



# CAPTIONS

Official Newsletter Publication of the Colorado Association of Professional Interpreters  
P.O. Box 40664, Denver, CO 80204, [www.coloradointerpreters.org](http://www.coloradointerpreters.org)

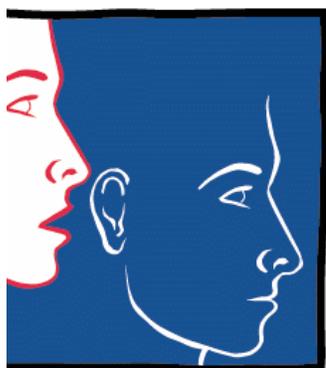
4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2006

Page 1 of 10

## A Big Step Forward

### Chief Justice of Colorado Establishes Guidelines for Interpreter Use

by Ruth Warner



At the end of November, Chief Justice Mary J. Mullarkey signed the much-awaited Chief Justice Directive regarding interpreter services. This will clearly help improve standards and conditions for court interpreting in Colorado.

Known as CJD 06-03, the full title of this document is "Chief Justice Directive Concerning Language Interpreters and Access to the Courts by Persons with Limited English Proficiency". We encourage all interpreters to read the entire document, which can be found at the CAPI website, [www.coloradointerpreters.org](http://www.coloradointerpreters.org). Some highlights include:

#### Boost for Certified Interpreters

A major milestone is Section III regarding interpreter qualifications and the mandatory hiring of certified interpreters in many situations. Because of the greater availability of certified Spanish interpreters, the courts are ordered to use certified Spanish interpreters for all proceedings or stages in Class 1 felony cases in Colorado regardless of location. In the case of other languages, if a certified interpreter for the language needed does not reside locally but is available elsewhere in Colorado, a certified interpreter must be used during the trial stage in Class 1 felony cases, at a minimum.

In those areas where 5 or more certified interpreters in the language needed reside within 25 miles of the courthouse, a certified interpreter must be hired for all proceedings in all types of felony cases, not just Class 1 felonies. The directive also states that all staff interpreters hired should be professionally certified. If for some reason non-certified interpreters are hired as staff, they will have two years to become certified from the date they are hired. In the case of non-certified interpreters who are already on staff, they will have two years from the date the directive was issued to become certified.

(continued on page 3)

## INDEX

Article	Page
A Big Step Forward .....	1
Holiday Party .....	2
A Big Step Forward (cont.).....	3
CAPI Announcements.....	3
Interpreter News.....	4
CAPI Scholarships.....	4
Interpreters Meet with Judge McGahey.....	5
Consortium Conference .....	5
Books & Movies .....	6
Team Interpreting .....	8
Wordplay .....	10

### RENEW YOUR CAPI MEMBERSHIP TODAY!

Continue to benefit from the growing resources, information, and tools your CAPI membership provides. Access our website today to download your 2007 renewal form and send it with your payment to PO BOX 40664 Denver, CO 80204.



Our membership rates will be going up in 2008, so this is your last chance to renew at 2001 rates: only \$40 for a full year's membership (these run by calendar year so this is the best time to renew). Thank you for actively participating in the growth and improvement of our profession!

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CAPI celebrated the holidays on December 9 at the Mercury Café in Denver. We had fun at this great venue, with salsa dancing lessons, great food and conversations, door prizes and lots of dancing! Thanks to Ana Mostaccero for her long-distance organizing work, to Lee Ann Trujillo for the photos, but most of all, to all of you for joining us and making the party such a success. We wish you a safe and happy holiday season!



4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2006  
(continued from page 1)

Page 3 of 10

### **Travel, Teams, Late Cancellation**

Team interpreting – so critical to assuring quality work for longer hearings -- has been addressed specifically and many situations in which the hiring of more than one interpreter is now required are covered, including hearings scheduled to last 2 hours or longer and those in which both a defendant and a witness require interpretation.

Independent contract interpreters will be hired for a minimum of two hours, regardless of the number of cases requiring interpreter services, which will help provide fair compensation. Reimbursement for mileage and travel time is discretionary, but when round trip travel exceeds 150 miles, travel time may be paid at the full hourly interpreter rate. In addition, when those distant hearings are expected to last longer than a day, food and lodging will be reimbursed.

When an interpreting assignment is cancelled at the last moment (within 72 hours of start time) the interpreter will be paid for the scheduled time up to a maximum of 16 hours, unless the court finds another assignment for the interpreter to cover.

### **Continuing Education**

The directive also establishes the continuing education policy. Emy López, State Court Interpreter Program Administrator, says her office is finalizing the details on this program now. All required forms should be available from the judicial website by the end of the year. She also notes that a required ethics workshop has been scheduled for February 3, 2007 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. This class is mandatory for certified and professionally qualified interpreters listed on the Court Interpreter Program rosters and only one other such course will be offered before the deadline of January 2008.

### **Upward and Onward**

In short, this directive is an important achievement along the path of raising the professional standards of interpreting in Colorado. It should definitely raise the quality of court interpretation in the state, and thus better serve non-English speaking persons who find themselves involved in the legal system in Colorado.

There's still much to be done to promote and improve our profession, including pay rate increases for interpretation work. But it's also important to celebrate victories, and we have certainly come a long way in a relatively short period of time. CAPI applauds all those who worked hard on making this a reality, with special thanks to Emy López and Melinda González-Hibner who made this a priority of the Judicial Department's Court Interpreter Program. Bravo!

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## **SAVE THE DATE... CAPI ANNUAL MEETING**

CAPI's annual meeting and board elections will be held on **March 10, 2007**, in Denver, location to be announced. If you are interested in running for the CAPI board, please send your information to [elections@coloradointerpreters.org](mailto:elections@coloradointerpreters.org). We're always looking for new energy to help with our all-volunteer organization; positions will be opening for co-chair, secretary and director.



## **A NEW LOOK FOR THE CAPI WEBSITE...**

Be on the lookout, [www.coloradointerpreters.org](http://www.coloradointerpreters.org) will have a brand new look very soon. Our goal is to provide better access to information on interpreting for the general public, including easy access to our member directories.

But more important, we want the website to better serve our members by providing online payment for membership and other events, easy access to upcoming events, and more!

Bear with us as these improvements are taking a bit longer than expected, but hopefully by early 2007 we'll be up and running. We look forward to hearing your feedback!

## INTERPRETER NEWS

### *The Society for the Study of Translation and Interpretation of the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators*

is pleased to announce

#### TEST PREPARATION WORKSHOPS

#### **Korean, Russian, Spanish, Vietnamese**

Saturday, March 24 – Sunday, March 25, 2007  
Portland State University  
Smith Memorial Student Union, 1825 SW Broadway  
Portland, Oregon 97201

Join your colleagues for language-specific preparation for court interpreter certification examinations. These workshops will be offered by experienced instructors and will include language-specific practice in all modes used in court interpreting: consecutive interpretation, simultaneous interpretation, and sight translation.

Earlybird registration fee (by March 1, 2007): \$200  
Registration after March 1 or onsite: \$260

Each class requires a minimum of 10 participants. If fewer than 10 participants are registered by March 2, 2007, the classes will be canceled and fees returned. Please wait to purchase airplane tickets until you are certain that the class will be offered. Class size is limited

#### Instructors

Korean:	Young S. Lee
Russian:	Dr. Elena Bogdanovich-Werner
Spanish:	Susana Stettri Sawrey
Vietnamese:	Joseph Pham

Saturday classes 8:30 am to 5:00 pm  
Sunday classes 10:00 am to 3:00 pm

*SSTI and NAJIT gratefully acknowledge the support of the Oregon Judicial Department in organizing these workshops.*

## CAPI SCHOLARSHIPS FOR KOREAN, VIETNAMESE AND RUSSIAN COURT INTERPRETERS

The Society for the Study of Translation and Interpreting (SSTI) of NAJIT (the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators) is sponsoring a 2-day language-specific interpreter skills workshop for interpreters of Korean, Vietnamese, and Russian in Portland, Oregon on the weekend of March 24 and 25, 2007.

Because opportunities for interpreter skills building in these languages are so scarce, and because CAPI is dedicated to promoting the standards of interpretation in Colorado, the CAPI Board of Directors is pleased to announce that two \$500 scholarships will be awarded to qualified applicants to participate in the Portland workshops.

To qualify for these scholarships, you must meet the following requirements:

1. You are a resident of Colorado.
2. You currently work in the court system in Colorado, providing Korean, Vietnamese or Russian interpretation services.
3. You are not yet certified as a court interpreter.
4. You are available and willing to make the necessary arrangements to attend the workshop in Portland, Oregon on March 24 and 25, 2007.

If you meet the requirements and would like to apply, or if you would like more information, please contact Cathy Bahr by phone (303) 589-0317 or e-mail [cathy@spanishtran.com](mailto:cathy@spanishtran.com) to obtain an application form.

## INTERPRETERS MEET WITH JUDGE MCGAHEY

...and earn continuing education credits along the way



Interpreters held a brown bag luncheon on July 7, 2006, with Denver district court judge Robert McGahey to talk about interpreter ethics. The group discussed the role of the interpreter in the courtroom, what constitutes a conflict of interest, attorney-client privilege and the related issue of confidentiality.

**The interpreter's role:** Judge McGahey uses the analogy of a handball wall to describe the function of the interpreter to juries. Words in English bounce from the mouth of the speaker, hit the "interpreter wall," and are converted instantly to a target language and then bounce back. The interpreter is a neutral surface; and, as a professional, must be mentally agile and highly trained to interpret any speech heard in the court room in an accurate manner with out embellishment, omission, addition, suppression or alteration.

### **Conflict of interest: What constitutes a conflict of interest for the interpreter in the court room?**

For Judge McGahey any circumstance that compromises an interpreter's objectivity and alters their performance can create a conflict of interest. For example, there may be a perceived conflict if an interpreter meets with a witness at a lawyer's office and later on is called to interpret for the same witness in trial. Any real or potential conflict of interest should be revealed to the judge and other officers of the

court with out delay. Further discussion of the situation may show that there is no conflict, and it may be waived by stipulation or tacit consent of both parties in the case.

**Attorney-client privilege and the interpreter's oath of confidentiality:** Judge McGahey pointed out that some states have statutes which vest interpreters with something akin to attorney-client privilege: conversations between the interpreter and client/defendant are covered by "interpreter privilege" and therefore are not subject to subpoena. No such privilege exists in Colorado law. The interpreter is only protected only when interpreting during a attorney-client conference. Such interpreted conversations between a lawyer and client are confidential, fall under the rules of attorney-client privilege and will be upheld by the courts.

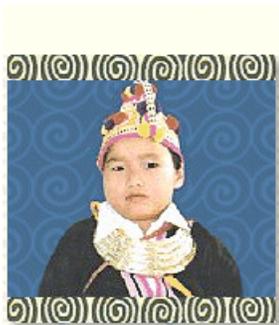
**Under what circumstances might an interpreter be called on to testify in court?** If, for example, the prosecution asks an interpreter to help interview a key witness in a case, and the witness takes the stand and recants, can the interpreter be called to testify as to the witness's prior statements? The answer, in Colorado, is yes. And, if the interpreter invokes the oath of confidentiality and refuses to testify he or she could be held in contempt of court.

*Robert McGahey was appointed a district court judge by Governor Bill Owens in January 2000 and currently presides in Denver District Court 11 in Denver. Prior to his appointment, he practiced law for over 25 years and participated in over 100 jury trials.*

## CONSORTIUM CONFERENCE HELD IN DENVER

From November 6<sup>th</sup> through the 8<sup>th</sup> Boulder was host to the Annual Business Meeting of the Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification. Interpreter Program Managers and Administrators representing 31 of the 36 member states, along with a number of Colorado's Managing Interpreters, met to discuss reciprocity of interpreter certification standards, new test development, reporting of interpreter ethical violations, sign language interpreters and other items of interest to interpreter programs at the policy level.

Colorado representatives were able to benefit from the exchange of ideas and practices, and came away with a sense of pride in the developing Interpreter program in Colorado.



### **The Spirit Catches you and You Fall Down, A Hmong child, her American doctors, and the Collision of Two Cultures,**

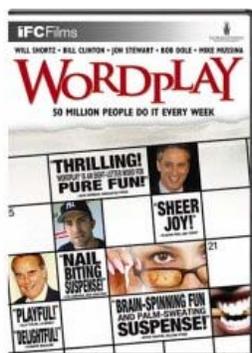
by Anne Fadiman

This fascinating book explores the different worldviews of a Hmong immigrant family and their American health care providers. It also speaks volumes on the critical role of good medical interpretation.

"When three-month-old Lia Lee arrived at the county hospital emergency room in Merced, California, a chain of events was set in motion from which neither she nor her parents nor her doctors would ever recover. Lia's parents, Foua and Nao Kao, were part of a large Hmong community in Merced, refugees from the CIA-run "Quiet War" in Laos. Parents and doctors both wanted the best for Lia, but their ideas about the causes of her illness and its treatment could hardly have been more different. The Hmong see illness and healing as spiritual matters linked to virtually everything in the universe, while the medical community marks a division between body and soul, and concerns itself almost exclusively with the former. Lia's doctors ascribed her seizures to the misfiring of her cerebral neurons; her parents called her illness *qaug dab peg* - the spirit catches you and you fall down - and ascribed it to the wandering of her soul. The doctors prescribed anticonvulsants; her parents preferred animal sacrifices. *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down* moves from hospital corridors to healing ceremonies, and from the hill country of Laos to the living rooms of Merced, uncovering in its path the complex sources and implications of two dramatically clashing worldviews." (Downloaded book description)

### **DVD: Word Play, documentary 2006**

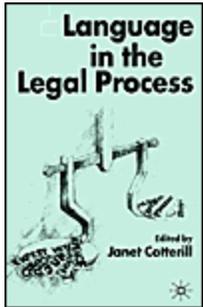
The linguistic ballet of the crossword puzzle and the obsessive minds that wrestle with them are a source of delight in the charming documentary *Wordplay*. Though there's no story, the movie has a definite hero: Will Shortz, crossword puzzle, universally of crosswords. Shortz comes though he's at the top of his bemused perspective on that speckled with celebrities from the Indigo Girls, the most puzzle creator Merl Reagle (who demonstration of how he starts and garrulous commentary by Times, Daniel Okrent. Like many *Wordplay* is built around a Crossword Puzzle Tournament, an annual event started by Shortz and embraced by people who have devoted an alarming amount of their brain space to filling squares with letters. Though the movie is not as emotionally involving as *Spellbound*--still the *ne plus ultra* of nerdy documentaries--*Wordplay's* window into its particular subculture will be enjoyable to non-crossword fans as well as committed puzzleheads.--Bret Fetzer ([amazon.com](http://amazon.com))



the editor of the *New York Times* acknowledged as the pinnacle across as clever but modest; particular world, he retains a world's limitations. Though former President Bill Clinton to engaging interviews are with gives a fascinating on-screen making a puzzle) and the witty the former public editor for the recent documentaries, competition: The American

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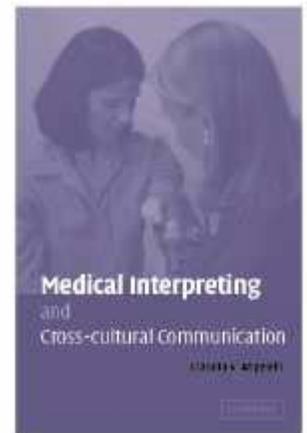
### **Language in the Legal Process, Janet Cotterill, ed., Palgrave, 2002. ISBN 0-333-96902-2.**



This collection of research in the area of forensic linguistics is made up of internationally flavored studies specific to language issues in court. The reader can observe very similar problems with regard to language in the court throughout the world. The table of contents includes topics pertinent to the field of interpreting. For example: the linguist as an expert witness; textual barriers in U.S. immigration; domestic violence and the dynamics of an interpreted interview; or "reasonable doubt about reasonable doubt". One article in particular caught the attention of this reader, who has had experience with this as a court interpreter: "The Miranda Warnings and Linguistic Coercion: The Role of Footing in the Interrogation of a Limited English Speaking Murder Suspect," by Susan Berk-Seligson. Even if one does not read this entire volume, this article by the author of The Bilingual Courtroom is enough to make this volume worthy of a careful perusal.

### **Medical Interpreting and Cross-Cultural Communication, Claudia V. Angelelli, Cambridge University Press, 2004. ISBN: 0-521-830265.**

A scholarly ethnographic study of the workings of the interpreters' department of a large California Hospital, this book provides interesting insights into our profession. A main focus of the book is to question the myth of the "invisible interpreter." It questions whether the traditional goal of the language professional at an interpreted event should actually be to create a situation in which it is as if he or she were not actually there. Instead, this study suggests that in an interpreted medical event, which is private rather than public, and in which interpersonal communication is of highest importance, that the interpreter should take a more active role to insure that communication between the care provider and the patient is complete. Ms. Angelelli uses words such as "co-constructor," "co-conversationalist," "cultural broker," or "facilitator" to describe a good interpreter, all which are contrary to the thought of the traditional schools of interpreting.



An interpreter who strives for a "controlled visibility" is better able to serve the needs of the medical community. She illustrates this proposition through a number of case studies with the hospital's staff interpreters. If this idea intrigues you, read this book and respond. Perhaps we need the voice of a trained and experienced interpreter to counter some of the well expressed ideas in this research study. At the same time, perhaps as interpreters we do need to recognize that we have more impact than we would want to admit, from a socio-psychological perspective, on the interpersonal events in which we participate.

# FOR SALE

### **The Interpreter's Edge**

Third Edition Book.

Practical exercises in  
Court Interpreting and the Set of Tapes.  
(8 Tapes)

They are almost new, used only once.

Price: 50.00.

If someone is interested they can call Lorna at  
720-255-7740.

## TEAM INTERPRETING: DOES IT REALLY WORK?

by Giovanna L. Carnet

Featured Article from *The ATA Chronicle* (November/December 2006)



The interpreter arrives in court equipped with the trial information, dictionaries, pens, note pads, and a host of other essential items for the trial. Even though the interpreter is well prepared for the task at hand, the fact remains that she will be interpreting the entire proceeding without backup assistance. The court officials and parties involved in the case have overlooked the absence of a second interpreter because they believe that a single interpreter should be more than capable of undertaking this trial with minimum breaks. Does this scenario sound familiar?

### The Need to Impress

Many interpreters believe that they have to impress those they work with in order to gain respect. They will accept assignments that are entirely too complex in terminology or skill level, or agree to continue interpreting when they clearly know they need to rest. It is this constant need to impress that can cause a great deal of problems in our profession. As professional interpreters, it is imperative for us to understand and accept that we are not superheroes within the language industry. We are but mere mortals who need to allow ourselves some downtime within the timelines of our assignments to let our brain recuperate from this intense cognitive activity.

I have been interpreting in both the legal and medical arenas since 1996. I remember when I first started out how exhausted I was at the end of a long day out in the trenches. All I wanted to do was come home and just sit. I needed to escape to a place where there was no noise, no chatter, and no voices. I wanted silence. Why was I so tired? Because I was one of those pseudo superhero interpreters who believed I could interpret for hours without a break. After all, this is what all great interpreters do, right?

### The Team Concept

Team Interpreting (TI) is defined as the use of more than one interpreter to provide communication effectively to and from all participants. When TI is used correctly, it prevents the premature exhaustion of the working interpreter, allowing for a seamless flow of the interpreting task through minimal interruptions. The TI approach is ideal for tasks lasting more than two to

three hours that will be conducted primarily in the simultaneous mode.

There are several things needed for the TI concept to work. Promoting the use of TI is one of the hardest things an interpreter will have to learn to do. Helping court officials understand the need for more than one interpreter without sounding like a complainer can be quite an undertaking. Many judges will cite monetary constraints as their number one enemy and others will express their lack of familiarity with interpreters coming in from different districts. After all, the interpreter just has to talk—how tiring can that really be?

The first time I had the opportunity to work within a team format was about a year ago. The defendant's speech pattern was very difficult to understand and the interpreter assigned to the case knew that concentrating on that fact alone would be exhausting, so they had requested the assistance of another interpreter. This relatively straightforward request turned out to be the most difficult obstacle in the entire trial. The court wanted to know why they should grant permission for the use of two interpreters when in the past one had been sufficient. Why now? Why this case? What had changed?

### We Are Only Human: Mental Fatigue

Studies have shown that significant errors in meaning occur after 30-45 minutes on task in simultaneous interpretation. According to one report studying the effects of interpreter fatigue: "the interpreters appeared to be unaware of this decline in quality, as most of them continued on task for another 30 minutes...considering that each meaning error, no matter how minor, does distort the message, a considerable increase in the number of meaning errors after 30 minutes on task does represent a significant decline in output quality." 1

Interpreter fatigue is the most critical element for court officials to understand, because once they are aware that errors are taking place, they may be more inclined to ask for more than one interpreter. Interpreters can process up to 22 cognitive skills while doing their job. Whether it is in the simultaneous or

(continued on page 9)

consecutive modes, the brain will fire after constant use without proper rest. The court should understand that interpreters do not simply utter words. They must comprehend complete thoughts and ideas, correctly restructure sentences, identify ambiguities, decipher speech patterns, take notes, preserve register, and block out background noise. Interpreters must be familiar with legal terminology, street jargon, idioms, and metaphors, and be able to retrieve that information from the brain archives almost immediately. It is very unrealistic to assume that all of this can be accomplished without mental fatigue setting in.

### **Adopting a Team Spirit**

Familiarity is what makes a great interpreting team. In order to work well with others, you must...well, work well with others.

In my opinion, one of the biggest issues facing interpreters right now is that they lack a sense of camaraderie at times. In certain sectors, interpreters compete fiercely against each other. There are individuals who are so afraid of losing work to other colleagues that they accept assignments that border on insanity. They embark on three to four day trials with minimal breaks and no additional help. They accept depositions that last six to seven hours, again without any additional help. The superhero complex I mentioned before sets in and, believing that they have extraordinary interpreter strength, these individuals step out in front of the assignment train and attempt to stop it all by themselves. Why are some of us so afraid to ask for assistance?

### **Making the Team**

The first step in putting an interpreting team together is identifying who will be on that team. Familiarize yourself with other interpreters in your area. Court administrators should have lists of certified and qualified interpreters within the district. Making time to actually see these interpreters working is very important. There is a saying in the military,

"You are only as strong as your weakest link." Knowing the attributes, strengths, weaknesses, and style of your team member is paramount. The reason you work with other interpreters is to aid each other. If one team member is carrying all the weight, the point of TI is moot and the stress level for that interpreter has been doubled. The following are some questions to ask yourself:

- How many interpreters do you know?

- How many interpreters have you worked with?
- How many interpreters possess your interpreting style, techniques, etc.?
- How many interpreters would you recommend to others?
- How many interpreters do you feel comfortable working with?
- How many interpreters feel comfortable working with you?

Answering these questions will aid you in choosing potential interpreting partners.

Once you have picked your team, here are a few suggestions you can follow:

- Agree on time breaks.
- Agree on signals.
- Agree on terminology.
- Agree on possible discrepancies and how to handle them.
- Agree on equipment.
- Work together for the experience (even if not compensated).

The more you work together, the better your team will be. One of the assets of TI is that it allows the interpreting assignment to run with minimal interruptions. Signals should be practiced among team members prior to using them in court. Visual signals such as cue cards, hand gestures, or colored cards can be used. It is crucial for the team to practice as much as they can outside the work environment. This will allow members to hone their skills and master the fluidity needed for the team to be successful. Other areas to be addressed include common court terminology, which should be discussed and compiled into a user-friendly folder. Dictionaries should be perused and marked for easy access or research. The team should obtain as much information as possible on the assignment prior to the work date. This will be important for the team in terms of being prepared to handle areas of concern or confusion. In case of discrepancies with words or terminology, the team must remember to address these issues outside of the courtroom. It would be a grave mistake to argue with other team members in a courtroom full of jurors and court officers. TI works wonderfully when approached correctly. Professionalism is the key to success in this concept.

(continued on page 10)

**If They Say "No"**

As mentioned earlier, one of the hardest obstacles you may encounter is convincing your district that TI may be needed for a specific case. You may encounter several rejections before your idea is received, so do not give up. One approach is to ask the court if they are willing to do half-day TI sessions. If this idea is met with resistance then broach the subject concerning "breaks." You can stress to the court that you will need to take a break about every 30 minutes. You also need to point out that the key for a "break" to work is to allow the interpreter downtime. These breaks should not be used for attorneys to discuss additional information with their clients or to have the interpreter read information or answer questions. Ideally, the interpreter should be allowed to disappear for at least 15 minutes to have some time to rest away from the courtroom.

If you are confident in your delivery and have done research on TI, you will be able to present a very clear and convincing argument to your district. It may take you a few tries, but with perseverance you may finally win your district over and they may be willing to see if

TI really works. Once the opportunity presents itself, all of the details involving TI should already be worked out. The team concept works, but like anything that is done haphazardly, if not practiced it will fail. You may only be given one opportunity to prove yourself; do not wait until then to find out if you can do it or not. Practice and be prepared whether it is in or out of the courtroom. Get together with your team member(s), rehearse, and brainstorm. Network with other interpreters in your area and try to get others to participate in TI. Make it a point to work with other interpreters for both the experience and the exposure to other judges and districts. It will take time, but it will be worth the wait in the long run.

**Notes**

1. Vidal, Mirta. "New Study on Fatigue Confirms Need for Working in Teams." PROTEUS, Vol. VI, No. 1 (Winter 1997).

Giovanna L. Carnet is the owner of All World Translation Services, L.L.C. in Sioux City, Iowa. She is a certified court interpreter in Iowa and Nebraska, and has been interpreting in legal and medical settings since 1996. In addition to ATA, she is a member of the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators and the Iowa Interpreters and Translators Association. Contact: [awtranslate@aol.com](mailto:awtranslate@aol.com).

# WORDPLAY

By Ron Olson

Context is everything. Context determines what a word means as much as do the letters out of which the word is formed. Sometimes that context is the environment in which something is said, and at other times just a word in combination with others will tell you what it means, and thus change which term one uses in the target language for its translation. A few simple words beginning in "tr" illustrate this idea.

**TRIAL:** When at a courthouse, a "trial" is most likely a formal hearing in which it is determined whether a person is guilty or not of an accusation. However "trial and error" refers to an effort to see if something yields a specific result through experimentation. When one "goes through a trial", that trial is some sort of test or an ordeal.

**TRAIL:** A trail in Colorado is usually a path to be followed. But in court we sometimes hear, "That case will trail the earlier case." In this case, we generally would have to interpret trail to mean "to follow". A dog following a trail, would be following the scent which is left behind by a person who was previously there.

**TRACE:** A trace of a person's scent found by the tracking dog is a remnant, or something left behind. A trace of something is usually, but not necessarily, small. A trace element is a very small amount of a substance, but large enough so as to be defined. Trace, when used to modify "evidence", refers to a perceptible vestige left behind by the person who committed a crime.

**TRUST:** while trust often has the idea of confidence, at a bank, a trust is a type of account which is held for payment at a future time. In court, trust is used to refer to one's responsibility over another.

