

Main Role of Court Interpreter in Legal System – Final Outcome

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ABSTRACT

While the past research work was focused on the abstract concepts of the judicial (legal) system and the role of court interpreter in it, in this short article we give the exact answer why the role of court interpreter is important to us with respect to the situation on relativism of social constructionism and the practical meaning of the main question.

INTRODUCTION

Before proceeding to the topic and our final outcome, we will provide readers with the prior work, mainly done in the field of *social constructionism* which is in some aspects is tight to the meaning *practice*.

Green, Liubov Vladimirovna, posed the question of how the interpreter sees himself in the legal system while there are open problems according to the research as when interpreter is dissatisfied with his position. She also provided the statistical data on United Kingdom immigration as they are estimated “big” and are actually rapidly growing as the England and specially Wales are very attractive places to newcomers.

Weijers in his article highlights the importance of the courts to be more open and clear – this is another side of the main question: what is the role of court interpreter in the legal system within the paradigm of social constructionism?

Chaberlain states that there is drop in financial manner when courts are actually functioning – we define it as the main criteria of the socially-construct legal system when there is no fall in request processing and impediment to the judicial process as this important for interpreter if he’s to be enrolled. Slife et al. provide us with the important research on the relativism of social constructionism – in main, if we give the role to the court interpreter we are to expect him to change the legal system with respect to the financial “affairs”.

FINAL OUTCOME

As we outlined the work done before – we are to answer our question and the outcome will be that the court interpreter is important to be in role of advocacy and lawyer, as legal system servicing is of high financial risks, when being both interpreter and lawyer the court interpreter can take the main role in the judicial process and guarantee the fulfillment of the process when lawyer is missing in common case.

CONCLUSION

The role of court interpreter is occasionally full of debate as at the same time during the judgment process he (or she) can take part in the preliminary for the accused criminal. The main question is whether we can manage the active role of court interpreter in advocacy and what is the expected outcome and chance to win. The «selfish» part of the same person could be the willing to interrogate in practice which is prohibited by the state law (citation required). Thus, the court interpreter with strong reputation, according to our outcome, can manage quickly to help saving the accused from budget circumstances as the lawyer servicing is at high financial risks.

In this manner, we propose the financially practical case when court interpreter takes the role of lawyer at the same time.

The outcome will be more practical as we can save budget and quality, in main, by giving the chance and opportunity to younger linguists in taking part in the court process in the role of advocacy and lawyer.

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