# Article information:

Evaluation of court interpreting A case study of metadiscourse in interpreter-mediated expert witness examinations-所有数据库
[https://webvpn.bfsu.edu.cn/https/77726476706e69737468656265737421e7e056d230356a5f781b8aa59d5b20301c1db852/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS:000365109000002](https://webvpn.bfsu.edu.cn/https/77726476706e69737468656265737421e7e056d230356a5f781b8aa59d5b20301c1db852/wos/alldb/full-record/WOS%3A000365109000002)

# Article summary:

1. The article examines the evaluative language used in court interpreting, specifically in relation to expert witness testimony.

2. The study analyzes interactional resources such as hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions, and engagement markers used by participants in interpreter-mediated South Korean courtroom examinations.

3. The analysis shows that hedging is more frequently used than boosters and various attitude and engagement markers are employed to evaluate interpretations and ensure their accuracy. Legal professionals and interpreters display their evaluative, affective, and epistemic orientation in the interdisciplinary professional discourse of the courtroom examinations.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Evaluation of court interpreting: A case study of metadiscourse in interpreter-mediated expert witness examinations" provides an insightful analysis of the evaluative language used in relation to interpreting of expert witness testimony in South Korean courtroom examinations. The study explores the use of interactional resources such as hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions and engagement markers by participants in the interpreter-mediated courtroom examinations.

One potential bias in this article is that it focuses solely on South Korean courtroom examinations and may not be applicable to other legal systems. Additionally, the sample size is limited to only four interpreters and two court cases, which may not be representative of all interpreter-mediated expert witness examinations.

The article does provide a balanced view by analyzing both civil and criminal cases with experienced conference interpreters and unskilled interpreters. However, it does not explore any potential differences between these two groups or provide any evidence for their claims.

The article also lacks exploration of counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the topic. It presents a one-sided view that evaluative language is necessary for accurate interpretation without considering any potential negative effects on the interpretation process or legal outcomes.

Furthermore, while the article notes that facework and rapport management are closely linked with stance management during professional communication, it does not explore any potential risks associated with these practices. For example, evaluative language could potentially damage rapport between legal professionals and interpreters if used excessively or inappropriately.

Overall, while this article provides valuable insights into the use of evaluative language in interpreter-mediated expert witness examinations, it would benefit from a more comprehensive analysis that considers potential biases and alternative perspectives on the topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Potential negative effects of evaluative language in interpreter-mediated legal proceedings
* Differences in interpreting skills and their impact on expert witness testimony
* Risks associated with facework and rapport management in legal communication
* Cross-cultural differences in the use of evaluative language in legal interpreting
* Best practices for interpreter-mediated expert witness examinations
* Impact of evaluative language on legal outcomes and decision-making processes

# Report location:

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