPRETATION**
National Center for Interpretation
University of Arizona
PO Box 210432
Tucson AZ 85721-0432
Geronimo Bldg. 2nd floor
800 E University Blvd, Suite 200
Tucson, AZ 85719
(520) 621-3615
http://nci.arizona.edu
ncitrp@email.arizona.edu

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http://www.aliciaernand.com/

**DE LA MORA INTERPRETER TRAINING**
P.O. Box 677922
Orlando, FL 32867-7922
(866) 821-3529
http://www.interpreter-training.com/index.html
This company sells practice CDs for aspiring and current interpreters. The CD-ROM offers you articles, information, links, practical exercises and the complete scripts for the Sight, Consecutive and Simultaneous exercises, a total of eight scripts, designed to help you improve your vocabulary and interpreting skills. The CD will afford you the opportunity to listen to seven professionally recorded passages: two question and answer sessions in English and Spanish, to practice your consecutive and two passages in English recorded at different speeds to challenge you during simultaneous; all four of these exercises were developed from actual court proceedings' transcripts. The other three passages are in Spanish, also recorded at different
speeds, so you can practice shadowing and dual task. Online and on-site training courses are also available.

**NCSC ENGLISH PRACTICE EXAMINATION KIT (ALL LANGUAGES)**
Modeled after the real oral exam, the kit will give the examinee an opportunity to take a practice examination and score it in much the same way that trained raters do for the actual examinations. The kit includes the following:

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- Hard copies of the test scripts

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**NCSC SPANISH PRACTICE EXAMINATION KIT**
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- CD with audio files containing the practice exam and a passing performance on the examination
- Hard copies of the test scripts

To order the Kit online go to: https://apps.ncsc.org/examkit/CIPEK-ORDER.asp

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The Administrative Office of the New Jersey Courts has produced a simultaneous practice exercise and manual in order to help aspiring and practicing interpreters evaluate their current level of skill and the prospects for succeeding in passing the simultaneous interpreting examinations. The kit consists of a recording with four exercises and a manual that explains how to use the exercises. The kit is no longer available for distribution to individuals and it cannot be sold. In order to make this kit accessible to the largest possible number of prospective interpreters, it has been placed online at: http://www.judiciary.state.nj.us/interpreters/resources.htm.

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