

happened?"—this kind of y lawyers to let their own tably, in their own words. e the question, the greater owerless answers. Clearly, y how these questions can

court engages in is also

nanipulation to control tesc examples. The first shows presuppositions that conthe interpreter must someental study, in which subvidence, Loftus and Zanni you see the broken headmore frequently than "Did id Zanni 1975). The second ved that asking "About how smashed into each other?" n "About how fast were the er?" These examples seem e of absolute harmony the ce message and interpretanon-distorting in the court-

nal issue to do with linguiss simply through one's own ing—in which listeners are hout realising that they are ng different 'guises'—has

| multimono-

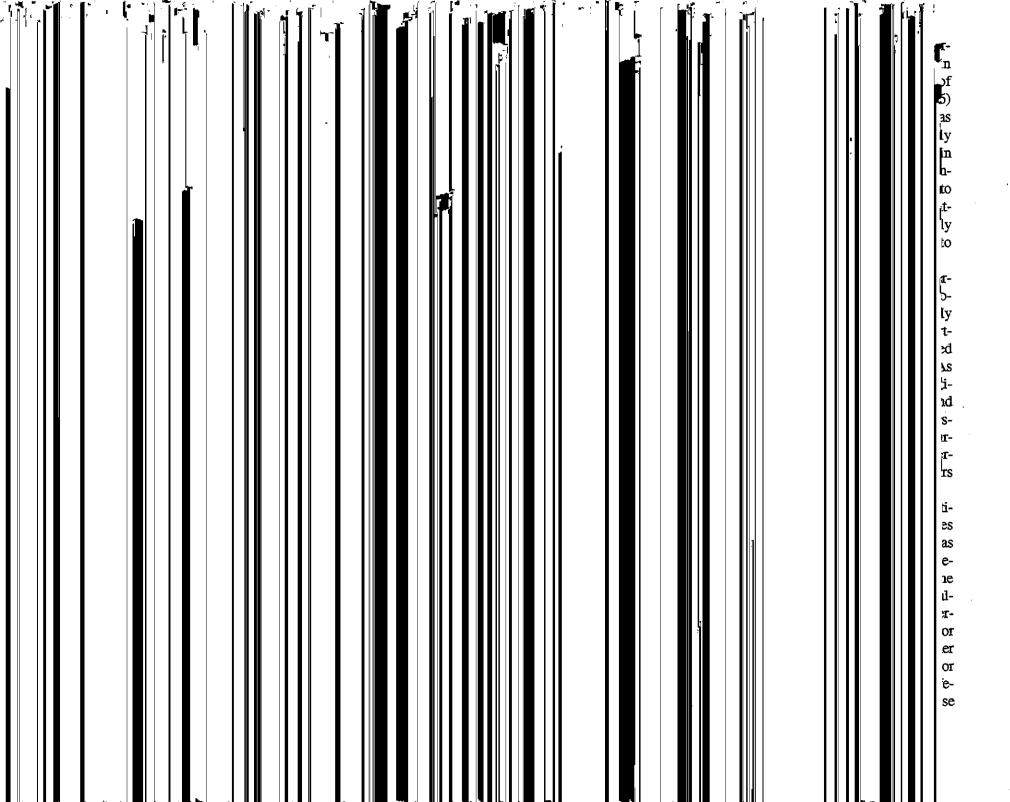
rject to clarify what someone is sayre specific about the weapon, because w easily be seen as incompetence, an er's lack of clarity, or an unwarranted exchange.

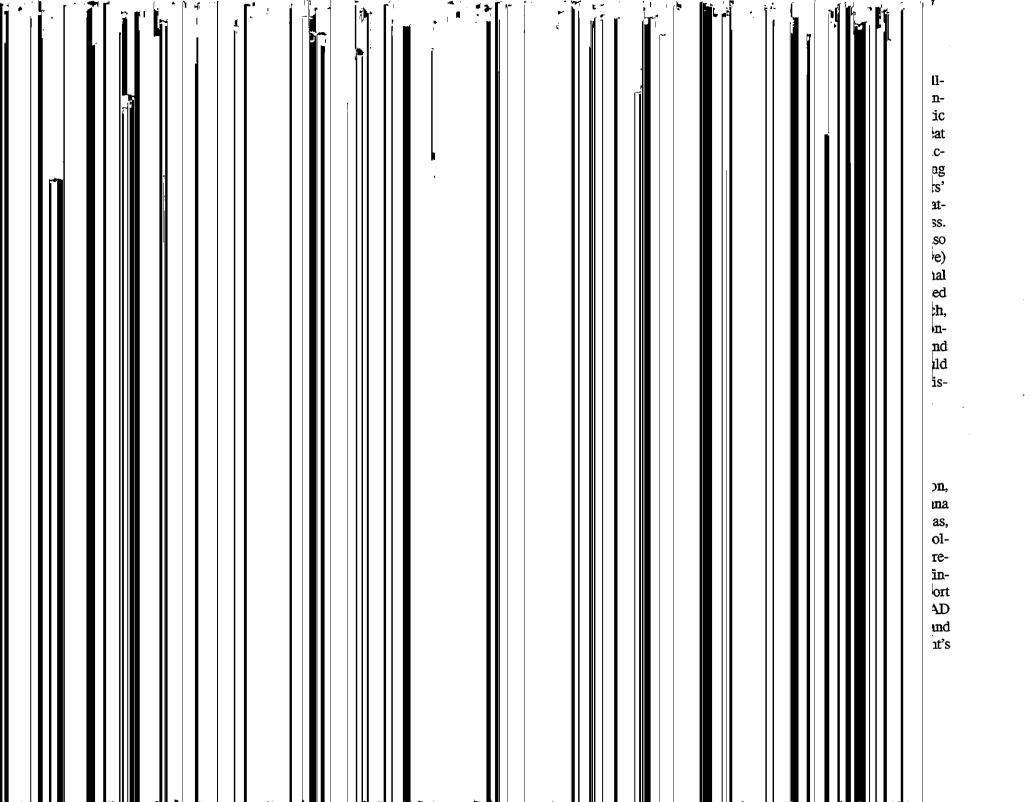
rject to explain his/her interpretation: proval or confirmation from the court eptable—e.g., "I asked him if he was I family, and I added 'aunts, uncles,

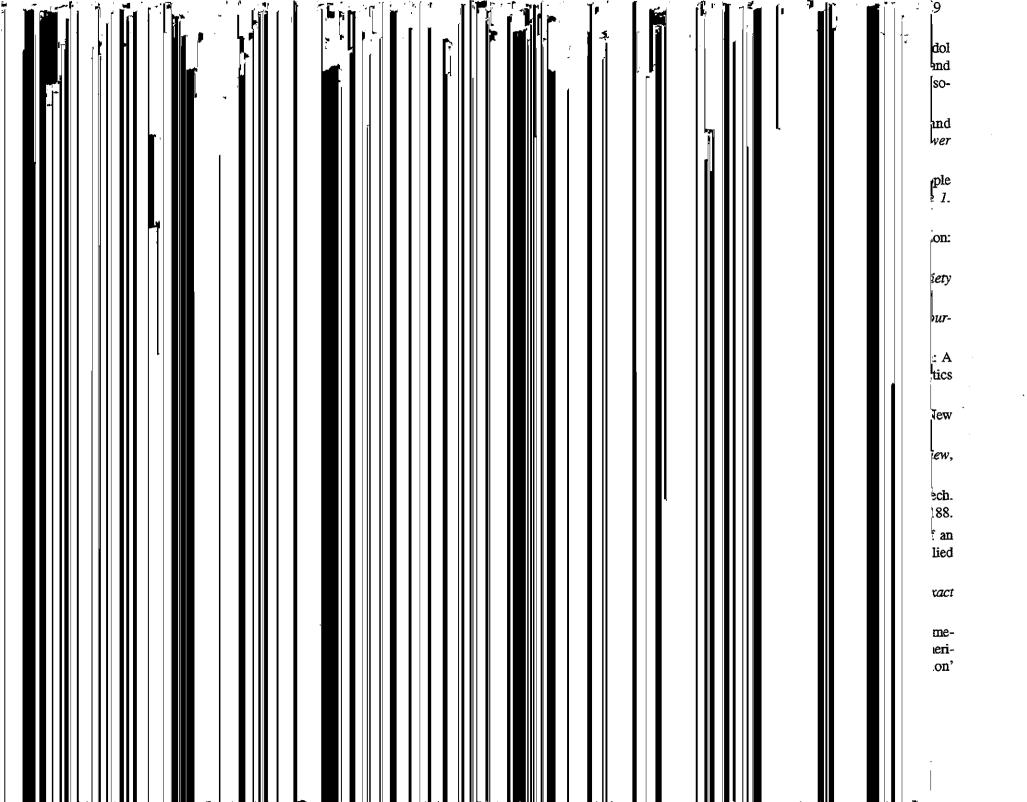
lress 'side comments', in a language not access, to the witness/defendant—rpts a rambling section of explanation rue, not true!, and the interpreter reing the lawyer's words) tell him, not

v attention to what is happening if the rectly to the interpreter—e.g., by sayrstand the question, and he asks me if

g., switching to consecutive interpretrwise, these points are significant beices where the proceedings are abso-







erpreted

ction et -English ndation. nd Stratof Deaf e and the e. Silver s from a Ion. Feb-; and the 1:1634-ientist as 's Role in s, and the tation, 6/ r's role in ngua, 12/

New York

ed disserrsity Mi-

