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Dedication

I dedicate this work to

My parents for their continued support

My grandmother who waited so long for this moment

My brothers and my only sister

My friends for their constant faith in me

All the teachers who once taught me

To the people we love

Mohammed

Dedication

I dedicate this dissertation to

*My father who was proud of me, enthusiastic, and supporting during my
education*

*My mother for her endless patience and encouragement during this hard
work*

*My brothers and sisters and all my family for their love, encouragement,
and support*

*My uncle Badreddine and his family because they considered me one of
them*

My teachers

My friends and colleagues

To all with warm regards

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Abstract

Jurisdiction is characterized by being the cornerstone of the application of the law and the deterrence of evil, as it sets the laws that people should follow and determine the geographical area in which those laws apply. Jurisdiction needs a tool to enforce the law and punish those who violate it, and this tool is the court of all its kinds and hierarchy from the court of first instance to the Supreme Court, as all of them ensure the work of law in the right way. The court has many people working under its authority, including lawyers, judges, and sworn interpreters to help enforce the law without mistakes or difficulties. Sworn interpreters are considered one of the most important people who work in the court, especially in the 21st century, as they facilitate and ensure the correct application of the law. In recent years, Ouargla has witnessed a large number of illegal immigrants, which will eventually lead them to face the consequences of illegal entry into Algeria, and this is one of the reasons for the increasing importance of sworn interpreters. This study seeks to research the profession of court interpreting in the state of Ouargla and also deals with the role of the sworn interpreters in law enforcement and how their role in this has evolved over the years. This study also focuses on the difficulties faced by sworn interpreters while carrying out their duties and suggests some recommendations that may be useful to avoid those difficulties and develop court interpreting. A questionnaire was used to collect data, as it is the most suitable method for collecting information about court interpreting. This study focuses on sworn official interpreters who work in the region of Ouargla. The results showed that each participant faced some difficulties that are unique to him only, but this does not mean that there are no difficulties shared by more than one sworn interpreter, such as the difficulties of organizing time, the length of the investigation period, and the lack of linguistic knowledge by the witness or the agent. Responsible authorities need to develop a strategy to minimize the difficulties faced by sworn interpreters as their work has become essential inside the courtroom to ensure that the law is properly enforced.

Keywords: Court interpreting, Ouargla jurisdictions, official sworn translators-interpreters, Courts.

المخلص

تتميز السلطة القضائية بكونها حجر الأساس لتطبيق القانون و ردع الشر، حيث تنص القوانين التي يجب على الناس إتباعها وتحدد المنطقة الجغرافية التي تطبق فيها تلك القوانين.

تحتاج السلطة القضائية الى أداة لفرض القانون ومعاقبة من يخالفه ، و هذه الأداة هي المحكمة بجميع انواعها و تسلسلها الهرمي من المحكمة ابتدائية الى المحكمة العليا، حيث ان جميعهم يضمنون عمل القانون بالطريقة الصحيحة. يعمل العديد من الاشخاص تحت سلطة المحكمة ، بما في ذلك المحامون و القضاة و المترجمين الشفويين المحلفين للمساعدة في تطبيق القانون دون اخطاء او صعوبات، يعتبر المترجمين الرسميين المحلفين من اهم الأشخاص الذين يعملون في المحكمة ، خاصة في القرن الحادي والعشرين ، حيث يسهلون و يضمنون التطبيق الصحيح للقانون. شهدت مدينة ورقلة في السنوات الاخيرة أعدادا كبيرة من المهاجرين الغير شرعيين ، الامر الذي سيقودهم في النهاية الى مواجهة عواقب الدخول غير القانوني إلى الجزائر، وهذا أحد أسباب الأهمية المتزايدة للمترجمين الفوريين المحلفين. تسعى هذه الدراسة للبحث في مهنة الترجمة الشفوية في المحاكم في ولاية ورقلة ، كما تتطرق الى دور المترجمين المحلفين في انفاذ القانون و كيف تطور دورهم في ذلك على مر السنين. تركز هذه الدراسة على المترجمين الرسميين المحلفين في ولاية ورقلة و ما جاورها. و اظهرت النتائج عن ان كل مشارك واجه صعوبات تنفرد به فقط ، و لكن هذا لا يعني انه لا توجد صعوبات مشتركة مترجمة محلفين او اكثر ، مثل صعوبة تنظيم الوقت و طول مدة التحقيق و قلة المعرفة اللغوية لدى الشاهد او المتهم. تحتاج السلطات المسؤولة الى تطوير استراتيجية لتقليل الصعوبات التي يواجهها المترجمين الرسميين المحلفين لان عملهم اصبح ضرورياً داخل قاعة المحكمة لضمان تطبيق القانون بشكل الصحيح.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة الشفهية في المحاكم، الجهات القضائية بورقلة، التراجمة الرسميون المحلفون، المحاكم.

Résumé

Le pouvoir judiciaire est considéré comme la pierre de fondation pour appliquer la loi et dissuader du mal, dont il énonce les lois que les gens doivent suivre et précise la région géographique dans laquelle ces lois sont appliquées. Le pouvoir judiciaire a besoin d'un outil pour imposer la loi et punir ceux qui l'enfreignent alors que cet outil est le tribunal avec tous ses types et son hiérarchie dès le tribunal de première instance jusqu'à la cour suprême, où ils assurent la mise en œuvre de la loi. De nombreuses personnes travaillent sous l'autorité du tribunal y compris les avocats, les juges et les traducteurs assermentés pour aider à appliquer la loi sans erreurs et sans difficultés. Les traducteurs assermentés ont un rôle très intéressant dans le tribunal, notamment pendant les XXI siècle, car ils facilitent et assurent la bonne application de la loi. Durant les dernières années, beaucoup de migrants clandestins sont affluents vers la wilaya de Ouargla, cela ont leur mis face aux conséquences de l'entrée illégale à l'Algérie, c'est l'une des raisons de l'importance croissante

des interprètes judiciaire. Notre projet a pour but de faire des recherches concernant les traducteurs assermentés officiels dans la wilaya de Ouargla et également pour aborder l'importance des traducteurs jurés dans l'application des lois et comment leur rôle est développé à travers le temps. Notre recherche est basée sur les traducteurs assermentés dans la wilaya de Ouargla et ses environs. Les résultats de cette enquête ont montré que chaque participant a rencontré des difficultés différentes de celles des autres, mais cela ne signifie pas qu'il y a des difficultés communes entre eux, tels que le problème d'organiser le temps, la durée de l'enquête et le manque de la connaissance linguistique du témoin ou de l'accusé. Les autorités responsables doivent élaborer une stratégie pour minimiser les difficultés rencontrées par les traducteurs assermentés officiels, car leur travail est devenu nécessaire à l'intérieur de la salle d'audience pour assurer la bonne application de la loi.

Mots-clés: Interprétation judiciaire, l'interprétation judiciaire, juridictions d'Ouargla, traducteur- interprètes assermentés officiels, Les tribunaux.

List of Abbreviations

SL: Source language

TL: Target language

CI 1: Court interpreter 1

CI 2: Court interpreter 2

CI 3: Court interpreter 3

CI 4: Court interpreter 4

CI 5: Court interpreter 5

CI 6: Court interpreter 6

CI 7: Court interpreter 7

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Over the years, translation and interpreting kept evolving as a subject of study and practice. The idea of how useful interpreting could be to help serve justice is the main reason for conducting this study.

In the past, many people considered conference interpreting to be the hardest type of interpreting, but this changed after the emergence of court interpreting because it requires the interpreter to be of the highest degree of professionalism and to be ready to work in new environments, as he will be working with criminals and people who committed Unimaginable things. He needs to keep learning new words because the terminology used in the courtroom is considered very hard even for the best interpreters. In recent years, the court has come to consider interpreters as essential members to ensure the success of law enforcement. With the development of court interpreting, the court decided to set up training courses for sworn interpreters to avoid any mistakes on their part that might hinder law enforcement. The job of Court interpreters is to ensure the operation of the law and that the accused will get what he deserves.

Statement of the problem

In the state of Ouargla, the need for sworn interpreters became greater than ever due to illegal immigration that has spread in recent years and the entry of many immigrants through the Algerian-African border. Once they enter Algeria, they will start looking for ways to live, and some of them will break the law, which will make them subject to legal prosecution. The sworn interpreter's job is to ensure that the law is administered properly and that the agent receives the appropriate judgment. He sometimes faces difficulty in working due to the lack of a specific timetable, or because he feels that, the agent is innocent, so his ethics are tested by that. Difficulties differ from one interpreter to another. This is what leads people to think and try to understand how court interpreting works by trying to get more information about it.

Significance of the study

This work will be beneficial in terms of shedding light on the profession of court interpreting and the difficulties that sworn interpreters face in their work and suggest some recommendations to minimize the challenges. It will also focus on the opinions of sworn interpreters in some cases and events that occur during their work to see how they will react. It will also provide some information about them, which will give a clear picture of their backgrounds.

Aims of the study

The main purpose of this study is to collect information about court interpreting and the challenges that sworn interpreters of the region of Ouargla face during their work. It also focuses on finding out the sworn interpreters' perspectives on some of the events that happen in the courtroom to find out what may bother them. This study focuses on all aspects of this profession in an attempt to develop it.

Rationale

The principal reasons behind choosing this topic are:

- Although the role of court interpreting in law enforcement is important, it is a topic rarely discussed.
- The fact that court interpreting is essential to fight criminality makes one curious to find out more about this field.
- A desire to appreciate the hard work that sworn interpreters do to fight criminality despite all the challenges they face.

Research questions

Court interpreting does not receive the consideration it deserves, as it is a field that is not discussed much, especially in Algeria. Therefore, this study will try to shed light on the field in order to obtain information about it by trying to answer this question:

What is the latest developments of Court interpreting in the region of Ouargla?

Answering the following questions will help answer the main question:

1. What difficulties do court interpreters of the region of Ouargla face?

2. What are the sworn interpreters' perspectives on some of the challenges they encounter while performing their duties?
3. What is the background of sworn interpreters and what makes them qualified for the job?
4. What are the recommendations to improve the conditions of court interpreting in the region of Ouargla?

Hypotheses

Like any job, court interpreting is a difficult job, and perhaps more difficult than many ones, because the interpreter has to work with agents in heinous cases. Therefore, this study will propose some hypotheses about the field, which are as follows:

1. It is assumed that the legal court interpreter encounters numerous challenges that differ from one to another.
2. It is hypothesized that sworn interpreters have different opinions about the level of difficulty of the job.
3. It is assumed that sworn interpreters have their methods to extract the information from the agent to facilitate the trial.

Methodology

This study relied on the qualitative and descriptive approaches, whereby a survey questionnaire containing some questions was used as a tool for collecting the required data. This data was collected from sworn interpreters working in the Ouargla region.

It was difficult to interview the sworn interpreters because they were busy so a questionnaire was chosen as a means of collecting information. The questionnaire consists of three parts. The first part focuses on gathering interpreters' personal information to find out what it takes to become a sworn interpreter. The second part focuses on the descriptive side, as the purpose of the questions is to find out the interpreters' views on people's interactions with them, such as whether someone speaks non-stop during the hearing, how the interpreter reacts, and whether such things happen. The third part focuses on identifying the difficulties that they faced during their years of work. The questions were carefully chosen to obtain the most useful information for the research.

Research structure

This dissertation is presented in three chapters. Chapter One and Two includes the theoretical background of the study including the overview, the definition, and the importance of jurisdiction as well as the types of courts of the Ouargla region, with a full description of each. Then it defines court interpreting and provides some information about its history. The third chapter describes the methodologies used in data collection, as well as the participant selection criteria conducted in this study. Furthermore, the chapter highlights findings and discussions using models and suggests some recommendations for the development of the court interpreting profession.

Literature review

The present study faced some difficulties due to the lack of references and the scarcity of previous studies. This study is considered the fourth work that deals with legal court interpreting at the University of Kasdi Merbah Ouargla after the first one done by Ammari Hadjer and Ammari Nadjoua entitled A Field Study of Court Interpreting in Algeria Challenges and Perspectives, and the second one done by Messaouda Belhachani and Roumaissa Barka entitled Court interpreting in Algeria reality and perspectives, and the third one done by Chahinez Hambli and Lyna Abir Benamara entitled Examining the Challenges of Legal Court Interpreters With Immigrants in Algeria. What distinguishes this study from its predecessors is that it focuses on the Ouargla jurisdiction and court interpreting at the same time. It described courts of all kinds and gave a lot of information about court interpreting. In the end, this study tried to help in developing court interpreting and Ouargla jurisdiction by giving some recommendations.

Limitation of study

This research focused on sworn interpreters in Ouargla jurisdiction and the challenges they faced while performing their duties. It also presented their point of view regarding some of the events that occur during their work and suggested some recommendations to overcome the challenges. Due to the lack of previous research studies on this topic, limited access to data, and time constraints; A questionnaire filled in by sworn interpreters working in the courts of Ouargla, Hassi Messaoud, and Touggourt was used due to the inability to interview them directly because of their busy schedule.

Chapter One

Ouargla's Jurisdiction

Introduction

This chapter investigates Jurisdiction and courts in general and the Courts of Ouargla specifically. It starts by providing an overview of Jurisdiction, explaining its concept and the importance of its existence. Then, it describes the types of courts and provides a complete description of the courts in Ouargla.

1.1. An overview of jurisdiction

Jurisdiction is what gives courts their authority by establishing the law and making them responsible for its implementation. It has divided the courts into types and made each one responsible for types of cases. Jurisdiction is the main executor of the law to fight criminality.

As mentioned by Ford (1999) that it is unknown when jurisdiction was first invented. Two things are sure the first is that it existed for a long time and the second and most important is that it was invented by accident after two other inventions emerged which are the science of cartography and the ideology of governments. In other words, the government set the law and the science of cartography determined the area in which officials should exercise that power.

1.2. The definition of jurisdiction

As stated by Walsh (1901, p.349) “Jurisdiction is the power to hear and determine a cause”.

The use of jurisdiction varies from country to country. For example, the president rules Algeria and its people vote for him, while in England, which is a kingdom to this day, the king or queen is its ruler, and the position is inherited by the royal family. In addition, jurisdiction can be done in many ways depending on the country as every country has its way of fighting criminality, an example of that is a person who committed the crime of murder, in some countries the punishment is execution like in China, while other countries sentence the criminal to life imprisonment like in France. It is possible to say that jurisdiction can take many forms or even be served in many ways but one thing is sure, despite its ways it always should fight criminality.

As stated by Dorsett and McVeigh (2012, p.4) “Jurisdiction is derived from the Latin *ius dicere* - literally to speak the law”. The first part is, *ius*, which means law, and the second is, *dicere*, which means to speak, so it is clear that jurisdiction stands for the use of law to fight criminality.

Even though the government applies jurisdiction to all the states of the country equally, sometimes it gives freedom to the officials of the states to apply their own rules, which are unique to this state only.

1.3. The importance of jurisdiction

As the meaning of jurisdiction became clear, this chapter would go even further to explain why it is so important. As mentioned above jurisdiction is the law, so imagine a world without law. It is necessary in daily life to show people how to live and act, what is appropriate, and what is not. In other words, it is also the rules people must follow to be good and to avoid harming others or even themselves. Take into consideration the fact that not everybody will follow the rules, even with the existence of law, there is still crime like stealing and killing and this is another reason for the existence of jurisdiction because it gives the court power to resolve disputes, return rights and even punish criminals. Its importance is not only in the fact that it solves problems but also in the fact that it keeps people safe and gives them hope that the world could be a better place if everybody follows orders and avoids crimes. In addition, it helped in developing government institutions by changing the way of thinking and acting because, after its introduction, some countries used it as a tool for war so that they could expand their geographical territory. The fear compelled the residents of the one state to unite to avoid international dangers, despite the internal differences.

As stated by Ford (1999) that jurisdiction is particularly important in terms of sharing resources between the states of the country in a way that will make all of them satisfied. In addition, it helped in stopping racism as everyone became equal. In addition, it determined the country into states so each one could apply the law in a way that benefits the whole country.

1.4. The Court

This part will provide an explanation of the tool that serves jurisdiction, the court.

1.4.1. The definition of Court

As stated by Neubauer and Meinhold (2016, p.3) “courts are often called the third branch of government“. Many people will think when reading this quote that the court is not an important pillar of the government or at least that it is not as important as the others are yet, this is false because the court is the tool that serves jurisdiction to fight criminality and to solve conflicts.

The law and the court are two sides of the same coin because without the court the law is useless. You cannot make rules if there is no one around to check whether people follow them or not. The court is not only the courthouses; it also refers to the people who work under its banner: Lawyers, Judges, Plaintiffs, Agents, Witnesses, and even Jurors to fight criminality.

1.4.2. Types of Courts

This part will deal with the most common types of courts and explain how each one of them works.

1.4.2.1. Ordinary Court

As stated by Wadih Fadila and Mujakadud Zahia (2016) the court is the lowest in the judicial hierarchy; it is specialized in settling civil disputes and operates under legal principles in general. If there is a doubt about the decision of the ordinary court, the case shall be submitted to the Court of Appeal, but in some cases, the ordinary court has the right to prevent bringing some cases to it under the pretext of not being that important and the possibility of error is out of the question.

1.4.2.2. Court of Appeal

As Wadih Fadila and Mujakadud Zahia (2016) mentioned the Court of Appeal is the judicial authority of the second instance. It works on cases where the ordinary court's ruling has been questioned, it can uphold or overturn the first ruling. There should be at least three (03) Judges in the courthouse for the court session to begin. In addition, a judge who took part in ruling the case in the ordinary court is not entitled to be a part of the judges who will judge it in the Court of Appeal.

1.4.2.3. Administrative Court

As stated by Thabiti Ramadan (2015/2016) the Administrative Court is a judicial entity specialized in looking into and resolving administrative disputes that involve the state, the municipality, or the public institutions. The Administrative Court consists of at least three judges, including the presiding judge and two assistants with the rank of advisor. The governor of the state assumes the role of the Public Prosecution and two assistant state governors assist him. Administrative courts are generally composed of two types of structures, judicial structures, and non-judicial structures represented by the police department.

1.4.2.4. The Supreme Court

As stated by Neubauer and Meinhold (2016) the Supreme Court as its name indicates is the highest judicial authority in the nation. The lower courts hand over the cases to the Supreme Court so that it can check whether they have applied the law without error. Even though the Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority and that it has power over all the legal systems, its power is restricted by the fact that there are many courts in the country while only one supreme court. In other words, its members choose only important cases because the Supreme Court can handle only a limited number of cases per year. For example, the Supreme Court will not review a case about divorce because it is not an important case for the country and the possibility of an error in the application of the Constitution by the lower courts is out of the question in such cases.

1.4.2.5. State council

As stated by Hamaaddush Am Alkhair (2020) The State Council is the highest administrative authority. It works with the Administrative Court in the same way the Supreme Court works with the lower courts. It checks if they made no mistake in applying the law. It is possible to say that the State Council is some kind of a court of appeal because it could confirm or decline the decision of the Administrative Court.

1.5. Ouargla's Jurisdiction

This part will identify the types of courts available in the state of Ouargla and will give detailed information about them. Please keep in mind that all the information below is taken from the website of Ouargla_Site (n.d.) (<https://courdeouargla.mjustice.dz/?p=ouargla>).

1.5.1. Court of Ouargla

The court of Ouargla's headquarter is located on the road of Colonel Si Haouas Ouargla. It is composed of twenty-three (23) Judges, fifty-four (54) Securing Secretaries, twelve (12) other Employees, more than eighty (80) Lawyer, eleven (11) Judicial bailiffs, ten (10) Notaries, five (5) translators, twenty-six (26) judicial mediators, thirteen (13) Accounting expert, one (01) Orthopedics Doctor, six (06) Organic medicine experts, one (01) real estate expert, six (06) Architectural experts, and one (01) Construction expert.

Its territory competence covers six (06) municipalities:

- Municipality of Ouargla
- Municipality of Rouissat
- Municipality of Sidi khouiled
- Municipality of Aïn Beida
- Municipality of Hassi Ben Abdellah
- N'Goussa municipality

1.5.2. Court of Hassi Messaoud

The court of Hassi Messaoud's headquarter is located on Aïssat Idir Hassi Messaoud neighborhood. It is composed of Eighteen (18) judges, twenty-three (23) Securing Secretaries, more than 50 Lawyers, five (5) Judicial Bailiffs, two (2) Notaries, four (4) translators, two (2) Accounting experts and one (1) judicial mediator.

Its territory competence covers two (2) municipalities:

- Municipality of Hassi Messaoud
- Municipality of El Borma

1.5.3. Court of Touggourt

The court of Touggourt's headquarter is located on Labdoat neighborhood-Tabesbest Touggourt. It is composed of Seventeen (17) judges, sixty-seven (67) Securing Secretaries, more than forty (40) Lawyers, nine (9) Judicial Bailiffs, six (6) Notaries, three (3) translators, one (1) Accounting expert, one (1) Orthopedics Doctor, two (2) real estate experts, two (2) Architectural expert, one (1) Construction expert, and four (4) judicial mediators.

Its territory competence covers eight (8) municipalities:

- Municipality of Touggourt
- Municipality of Ennezla
- Municipality of Zaouia El Abidia
- Municipality of Tabesbest

- Municipality of Tamacine
- Municipality of Blidet Amor
- Municipality of Meggarine
- Municipality of Sidi Slimane

1.5.4. Court of appeal of Ouargla

The Court of Appeal of Ouargla 's headquarter is located on National Road No. 49 in the direction of the city of Ghardaia. It is composed of twenty-one (21) Judges, sixty-three (63) Securing Secretaries and twenty-one (21) employees.

There are ten (10) chambers in this court: Criminal Chamber, Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Indictment, Urgent Chamber, Civil Chamber, Social Chamber, Family Affairs Chamber, Juvenile Chamber, and Real Estate Chamber.

The Court of appeal of Ouargla is competent to adjudicate regionally in cases brought before it in the territory of the departments and municipalities under the jurisdiction of the Wilaya of Ouargla, which are:

- Ouargla district (Municipality of Ouargla, Municipality of Rouissat)
- Sidi Khouiled district (Sidi khouiled municipality, Aïn Beida municipality, Hassi Ben Abdellah municipality)
- N'Goussa district (N'Goussa municipality)
- Hassi Messaoud district (Hassi Messaoud municipality)
- El Borma District (El Borma Municipality)
- Touggourt district (Touggourt municipality, Ennezla municipality, Zaouia El Abidia municipality, Tabesbest municipality)
- Tamacine District (Tamacine Municipality, Blidet Amor Municipality)
- Meggarine District (Meggarine Municipality, Sidi Slimane Municipality)
- El Hadjira District (El Hadjira Municipality, El Alia Municipality)
- Taibet District (Taibet Municipality, Bennaceur Municipality, M'Naguer Municipality)

Conclusion

This chapter gave an overview of Jurisdiction. It showed that it existed for a long and unknown time, described it as being law itself, and showed its importance in keeping order and helping in the development of the country. Jurisdiction is important as a deterrent to evil because it determines the laws that humans must follow. In addition, this chapter provided information about the court, which is the authority that guarantees the functioning of the law and its application, as it determines whether the agent is innocent or guilty, and determines the appropriate punishment for him. Furthermore, the chapter classified the most important types of courts with a description of how each one works. Finally, it provided a full description of the courts of Ouargla, their locations, and staff.

Chapter Two

**Translation and
Court interpreting**

Introduction

This chapter will deal with translation, interpreting in general, and court interpreting specifically. It will start by giving brief information on the history of translation, and how it came to existence, then define it and explain its role. Also, it will deal with the history of court interpreting, its meaning, the methods used by interpreters in the courtroom, the challenges faced by the court to develop interpreting, the role of court interpreting, what is needed from the person to be a court interpreter and the tasks of the job.

2.1. The history of translation

According to Munday et al (2022, p. 27)" The English term translation, first attested in around 1340, derives either from Old French translation or more directly from the Latin translation (transporting), itself coming from the participle of the verb transferre ('to carry over')?". Translation have been practiced for a long time before it was studied as a scientific and academic subject which only happened in the late twentieth century. The existence of the translation dates to the period of the first century when Cicero and Horace presented ways of translating and St Jerome who translated the Greek Septuagint Bible into Latin in the fourth century. Furthermore, the Chinese have thought about the use and practice of translation since the first century after the translation of the Buddhist sutras.

2.2. The meaning of translation

The act of translating is transferring a text from one language to another one. While doing so the most important thing is to keep the meaning as it is because the translator's task is to deliver the meaning to the people who wish to understand the meaning of a certain book, a play, or any other kind of work. Despite the above and that translation focuses on the meaning, there must be some emphasis on the style of the original work because if the writer writes the book in a certain style, he must have an idea in his mind that he is trying to send using this style. The style is important but not as important as the meaning because if you cannot deliver the meaning to the reader then there will be no point in translation.

According to Munday et al (2022), that translation could have more than one meaning depending on what you need, and it is possible to say that it could be:

- A subject of studying or science that needs to be understood.
- A product or in other words the result of the use of translation like a text that you have translated from one language (SL) to another language (TL).
- The process of using translation to produce a translated text.

The most common meaning of translation and the one that gets more attention is the process because without that one the other two will not exist. The scholars studied translation to involve and to develop better ways and methods of translation and if the process did not get the attention, it needs then the product will not be good enough.

Roman Jakobson on Munday et al (2022) mentioned three types of translation that are:

Shakespeare's works written in Old English are a good example to help explain Intralingual translation. Because his works are too much valuable some people took upon themselves the task of translating them into modern English or in other words they renewed his works to be accessible to more people and people call it translation within the same language.

Interlingual translation is simply the normal and common way of translating from one language into another to make knowledge accessible to other people.

Intersemiotic translation may be the hardest of the three types to understand. It is a translation from language into signs. The best example to explain is that a green light means you can move and a red light means you have to stop at a traffic light. Creating films from the Harry Potter books is another good example and even the use of singing and dancing to express ideas instead of the use of words.

2.3.The role of translation

Translation continues to evolve and improve over the years. It became an object of study and got its science called translation studies while before that it was only part of the language. The importance of translation is in the fact that it helps in sharing knowledge and culture between people and an example of this is mathematics, which is essential in many achievements that helped in developing the world. The primary importance of translation lies in the fact that it has helped in the sharing of science so that no country is too far ahead of the other. The benefit of translation

from the cultural side is that people can read works and books from other countries, and through that, they get to know their culture and way of life. Reading translated books is useful in terms of whether one day you decide to visit a country; you can avoid embarrassment by not doing unpopular things there. Translation can be useful in terms of enjoyment, as it is possible to watch all movies and series because there are companies that translate them to reach the largest number of viewers.

According to Bassnett (2014), the most fruitful period for translation is the twenty-first century as more people than ever are visiting new places for many reasons like trying to find a better life or simply to have a vacation and to explore new lands. Nowadays, translation is becoming more and more popular because it is the only way of communicating between cultures, and as the world is becoming smaller because of the media that continues to publish the world news and keeps trying to share more news using many languages so it could be accessible by many people.

2.4. The history of court interpreting

As stated by Stone (2018) that although interpreting has been around for centuries, the use of interpreting in the courtroom is quite new and there is no clear date when it started. At first, the court did not approve of the presence of an interpreter in its hall and his participation in the case, but over time, it accepted his help because it needed it. The lawyers were not happy with this because for them language is a very effective tool for winning any case in the court hall the evidence is presented by them to the judge orally and to win the case you need to be an expert in the use of words because the evidence alone is not enough. Despite all of that.

2.5. The meaning of court interpreting

As stated by Edwards (1995, p.15) "In its narrowest sense, court or judicial interpreting is the oral interpretation of speech from one language to another in a legal setting".

Interpreting is translating orally. The interpreter should interpret at the same time as hearing the speech and the time to do so is too short. Court interpreting is a type of interpreting that happens in the courtroom by a sworn interpreter. It is not only about interpreting in the courtroom, but it is any kind of legal interpreting. Legal terminology is difficult, so the interpreter must be an expert to avoid any mistake on his part that may hinder the implementation of the law.

Stone (2018) stated that in the past, conference interpreting was the most difficult type of interpreting. All of that changed after the establishment of court interpreting because even interpreters find working in a courtroom exceedingly difficult, and even the best of them may face difficulties due to the level of language used there.

2.6. The interpreting methods Used in the Courtroom

The interpreting methods used in the courtroom are critical to ensuring fair and just legal proceedings. The interpreter must interpret what was said in the courtroom literally without any changes to avoid any distortion of information on his part as he is committed to work ethics. Sworn interpreters may sometimes face difficulties in dealing with some witness due to his lack of linguistic knowledge, so they must rephrase the question several times in order to be able to extract any information from him.

This part will introduce and define the diverse types of methods used in the courtroom to make interpreting much easier by Stone (2018):

2.6.1. Simultaneous Interpreting

In this method, the interpreter needs to have exceptionally good listening skills. He will listen to the speech and translate it at the same time, and the number of words will be a lot in a truly brief period, so he needs to have a strong memory as he may be listening and analyzing a segment to translate afterward while interpreting another segment that was said before. In addition, this method is not truly simultaneous because no matter how good the interpreter is, he cannot follow the speaker fully, he will be translating at an excellent rate that you will not notice the lag, but you should know that it exists.

2.6.2. Consecutive Interpreting

Consecutive Interpreting requires the interpreter to wait for the speaker to finish his segment before starting to translate and the speech may be long in this method. In the court, the speech usually should be short with a high-level language but if it is long, the interpreter could take notes to help his memory. Consecutive Interpreting is usually used while asking and answering questions so the interpreter needs to be an expert in the two languages used in the conversation, as each of them will be regarded as a source language in some cases and a target language in others ones. In

addition, the ability to take notes may seem immensely helpful and it is but it requires remarkably high skills and a lot of concentration to avoid making mistakes.

2.6.3. Sight Translation

Sight translation is an act of interpreting a written passage. It is both interpretation and translation at the same time because the interpreter is asked to read the passage in his mind, paraphrase it in another language, and then read it aloud to the audience in that language. It may seem like an easy task but this is far from the truth, because he has to read the segment in his mind, translate it and then read it out loud to the audience. In addition, it is necessary to know that the language used in the legal documents is a very high-level one that even the best interpreters may face a hard time understanding and translating it. The last point that makes sight translation challenging is the fact that it is the least practiced type of interpretation as many people see that it is not part of the interpreter's job.

2.6.4. Summarization

As the name indicates, sworn interpreters use this method to summarize the passage into the main important points. The interpreter translates the main points of the original speech into the target language and reads it to the audience. As this method focuses on the main points only, it removes the original words of the speech that makes it an unacceptable method in legal proceedings but for some reason the courts did not totally abandoned it.

2.7. Challenges of developing court interpreting

With the increasing need for court interpreters, the difficulties in developing court interpreting have also increased. The most important problem that the court faced was how to know whether the interpreter is qualified for the job or not, because at that time court interpreting was a new profession that the Researchers were studying, and not much information was available about it. In addition, the judges were not language experts, which increased the difficulties for them to work with sworn interpreters. Therefore, the court needed to develop programs to help it select qualified interpreters, but this was also almost impossible because, as mentioned previously, the profession was still under study.

What follows is a list of problems about court interpreting and the way to solve them presented by Hewitt (1995):

The first and most widespread problem is the fact that judges do not know what is required from the interpreter to be qualified to work in the courtroom that will lead them to make mistakes if he is not qualified and that will eventually lead to distortion of evidence and the loss of the right of the agent. To solve such a problem, awareness must be spread among the judges about the qualities required of an interpreter to work in the courtroom.

The second problem is even after educating the judges about what is required from an interpreter, they still face a tough time to know whether the one sent to them is qualified or not and they cannot be blamed because interpretation is a very diversified specialty that requires years of study. The solution to that problem is testing the quality of the interpreter in an exam set by experts in the domain of translation studies and interpreting before sending them to the judges.

The third problem is the lack of money required to create exams for interpreters and to solve it courts need to adapt international and professional programs for interpreting.

The fourth problem is about the programs being also expensive. The amount of money required is out of the reach of the local courts and even the country so to solve such a problem, many countries shall gather their financial resources together to develop the program and share the results between them.

2.8. A fit court interpreter

The role of the translator is as important as that of the lawyer and the judge. He guarantees that the terminology used in the courtroom is correct and that there is no defect in it. He also guarantees to the agent that his words will reach the judge without any distortion, since any mistake on the part of the translator may lead to obstructing the course of the law. Therefore, the translator must be competent and abide by the ethics of the job.

As stated by Hewitt (1995) that the person fit to be a court interpreter should be at least an expert in two languages. He must have studied for at least two years or more at a university or faculty that

provides translation and interpretation services and must be familiar with the three types of interpreting used in the courtroom that are:

1. Sight interpreting
2. Consecutive interpreting
3. Simultaneous interpreting

While using each type of interpreting, he should not change anything from the original segment for any kind of reason because the interpreter should be faithful to the codes of court interpreting that he swore not to break. Sworn interpreters shall follow the orders of the judge and not obey him if he tries to force them to do something illegal because they are protected by the codes of the court.

The interpreter should have extra linguistic knowledge and must keep learning unfamiliar words so he can work on new documents when necessary. In addition, a good court interpreter should be an expert in the different grammatical aspects of the languages he is interpreting from and into.

The court interpreter needs to be well educated in the use of words, as he is required to use formal language in both writing and interpreting in the courtroom. He should also be familiar with the slang words because most of the people that are questioned in the court session would not use a formal language. He is expected to have universal knowledge of all the domains related to the court from the police-specific terms to the terms used in psychology and even the words related to the domain of crime.

A court interpreter should be an expert in the diverse accents of the language like US English and British English. Moreover, he should also speak as many languages as possible to help in communicating with people from across the world. In addition, he should be able to interpret the foreign language smoothly without omitting, adding, or changing any detail mentioned by the speaker, as it could be the key to solving the case.

A court interpreter should be a strong person who could work under the pressure of a brief time and interpret anything that is requested from him even the speeches that harm him or any person

in the courtroom. In addition, an expert court interpreter should be able to identify the origin of the speaker from his accent.

2.9. The tasks of a court interpreter

The tasks of a court interpreter are numerous and demanding. He has to interpret during the court session between the agent and the judge, and during the investigation between the accused and the investigator, as he is required to extract the necessary information from him. Sometimes the agent tries to avoid answering some questions, so the interpreter must be a professional to extract information from him. In addition, the sworn interpreter serves as a bridge between the agent and his lawyer to facilitate communication between them and he must interpret the segment without changing anything because it is against the code of ethics.

Hewitt (1995) mentioned a list of the most common tasks of a court interpreter:

1. During the court session, the interpreter shall provide the audience with a translation of the speeches from the source language into the target language using simultaneous interpretation.
2. He should serve as a translator between the officer and the foreign person during the interview using consecutive interpretation so they can understand each other.
3. While using consecutive interpretation, he should translate the speech of the foreign person and his lawyer in the interview.
4. While using consecutive interpretation, he should translate the source language questions to the foreign person and then translate his answers back to the source language during the examination of witnesses.
5. He should use consecutive interpretation while translating between the officials who speak a language other than the one spoken by the litigants during non-evidentiary proceedings.
6. He should interpret all the off-record speeches of the foreign person and his lawyer so they can understand each other.
7. He should translate the official advisements from the source language to the target language to a group of people or one person in the presence of the judge or counsel.
8. He should interpret unfamiliar investigation or diagnostic reports from the source language into the target language in the presence of the judge or counsel.

9. He should interpret familiar official advisements or other documents from the source language into the target language during the court session.

10. He should interpret unfamiliar official advisements or other documents from the source language into the target language during the court session.

2.10. The role of the court interpreter

Nowadays, the role of a court interpreter has become necessary due to the increase in the number of immigrants. His role is to facilitate communication between the judge and the agent to reach the truth as soon as possible. Over time, the court interpreter proves that his role is sensitive in court, as there are cases that the judge repeatedly postpones due to the lack of an interpreter, till the case is automatically dropped. The work of the court interpreter is very hard because he is bound to be impartial and not to allow his feelings to interfere with his work because he needs to follow the ethics of work.

Hale (2004) stated that the court interpreter is a messenger between people. His work is to make sure that the judge receives the speech of the agent without changing anything in it. In addition, the interpreter should not take any other role in the court but the role of an interpreter because if he tries to change some kind of questions for the agent that will be against the codes of ethics because those questions are meant to be like this to see how the accused would react.

Conclusion

This chapter started by providing information about the history of translation and then explained its meaning. In addition, it dealt with court interpreting by providing information about its history and how the courts did not accept its use in the courtroom at first but then the necessity forced them to approve it. In addition, this chapter explained the meaning of court interpreting, its various methods, the big challenges that faced the court to improve its quality, what is needed from the person to be fit for the position of a court interpreter, the most important tasks that should be done by him, and his role in the courtroom to help serve justice.

Chapter Three

**Court interpreters
information and data
analysis**

Introduction

The previous two chapters provided theoretical information about court interpreting. This chapter will provide biographies of sworn interpreters of the region of Ouargla. Then it will focus on the research methodology of this study and the methods used to collect data. After that, it will analyze the results to answer the following questions:

1. What is the point of view of sworn interpreters on some of the things that happen during the hearing or the investigation?
2. What challenges did sworn interpreters face while working in the courtroom?

Finally, this chapter will suggest some recommendations that may be helpful to solve the problems faced by sworn interpreters and to develop Court interpreting.

3.1. Biographies

This part will provide biographies of six (06) sworn interpreters working in the region of Ouargla.

3.1.1. Hon. Djamel Goui

Hon. Djamel Goui is an Official Sworn Interpreter accredited by the Ministry of Justice since 2009 and works under the court of Hassi Messaoud, court of appeal of Ouargla. He is also a university Full Professor and holds a doctorate degree in translation and interpreting obtained in 2011. In addition, he used to work for international companies in Contract translating before being accredited.

He manages and owns Office Public de Traduction Officielle located in Hassi Messaoud that is translating for several companies in the oil region and the neighboring towns, he is as well a conference interpreter.

He interpreted for the court more than 100 times and in International conferences in Algeria and overseas more than 70 times so far.

3.1.2. Hon. Jalal Soltani

Hon. Jalal Soltani is an official sworn interpreter accredited by the ministry of justice since 2011 and works under the court of Touggourt. He is also a university lecturer at El Oued University and

holds a doctorate degree obtained in 2022 from University of Algiers 2. In addition, he used to work as a middle school teacher, high school teacher and as an interpreter and advisor in a Chinese company.

3.1.3. Hon. Mohammed Koudded

Hon. Mohammed Koudded is an official sworn interpreter accredited by the ministry of justice since 2006 and works under the court of Ouargla. He is also a university lecturer and holds a doctorate degree obtained in 2014 from Oran University. In addition, he used to work in public administration and he hold the degree of “Ecole Nationale d’Administrartion” obtained in 1994.

3.1.4. Hon. Mohamed Bassaci

Hon. Mohamed Bassaci is an official sworn interpreter accredited by the ministry of justice since 2005 and works under the court of Touggourt. He holds a license degree obtained in 1993. In addition, he used to work as a teacher of French.

3.1.5. Hon. Yacine Ouddane

Hon. Yacine Ouddane is an official sworn interpreter accredited by the ministry of justice since 2011 and works under the court of Ouargla. He holds a doctorate degree obtained in 2011. In addition, He worked in three different jobs.

3.1.6. Hon. Mohamed Haddadi

Hon. Mohamed Haddadi is an official sworn interpreter accredited by the ministry of justice since 2011 and works under the court of Touggourt. He holds a Bachelor’s degree obtained in 2006. In addition, he used to work as a translator and interpreter within a multinational company for a period of 7 years.

3.2. Research methods and data analysis

The study takes a qualitative approach. The online survey was chosen to collect information, as it is the most suitable method because the participants who are sworn interpreters were busy. The questions were carefully collected by examining many topics related to the field of court interpreting. The information that eased contacting the interpreters, such as e-mail, phone number, and some of their personal information such as the court of work and specific working languages,

was obtained through the website of the Ministry of Justice (www.mjustice.dz). All the respondents are sworn interpreters who work in the region of Ouargla. They have the right to answer or refrain from answering any question. They can also add any information that they think will be useful for the search, as there is an extra comment space to do so. Participants will be referred to as CI1, CI2, and CI3... to keep their identity confidential, any comments they share will be kept unaltered to preserve their style of narrating the events, and therefore mistakes of all kinds that they may make while narrating the events will be kept as it is.

3.3. Analysis and results of the interpreter's survey

This section presents the steps used to obtain the required data. The survey consists of twenty (20) questions divided into three sections completed by seven (07) sworn interpreters. The first section includes a description of the study and questions about the interpreters' background information to have more knowledge about their years of experience in the field of court interpreting. The second section focuses on the interpreters' perspectives on some of the events that occur while they are working in the courtroom. The first and second sections' questions contain options, and the interpreter chooses the option that suits him in each question. The third section consists of one question and the participants should answer it with a short or long answer text. Its purpose is to know the difficulties that sworn interpreters faced during their years of work. Most of the questions of this survey should be answered by choosing an option like "Often" "Sometimes" etc..., while a few others should be answered using "Yes" or "No".

3.4. Analysis of the interpreters' questionnaire

As mentioned previously, all participants are sworn interpreters. All of them work in the region of Ouargla and the reason for this study is to obtain information about them.

3.4.1. Participants' personal information

This part will provide some background information on the participants. It will cover information like the year of accreditation as sworn interpreters, the number of court sessions they interpreted in, and others.

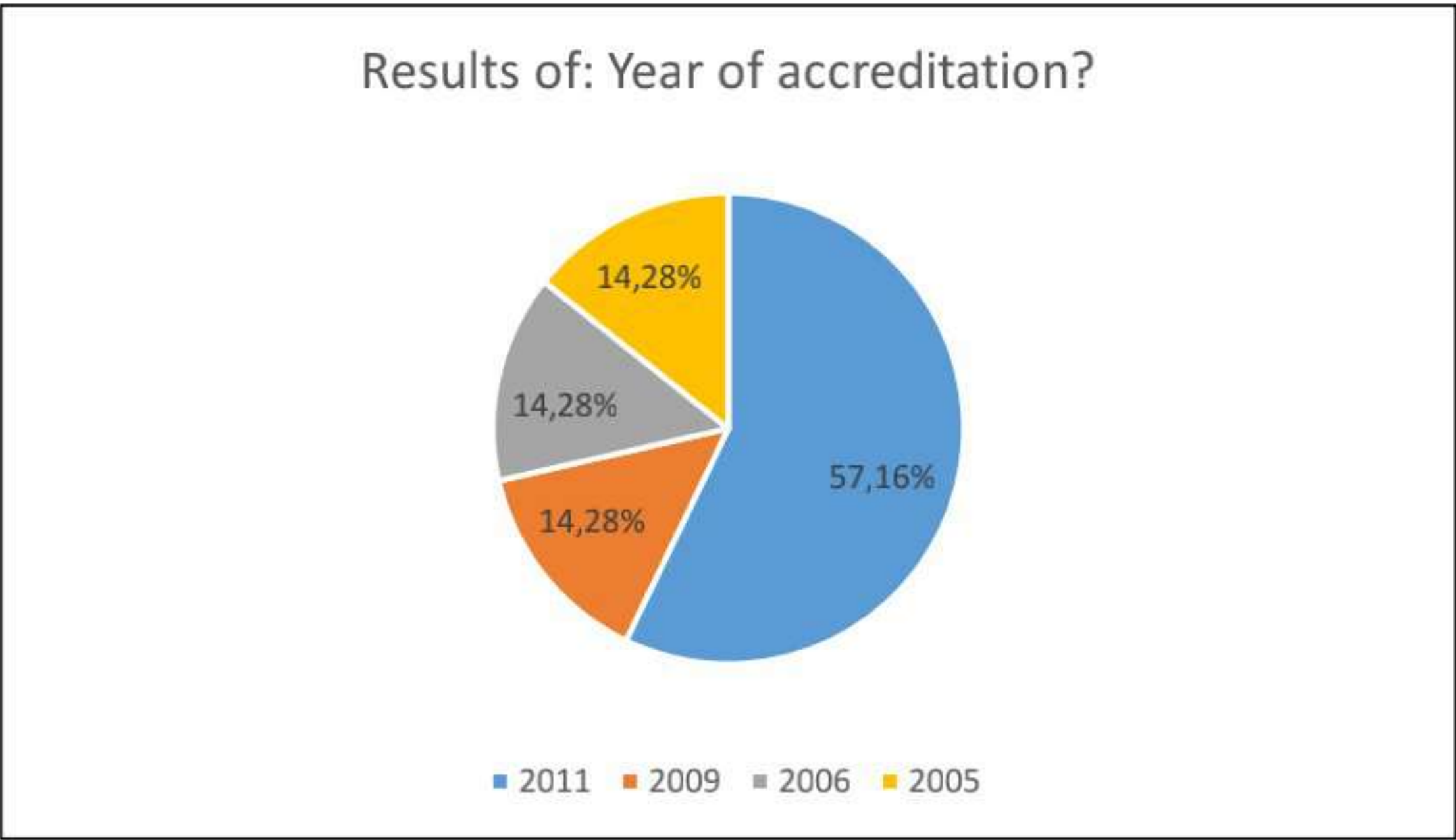


Figure 01: Responses to year of accreditation

Regarding the year of accreditation, the pie chart data has shown that four (04) interpreters make up (57.16%) of the whole sample which is seven (07) court interpreters who started working in 2011. While one (01) participant making up (14.28%) started working in 2009. Whereas one (01) participant making up (14.28%) became a sworn interpreter in 2006. Meanwhile, the last participant making up also (14.28%) became a court interpreter in 2005. Overall, all the participants have been working as court interpreters for more than ten (10) years, which indicates that they are experienced in the field and their opinion is valid and exemplary.

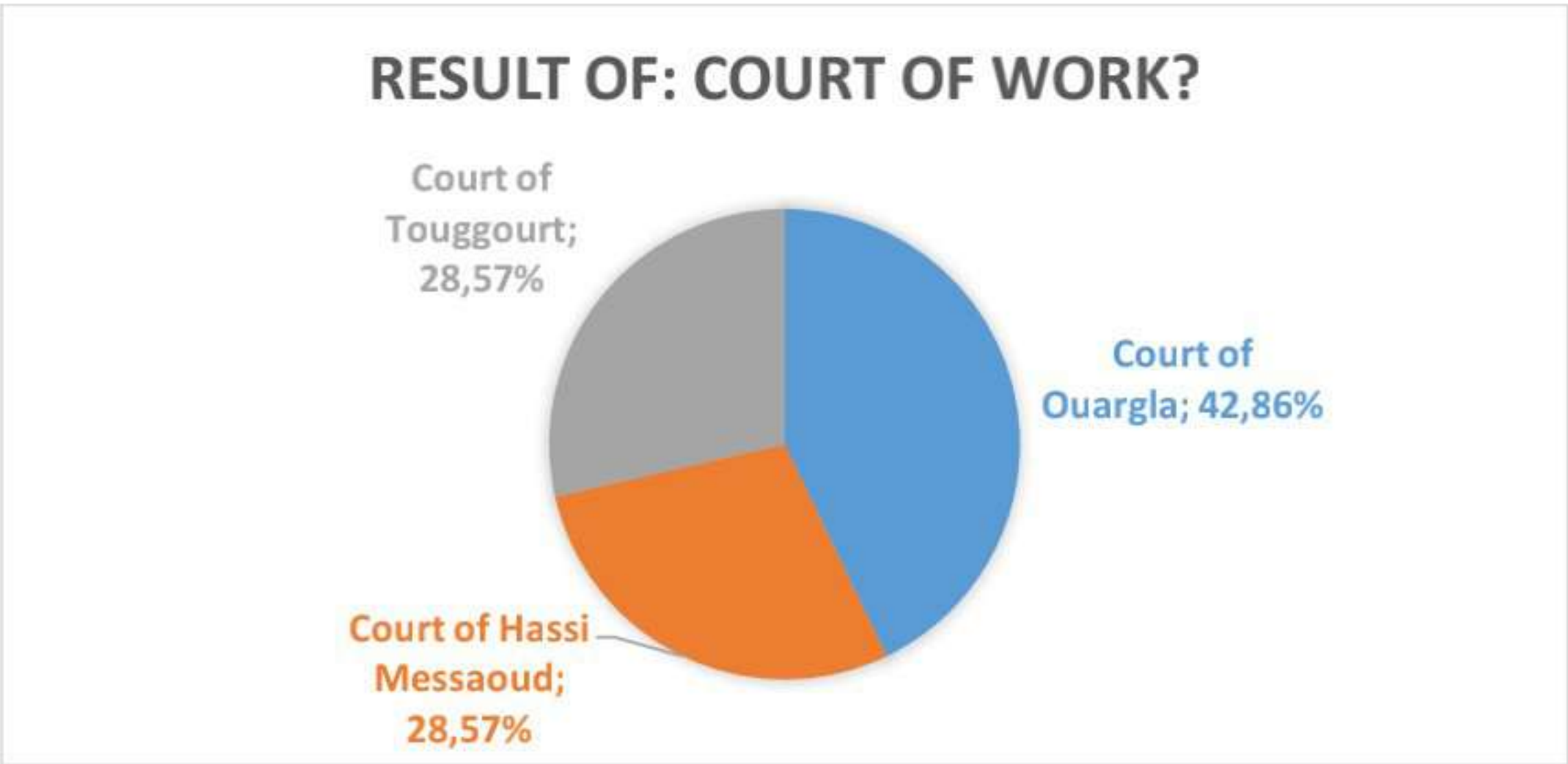


Figure 02: Answers to court of work

As it is indicated in the pie chart data, the largest number of Court Interpreters are working in the Court of Ouargla and they are three (03) making up (42.86%) out of the total number who participated in the survey which is seven (07). Meanwhile, two (02) participants making up (28.57%) of the seven (07) participants are working in the court of Hassi Messaoud. Whereas, the rest two (02) court interpreters making up (28.57%) of the seven (07) participants are working in the court of Touggourt. It is possible to say that the division of interpreters is fair between the courts, as the Court of Touggourt and the Court of Hassi Messaoud have the same number of interpreters, while the Court of Ouargla has more Interpreters than them, which is understandable because it has a larger population under its jurisdiction, which makes it need more Interpreters.

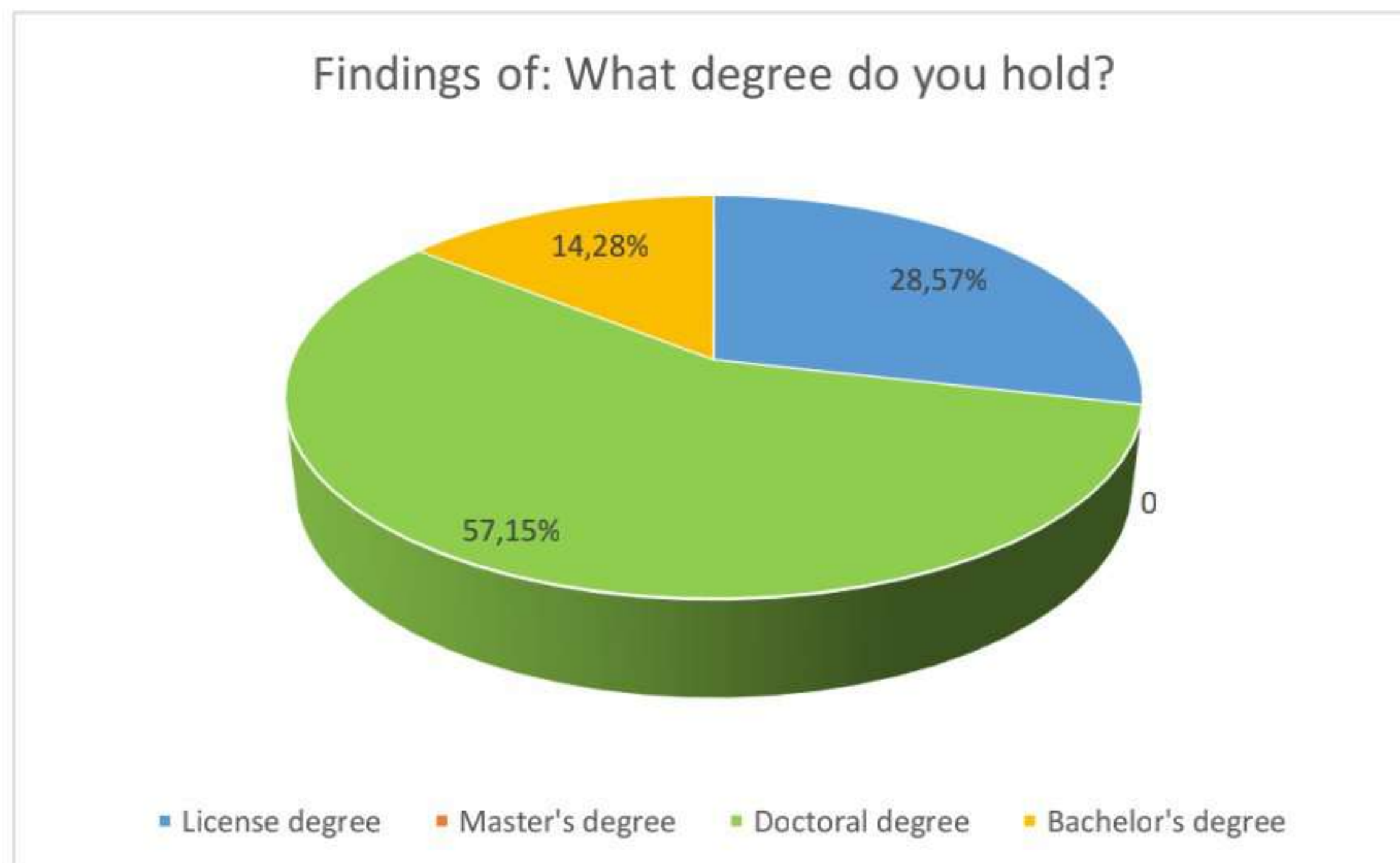


Figure 03: Answers to degree you hold

As it is seen, four (04) sworn interpreters making up (57.15%) of the whole sample hold a doctoral degree. While two (02) participants making up (28.57%) hold a License degree. Moreover, one (01) interpreter making up (14.28%) holds a Bachelor's degree. Overall, there is a variety of university degrees held by sworn interpreters and we can see that most of them reached a high academic level. In addition, a very interesting point is the fact that one participant does not hold a university degree which indicates that it is not necessary to be a sworn interpreter.

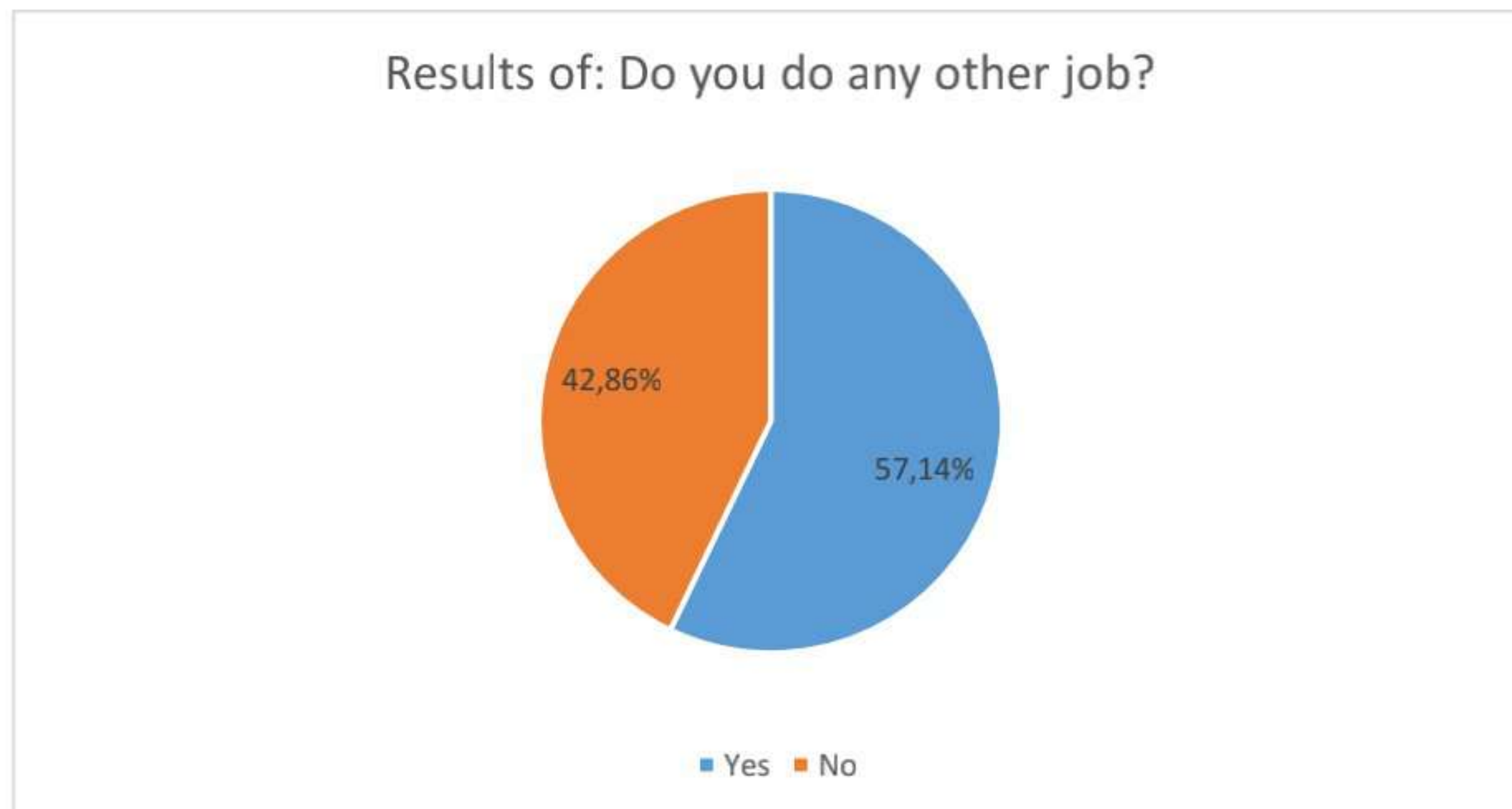


Figure 04: Answers to other job they do

According to the collected data, four (04) participants answered yes when asked if they do any other job making up (57.14%). While the rest, which stands for three (03) participants making up (42.86%) answered no when asked the same question. The answers show that more than half of the sworn interpreters are not satisfied with their income from the job which is confirmed by CI 2 who said: "hard job for free (less than 400 dinars) for the session".

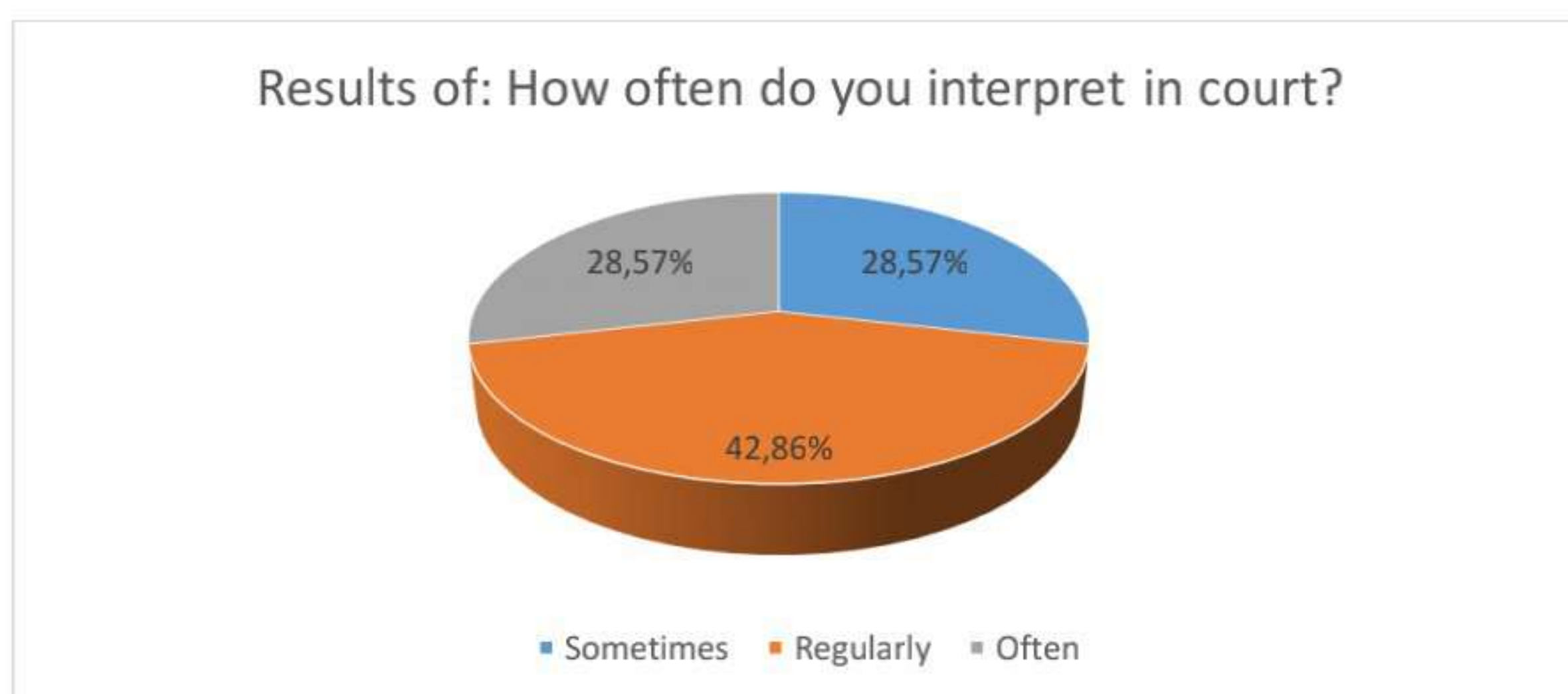


Figure 05: Responses to the regularity of interpreting in court

According to the chart pie data, almost half of the sample which stands for three (03) participants making up (42.86%) out of the total number, which is seven (07), is called to interpret in court

regularly. Whereas two (02) sworn interpreters making up (28.57%) are often called to interpret in court. While the remaining two (02) participants interpret in court sometimes only. It is possible to say that interpreting in the courtroom is an essential part of the work of sworn interpreters if it is not the most important, and as the drawing shows, most of them do this at a regular pace.

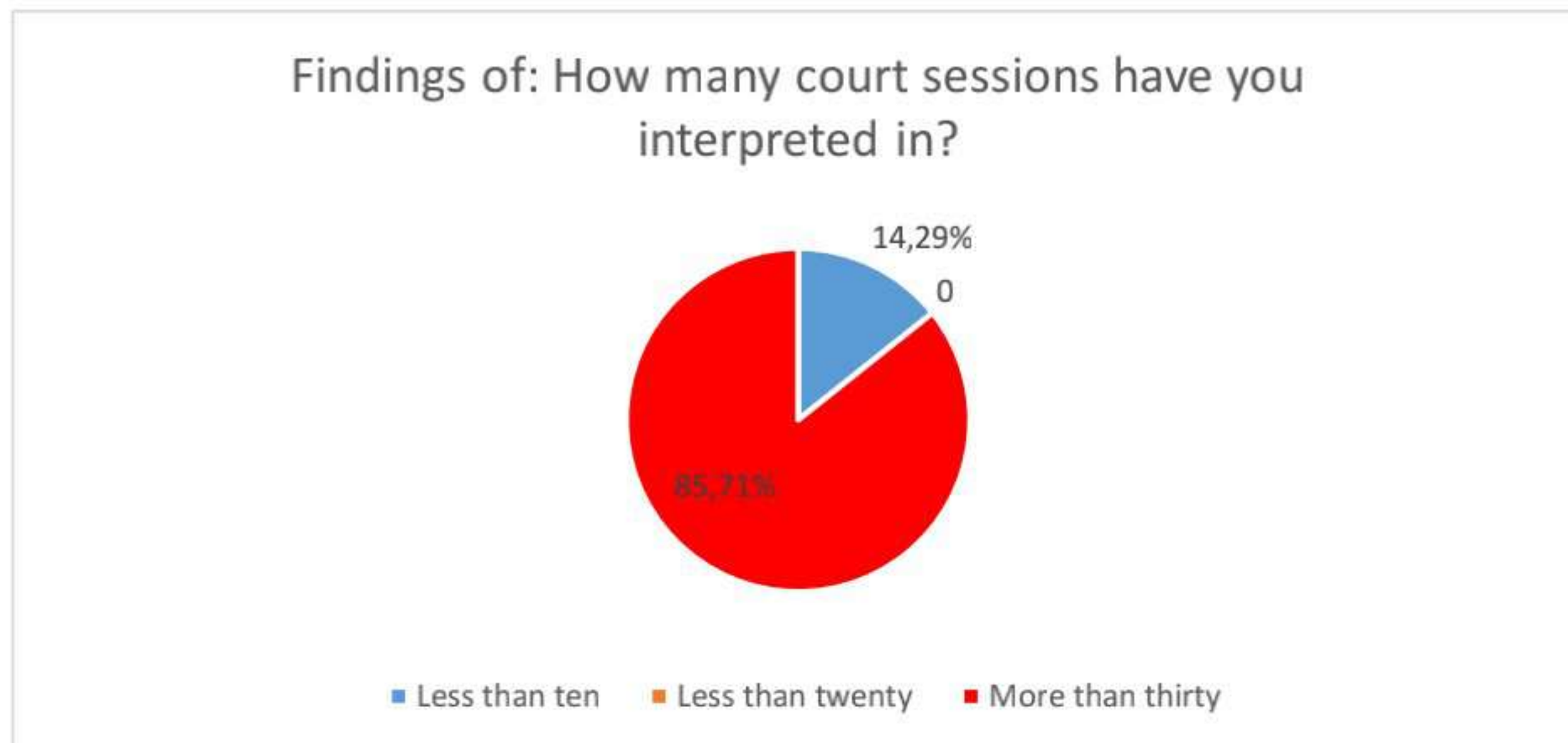


Figure 06: Responses to the number of court session they interpreted in

According to the graph, six (06) participants making up (85.71%) have interpreted in court sessions more than thirty times. While the remaining participant making up (14.29%) of the whole sample have interpreted in less than ten sessions. In short, the data confirms what has been said in Figure 01 that the sworn interpreter are experienced in the field, and it is possible to say that the years of work are consistent with the number of court sessions they interpreted.

3.4.2. The participants' points of view

This part will show the points of view of the participants about some matters related to the court interpreting field. While taking into consideration that they are experts in the field, all their answers will be extremely helpful.

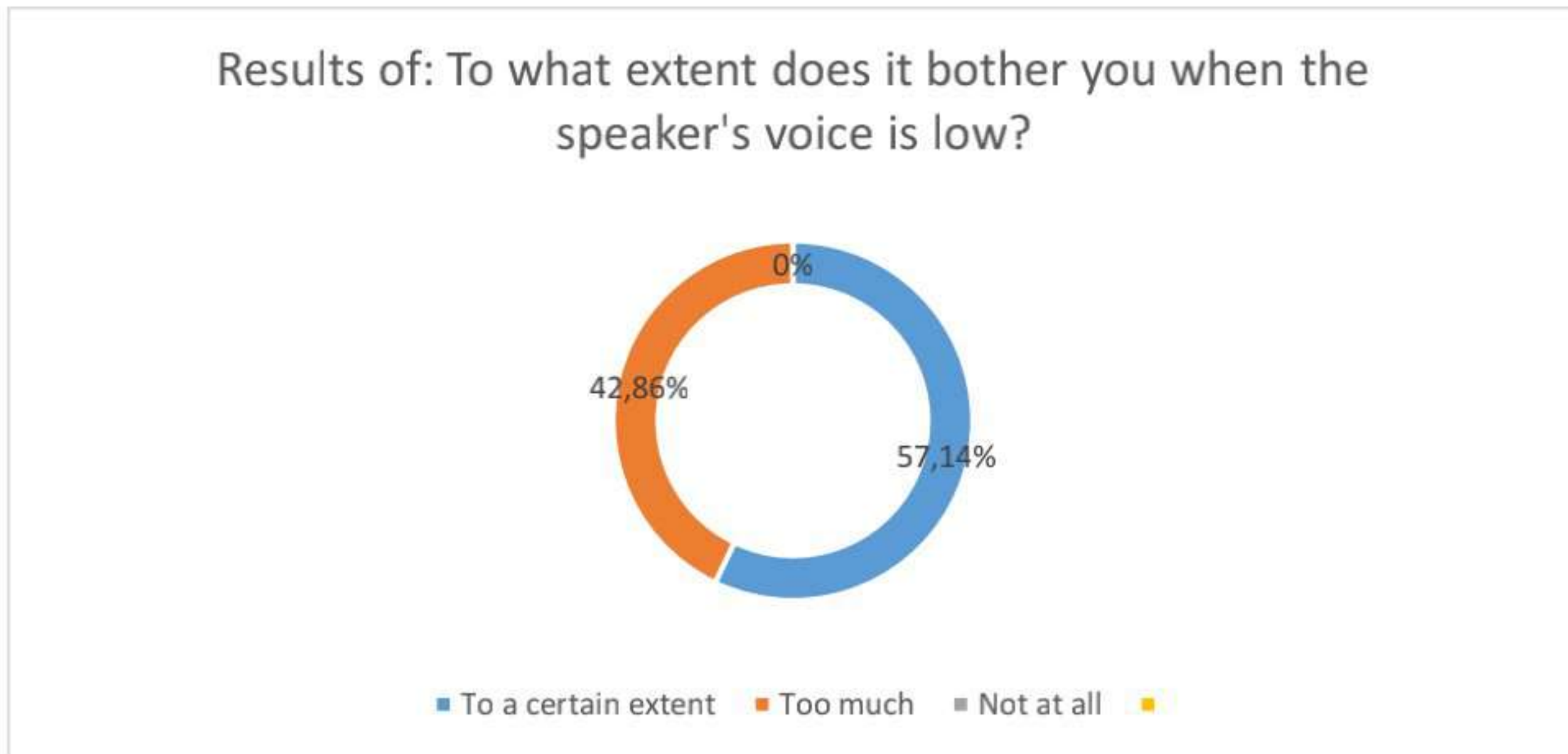


Figure 07: Answers to the extent it bothers the interpreter when the voice of the speaker is low

According to the collected data, four (04) participants making up (57.14%) of the whole sample find it too annoying to work with a person whose voice is low. While the three (03) remaining participants making up (42.86%) are bothered to a certain extent when the voice of the speaker is low. According to the figure, no one chose the third choice (Not at all) which means that all the sworn interpreters believe that working with a person whose voice is low is difficult.

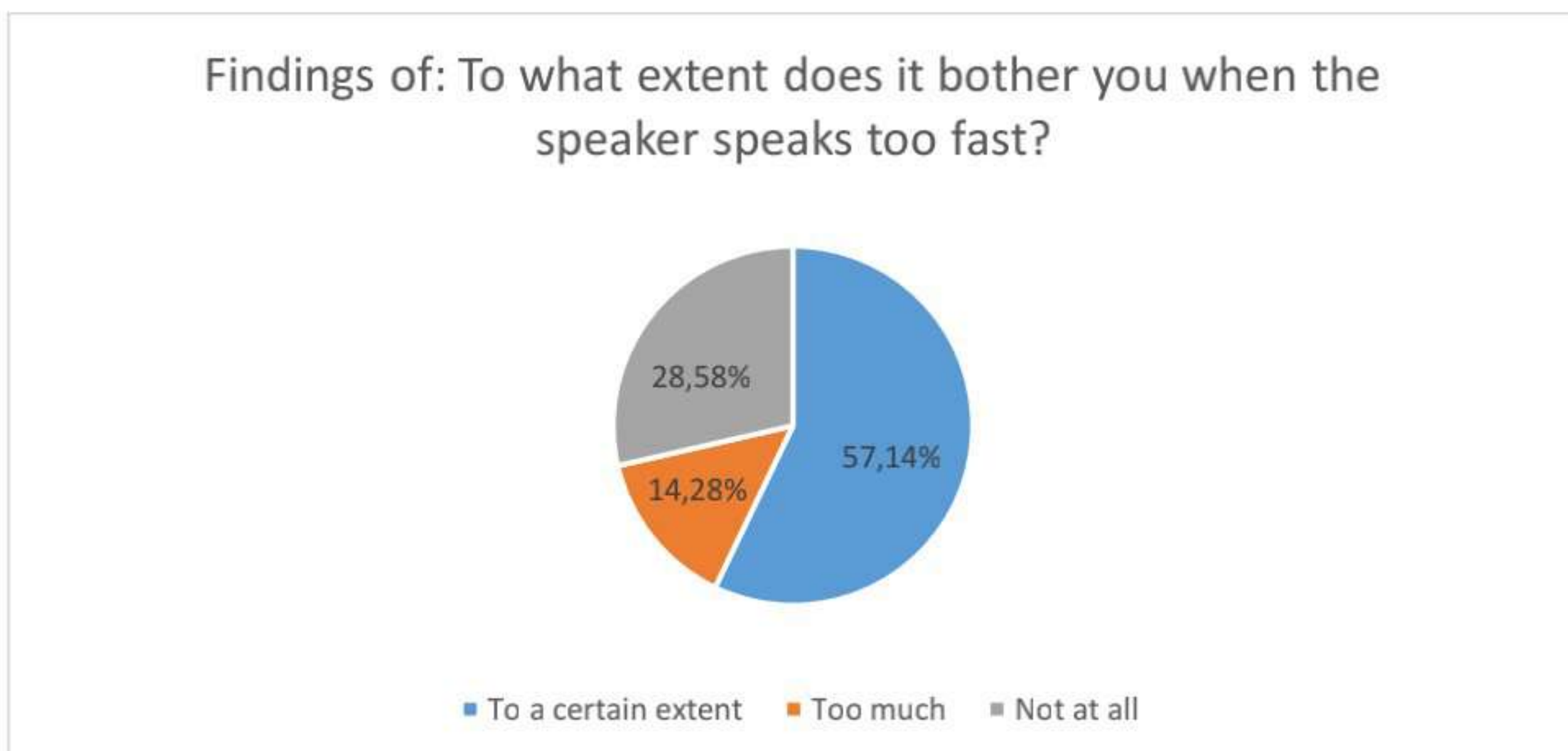


Figure 08: Responses to the extent it bothers the interpreter when the person speaks too fast

According to the pie chart data, (04) participants making up (57.14%) find it hard to a certain extent to work with a person who speaks too fast. Whereas (02) sworn interpreters making up (28.58%) are not bothered at all to do so. While only one participant making up (14.28%) of the whole sample finds it exceedingly difficult to work with a person who speaks too fast. Overall, most of the participants think that working with a person who speaks too fast is not a big challenge, which shows the level of professionalism of sworn interpreters.

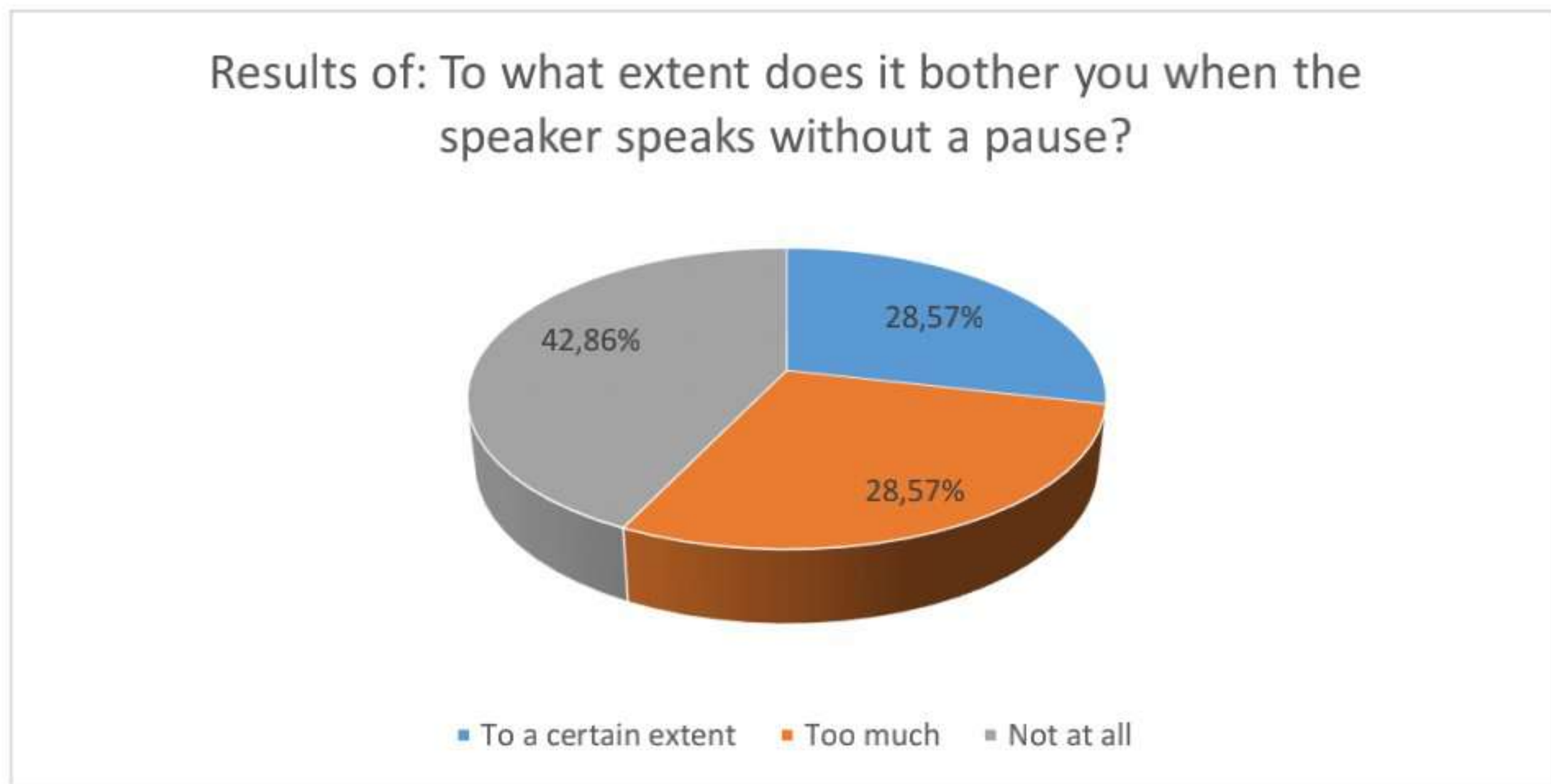


Figure 09: Answers to the extent it bothers the interpreter when the speaker speaks without pause

According to the graph, three (03) participants making up (42.86%) of the whole sample, which is seven (07), do not find it hard to work with someone who speaks without pause. While two (02) making up (28.57%) participants find it hard to a certain extent to do so. Whereas the two (02) remaining sworn interpreters making up (28.57%) think that, it is exceedingly difficult to work with someone who speaks without pause. In short, the participants have different points of view about the question, but it is possible to say that the majority find it difficult to work in such a situation. There is another reason for those questions other than knowing the participants' point of view on the situation and that reason is to know whether such situations happen in the courtroom by witnesses or agents. According to Figure 07, figure 08, and Figure 09, it happens and this confirms that the witnesses and agents do not receive any instructions on how to communicate with the interpreter, which makes his work difficult.

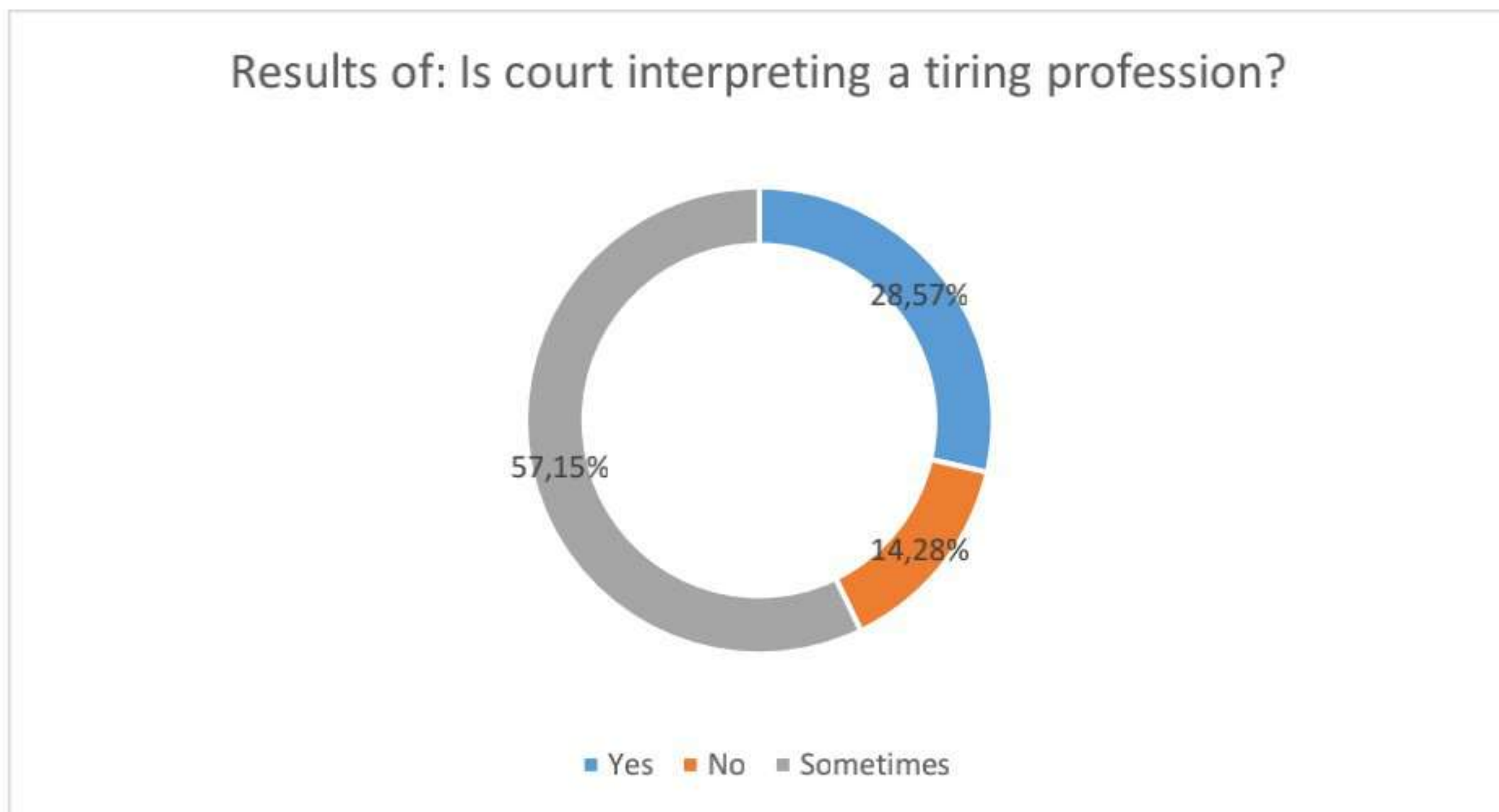


Figure 10: Responses to whether court interpreting is a tiring work or not

According to the collected data, four (04) participants making up (57.15%) think that court interpreting is a fickle job, sometimes difficult and sometimes not. While two (02) sworn interpreters making up (28.57%) answered yes when asked whether court interpreting is tiring work or not. Whereas only one (01) participant making up (14.28%) believes that, it is not a tiring profession. Regarding the reasons why it is tiring work, each participant commented with his reason and the answers are as follows: CI 1 said, "Because of the waiting time at hearings and the schedule of cases". CI 2 said, "Waiting for a long time waiting for your turn to interpret". CI 3 said, "It is a moral responsibility towards the parts, since the destiny of actors maybe linked to the way in which he interprets, that engenders pressure. The length of the interpreting sessions is not predetermined. It is not a choice but a must; the interpreter cannot postpone or reject the task". CI 4 said, "When waiting the sentence". CI 5 said, "Waiting for long hours and spending the whole day at the Court knowing that we have other tasks at the office". CI 6 said, "When the speakers express themselves badly or do not be fluent in the foreign language". According to the comments of the participants, the main reason, unanimously agreed upon by all participants, that makes court interpreting a tiring profession is that it does not have a specific work schedule. You can be contacted at any time, and you must attend the court compulsorily, not optional, and leave all the work that you were doing. In addition, the court session may take a lot of time and you are forced to wait until it ends and you do not know when this will happen.

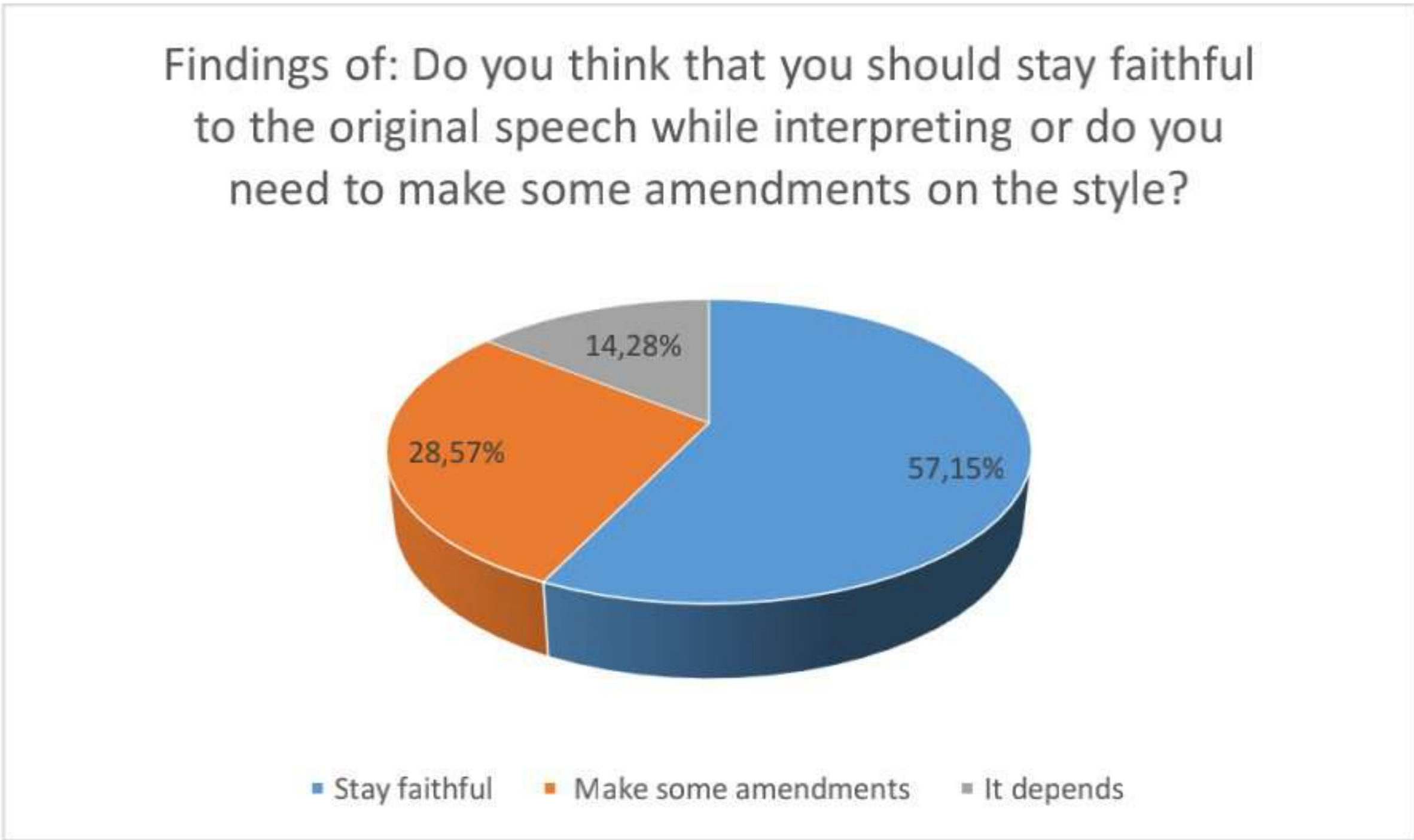


Figure 11: Answers to whether you should stay faithful to the original speech or not

According to the pie chart data, four (04) participants making up (57.15%) think that you should always stay faithful to the original speech while interpreting. While two (02) sworn interpreters making up (28.57%) believe that making amendments is necessary to deliver the message. Whereas only one (01) participant making up (14.28%) chose the third option (it depends) showing that the situation controls what the interpreter must do. Overall, the answers show that most sworn interpreters avoid making amendments to the original speech except when needed because their job is to make communication possible between the parties.

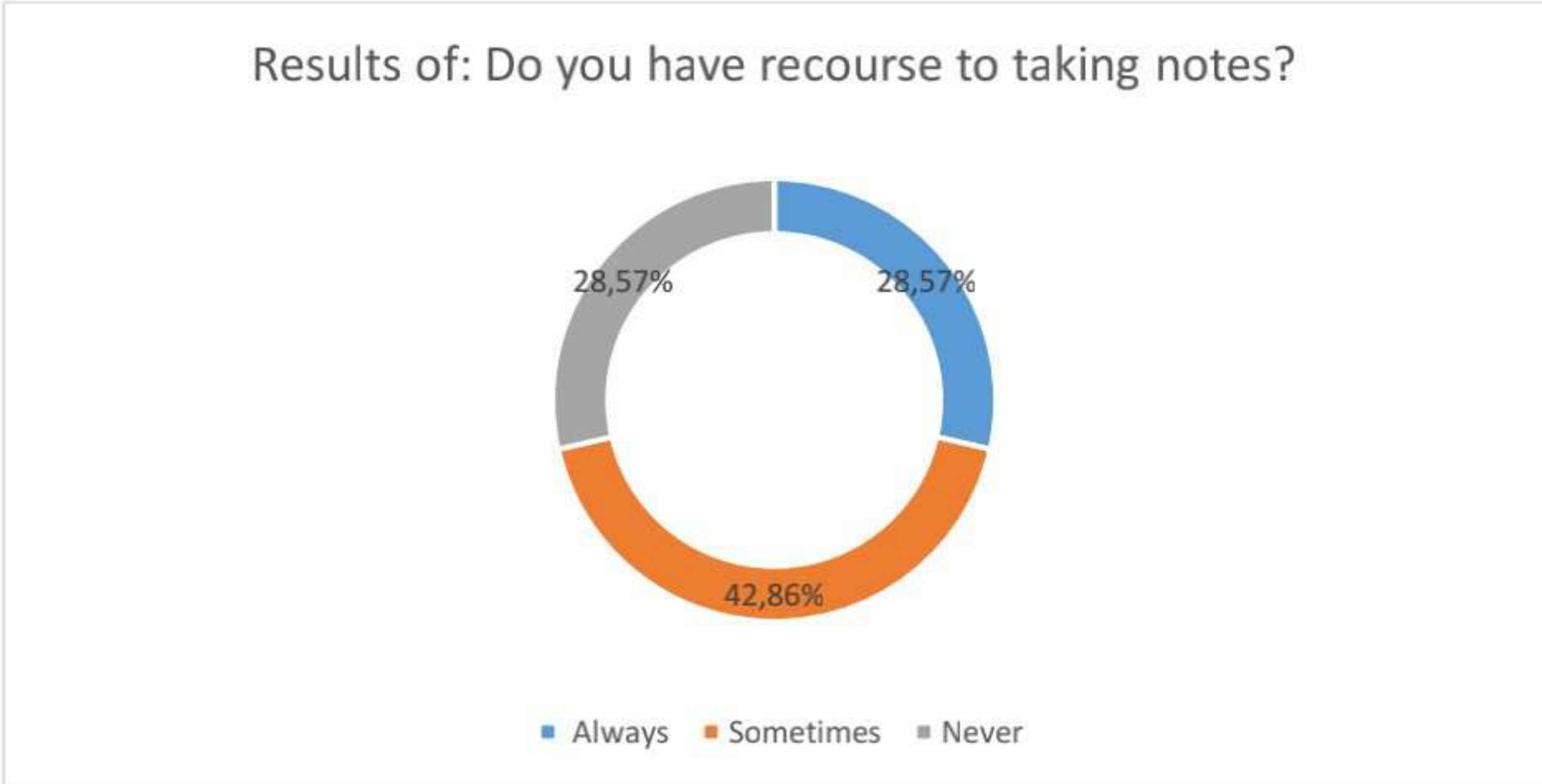


Figure 12: Answers to whether the sworn interpreter has recourse to taking notes or not

According to the graph, three (03) participants making up (42.86%) sometimes have recourse to taking notes. While two (02) sworn interpreters making up (28.57%) always have recourse to taking notes. Whereas the remaining two (02) participants making up (28.57%) never take notes. In short, note taking is an important skill in the interpreting field as the responses show that most participants take notes all the time or only when necessary.

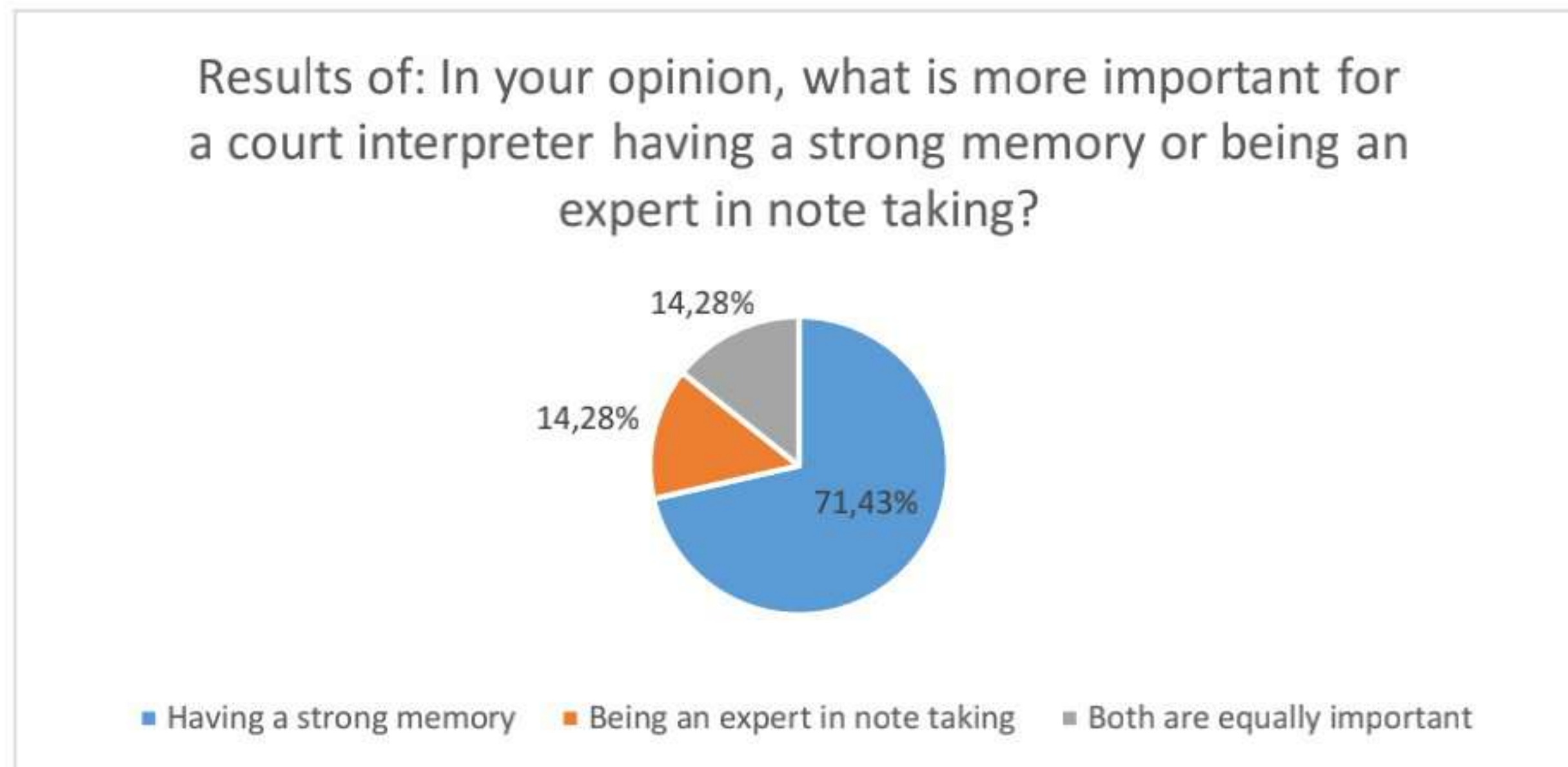


Figure 13: Responses to which is more important between having a strong memory and being an expert in note taking

According to the pie chart data, five (05) participants making up (71.43%) think that having a strong memory is the more important skill. While only one (01) participant making up (14.28%) believes that being an expert in taking notes is more important than having a strong memory. Whereas the remaining participant making up (14.28%) thinks that both are equally important for an interpreter. In short, taking notes is an important skill for sworn interpreters but not as important as having a strong memory, which is understandable because if you can memorize the speech, it will be easier for you to work and it will save you a lot of time.

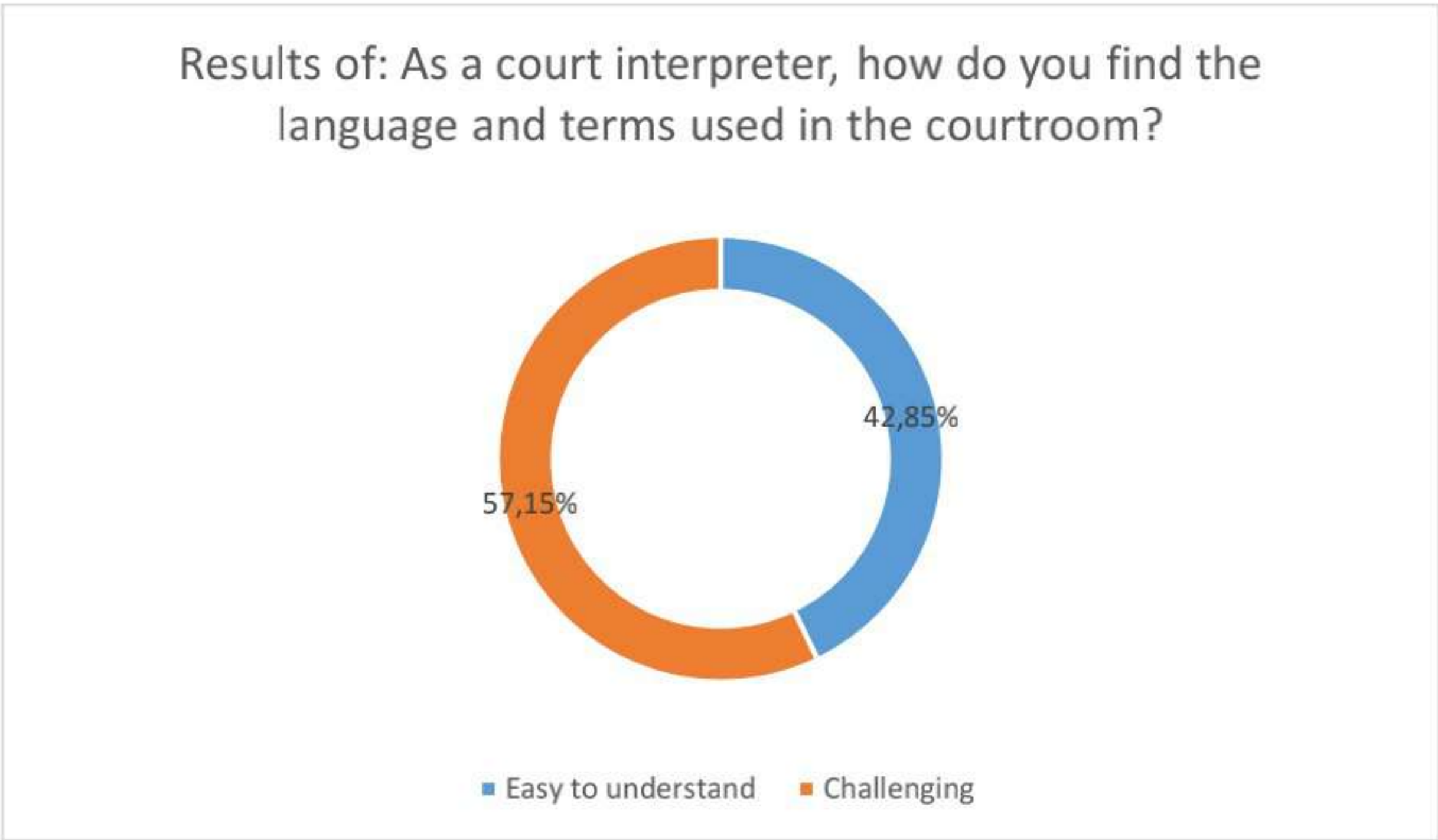


Figure 14: Responses to difficulty level of terms and language used in the courtroom

According to the pie chart data, four (04) participants making up (57.15%) find the court terminology challenging and hard to understand. While the remaining three (03) participants making up (42.85%) think that, the terms and language used in the courtroom are easy to understand and deal with. In short, even though all participants have more than ten (10) years of experience in the court interpreting field yet, more than half of them still find its terminology hard to understand, which shows the high level of difficulty of working in the field of court interpreting.

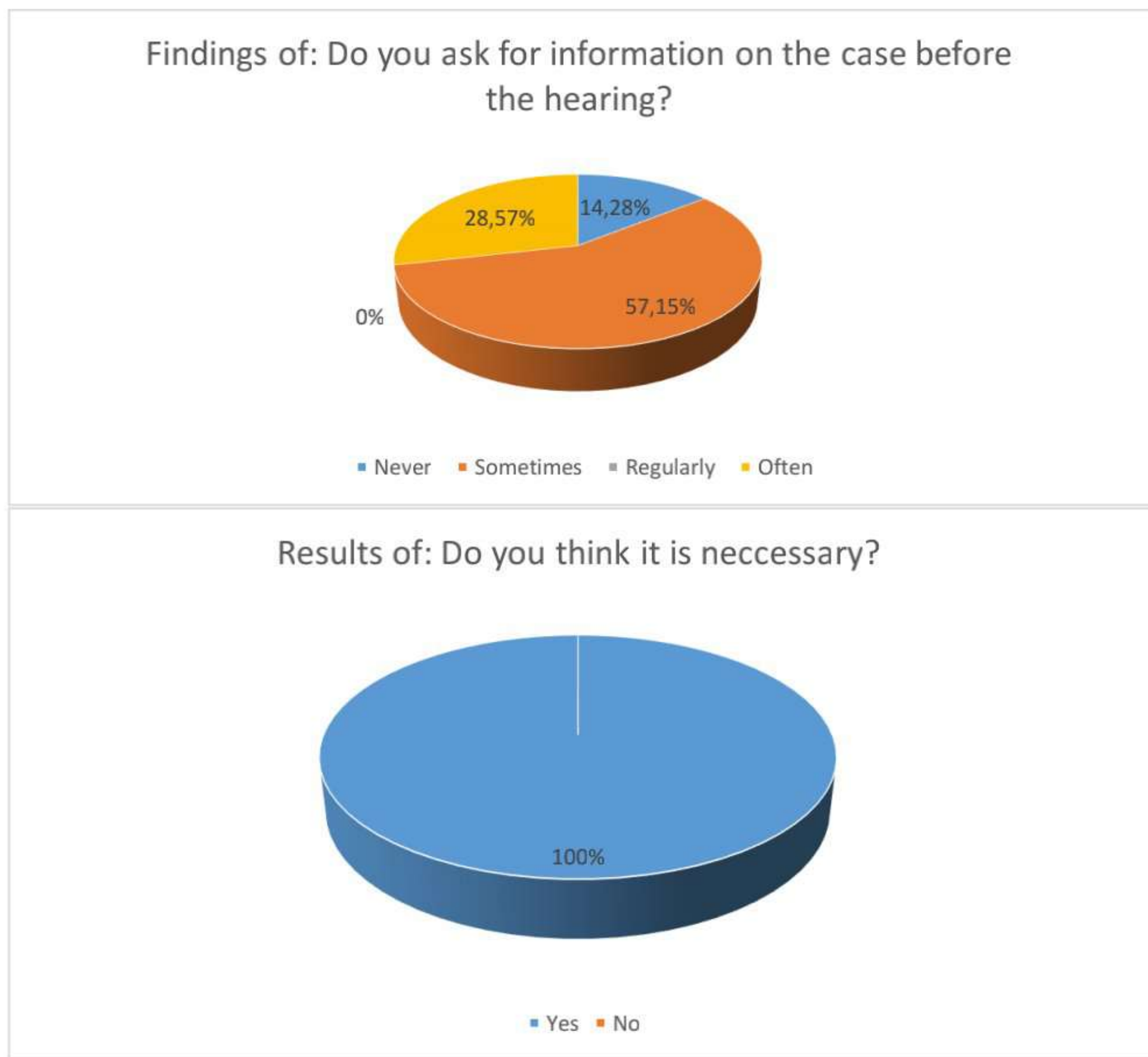


Figure 15 and 16: Responses to the frequency of asking information about the case by the sworn interpreter before the hearing and whether it is necessary or not

According to the collected data from Figure 15, four (04) participants making up (57.15%) of the whole sample sometimes ask for information on the case before the hearing. While (02) sworn interpreters making up (28.57%) often ask for information on the case. Whereas only one (01) participant making up (14.28%) never ask for information on the case. In addition, figure 16 proved that the whole sample thinks that it is necessary to have information on the case before the hearing as seen above (100%) of the sample answered yes when asked the question. In short, all participants agreed that they need information on the case before the hearing, which proves that having an idea about the case helps to improve the performance of the sworn interpreter.

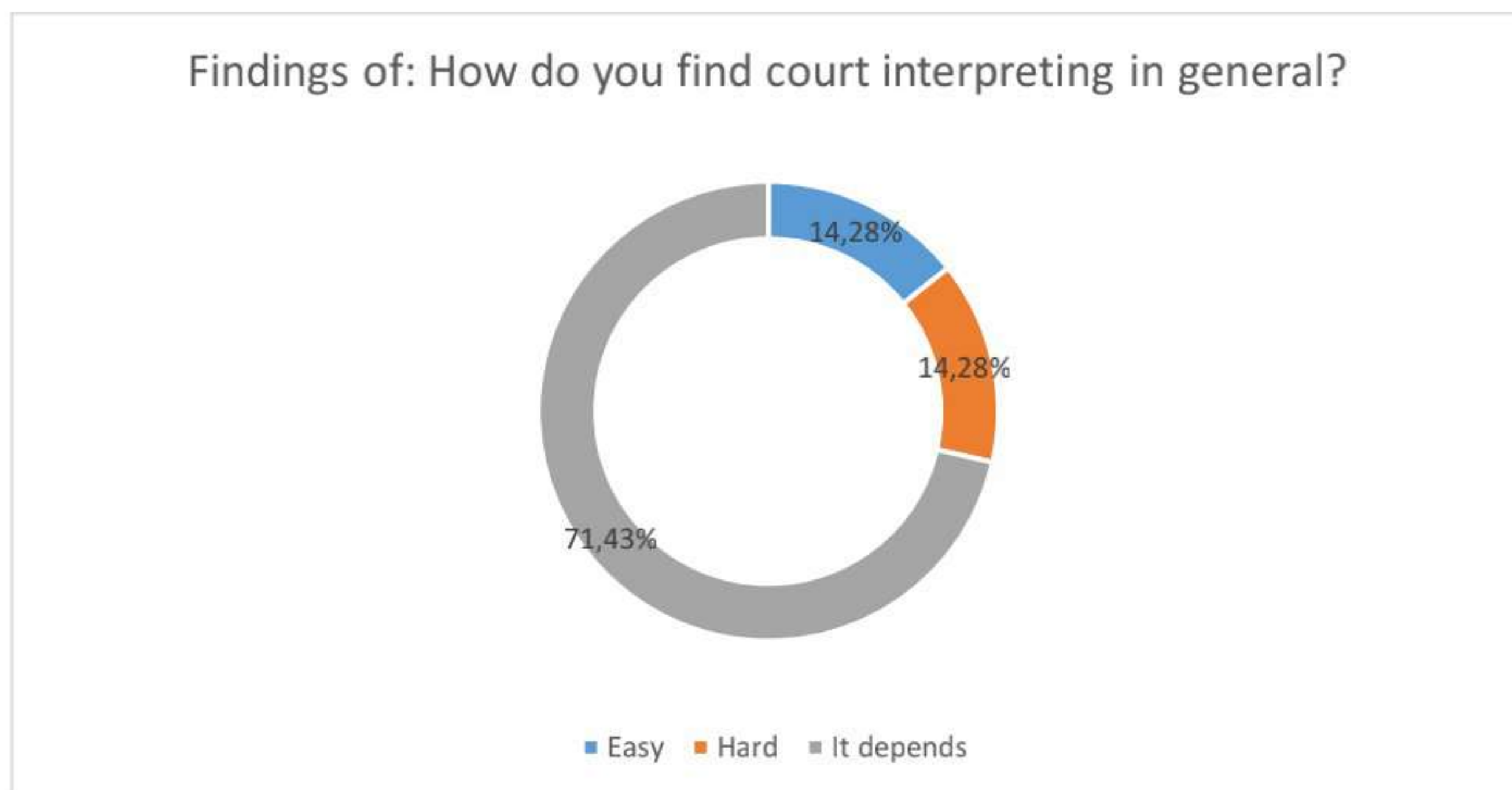


Figure 17: Responses to the level of difficulty of court interpreting in general

According to the pie chart data, five (05) participants making up (71.43%) think that court interpreting is sometimes hard and sometimes easy. While one (01) sworn interpreter making up (14.28%) believes that court interpreting is a hard job. Whereas one (01) participant making up (14.28%) chose the third option (easy). Overall, the answers show that Court interpreting is a volatile and uneasy job, no matter how experienced you are in the field, but you cannot consider it too difficult because you can master anything with enough practice.

3.4.3. The challenges of court interpreting

This part will provide the only direct question in the survey. It is regarding the challenges that the sworn interpreters faced in their long years of working.

Question:

Could you give some examples of the challenges you faced while working in the court session?

CI 5 stated that what he finds challenging most is when the agent or the witness does not cooperate with him which makes his job very hard, he also commented the following, "Usually people are under stress and never answer according to the asked question, in this case, we try to calm the person and explain the question in order to reach the needed answer". CI 6 and CI 7 share the same problem regarding court interpreting which is the fact that the job is not tied to a schedule, and you can be contacted at any time and sometimes shortly before the hearing, CI 6 commented, "Call the

interpreter half an hour before the hearing" and CI 7 simply said: "Time Management". CI 4 said, "New terminology". This shows that despite working for more than ten (10) years in the field, he still faces unfamiliar words, and this proves how hard of a job court interpreting is. CI 1 stated the following, "Novice interpreters dealing with natives and interpreting to those who do not master a language". He said that he had problems interpreting the speeches of the natives when he was a novice, because they think that they are speaking directly to the judge, which makes them talk non-stop. In addition, he still finds it difficult to interpret for immigrants because their French is bad so he will have problems extracting any information from them. CI 3 shares with CI 1 the same idea as he said, "When the linguistic competence of the actors is not satisfactory, when there no time left for the interpreter to interpret" showing that the lack of language proficiency by the witness or the accused can be a major challenge for the interpreter. CI 2 shared many of the challenges that he faced in his career such as the hard terminology of court interpreting, the fact that it is an extremely tiring job, and that his ethics were tested sometimes which is stressful by saying, "Legal terminology, you have to be familiar with legal terms (jargon) used in the field, interpreting for multiple parties is a tiring job, dealing with different styles and registers of languages, interpreting for Accused Individuals: In some cases, interpreters may need to interpret for individuals who have been accused of crimes and you must avoid making judgments about the accused person; he must be neutral". In general, The challenges differ from one interpreter to another, as there are problems that one of them may find difficult, while the other may not feel it challenging at all to him, yet there are some challenges that are common among more than one interpreter, and this is understandable because they share the same field and even the region of work.

Conclusion

This study contributed to collecting information about the competence possessed by sworn interpreters in the state of Ouargla and their points of view on some events that happen in the courtroom. It collected information about the difficulties that they encountered during their years of work and gave recommendations that may be useful for the development of court interpreting in general and in the region of Ouargla in particular. The survey answers proved that court interpreting in the region of Ouargla needs a lot of work to develop because of the lack of a specific work schedule and the little income that they receive, which explains why there is a small number of sworn interpreters in a large state like Ouargla.

CONCLUSION

The present study consists of three chapters. The first chapter provided an overview of jurisdiction, explained its meaning, and showed how its application varies from country to country. Jurisdiction

is the law and a world without a law would be a disaster. Law is necessary in daily life to show people how to live and act. It is also the rules people have to follow to avoid going to jail. In addition, some humans will not follow the rules, even with the existence of the law, there are still crimes such as theft and murder and this is another reason for the existence of jurisdiction because it gives the court the power to resolve disputes, restore rights and even punish criminals. In addition, this chapter gave a detailed explanation of the courts, their types, and the way each court works to achieve justice since the court is the enforcer of the law under the banner of the jurisdiction. This chapter also described the courts available in the region of Ouargla, starting with the location of their headquarters and the number of workers in each one of them. The second chapter focuses on court interpreting. In recent years, the field of court interpreting has developed a lot due to immigration in Algeria and the world in general. The profession of court interpreting faced many difficulties because the field was new and there was not enough information available about it. The court tried to develop the field in several ways by developing training programs for interpreters and training judges on ways to deal with sworn interpreters. The difficulties were many, such as the lack of money, which is a key factor in the development of training programs, but the countries were able to avoid these difficulties through cooperation. The role of court interpreters is no less important than the role of the lawyer and the judge because he ensures that the terminology used in the courtroom is correct and that there is no defect in it. They also guarantee to the agent that his words will reach the judge without any distortion, because any mistake on the part of the translator may obstruct the course of the law. Therefore, court interpreters must be qualified and adhere to the ethics of the job. They must have extensive language knowledge and must keep learning new words. In addition, they must be experts in the various grammatical aspects of the languages. Nowadays, the role of the sworn interpreter is to facilitate communication between the judge and the agent to solve the case as quickly as possible. In addition, court interpreters must avoid judging any accused, as they will work with agents in heinous cases, and they must deal with all of them in the same way according to the code of ethics. This study collected information about court interpreting through a questionnaire answered by sworn interpreters working in the region of Ouargla. The questionnaire consists of twenty (20) questions divided into three sections completed by seven (07) sworn interpreters. This study used pie charts and percentages to give accurate results. Its purpose was to know the background of sworn interpreters, such as their university degrees, years of experience, and their opinions about some of the things that happen during their

work. This chapter also focused on the difficulties that they faced during their years of experience. Sworn interpreters faced many problems and there are some problems that all of them faced, such as not having a work schedule and the possibility that they may contact you at any time to come to court. Through the answers of sworn interpreters, it is possible to say that the court needs a lot of practice and planning to reduce the problems of court interpreting in the region of Ouargla. Some examples of those problems are the lack of linguistic knowledge of the agent, as the interpreter must be patient and adopt methods that help him obtain the necessary information from him. There are many problems for which Recommendations to solve them can be proposed, such as time of work, the way of solving that problem is developing an application entirely dedicated to court interpreting that only the few who work in the Court have access to it. By doing this all sworn interpreters will have access to the cases and can manage their time to be in the courtroom on time. The problem of novices is the second, and the way to solve it is to put in place a list of instructions for the agent or witness that he must read before meeting the interpreter so that he knows how to deal with him. A point that will be extremely helpful for both the court and the sworn interpreters is if the Ministry of Justice raises the salary of the sworn interpreters, by doing this the court interpreting field will have more interpreters and they will not be looking for another job, which will make them always available and focusing on their duties. In addition, having more sworn translators is very beneficial, as this will increase competition between them, which will improve translation quality. In addition, According to the data collected, sworn interpreters who work in the region of Ouargla have more than ten years of experience, so the court can hire them to teach novices what is required of them. This study is one of the few that dealt with court interpreting at the University of Kasdi Merbah Ouargla. The focus of this study on the jurisdiction, courts of Ouargla, and sworn interpreters of the region of Ouargla is what distinguished it from other studies. It answered the questions raised at its beginning about the developments in the field of court interpreting and it is possible to say that the field of court interpreting in Ouargla still needs a lot of development because the difficulties that sworn interpreters face are many and need a lot of planning to reduce them.

ملخص الدراسة

تعتبر هذه الدراسة من أولى الدراسات التي ركزت على مجال تفسير المحكمة والجهات القضائية لولاية ورقلة. تتكون هذه الدراسة من ثلاثة فصول ، الفصل الأول والثاني نظري اما الفصل الثالث عملي.

تناول الفصل الأول موضوع الجهات القضائية ، وكيف تم اختراع الكلمة وماذا تعني. تعني الجهات القضائية منطقة جغرافية محددة يتم فيها تطبيق مجموعة من القوانين ، وقد تم اختراع الكلمة بالصدفة من خلال دمج اختراعين آخرين ، وهما القانون وعلم رسم الخرائط. السلطات القضائية هي أول منفذ للقانون ، لأنها ترمز إلى العدالة والقوانين التي يجب على الإنسان اتباعها حتى يكون صالحًا. تختلف الجهات القضائية من مكان إلى آخر ، فالقوانين السائدة في بلد مثل الجزائر تختلف عن تلك الموجودة في بلد مثل إنجلترا. ومثال على ذلك أن الجزائر بلد ديمقراطي يحكمه رئيس يختاره الشعب ، بينما إنجلترا مملكة يحكمها ملك أو ملكة ، والمنصب موروث بين أفراد العائلة المالكة. تكمن أهمية السلطة القضائية في تطبيق القوانين ومعاينة المجرمين ، وتعرف الهيئة التابعة لها التي تقوم بذلك بالمحكمة. تعتبر المحكمة هي الجهة المنفذة للقانون ولها قسمان وتسلسل هرمي. الاقسام هي كالتالي:

1. المحاكم الجنائية تختص بالقضايا التي يكون للناس يد فيها كقضايا السرقة والقتل وغيرها ويتألف تسلسلها الهرمي من :

- تعتبر المحاكم الابتدائية الدرجة الأولى في التسلسل الهرمي ، حيث تعمل في القضايا وتصدر حكمًا أوليًا بشأنها و تكون جميع القضايا فيها خاصة بالنزاعات بين الشعب.
- يصنف مجلس القضاء الدرجة الثانية في التسلسل الهرمي ويعتبر محكمة استئناف ، حيث تحال القضايا له في حالة التشكيك في حكم المحكمة الابتدائية ويمكن لهذه المحكمة الطعن في الحكم السابق أو تأييده. في بعض الأحيان يمكن للمحكمة الابتدائية منع رفع بعض القضايا إلى مجلس القضاء لأن حكمها الأول لا يمكن أن يكون خاطئًا.
- تعتبر المحكمة العليا أعلى درجات السلم القضائي وتعمل على القضايا التي يكون حكم مجلس القضاء مشكوك في صحته. تعمل المحكمة العليا على قضايا ذات أهمية قصوى للبلاد ، ولأن هناك محكمة عليا واحدة فقط في الدولة. البلد ، سيكون من الصعب العمل على جميع الحالات ، لذلك يختار اعضائها الحالات المهمة فقط.

2. المحاكم الادارية تعمل على القضايا ذات الطابع الاداري و يتالف تسلسلها الهرمي من :

- تعتبر المحكمة الإدارية المستوى الأول في سلم القضاء الإداري وتعمل على القضايا التي تكون الشركات أو المؤسسات العامة أطرافًا فيها.
- يصنف مجلس القضاء السلطة العليا للمحاكم الإدارية ويعمل على القضايا التي تم التشكيك في حكم المحكمة الإدارية فيها و يمكن اعتباره محكمة استئناف كونه يستطيع طعن او تأييد الحكم الاول.

يوجد تحت سلطة الجهة القضائية لورقلة اربعة محاكم و هي كالتالي :

1. محكمة ورقلة : تقع محكمة ورقلة بشارع العقيد سي الحواس ورقلة و يوجد بها اكثر من 89 موظف و يوجد داخل اختصاصها الاقليمي

كل من:

- دائرة ورقلة (بلدية ورقلة، بلدية الرويسات)
- دائرة سيدي خويلد (بلدية سيدي خويلد، بلدية عين البيضاء، بلدية حاسي بن عبد الله)
- دائرة انقوسة (بلدية انقوسة)

2. محكمة تقرت : تقع محكمة تقرت بحي لبدوعات - تبسبست - تقرت و يوجد بها اكثر من 102 موظف و تملك داخل اختصاصها الاقليمي

كل من :

- دائرة تقرت (بلدية تقرت، بلدية النزلة، بلدية الزاوية العابدية، بلدية تبسبست)
- دائرة تماسين (بلدية تماسين، بلدية بلد عمر)
- دائرة المقارين (بلدية المقارين، بلدية سيدي سليمان)

3. محكمة حاسي مسعود : تقع محكمة حاسي مسعود بحي عيسات ايدير حاسي مسعود و تملك اكثر من 44 موظف و يوجد داخل

اختصاصها الاقليمي كل من:

- دائرة حاسي مسعود (بلدية حاسي مسعود)
- دائرة البرمة (بلدية البرمة)

4. مجلس قضاء ورقلة: يقع مقر مجلس قضاء ورقلة بالطريق الوطني رقم 49 في اتجاه مدينة غرداية و يوجد بها اكثر من 100 موظف و

يوجد داخل اختصاصها الاقليمي كل من:

- دائرة ورقلة (بلدية ورقلة، بلدية الرويسات)
- دائرة سيدي خويلد (بلدية سيدي خويلد، بلدية عين البيضاء، بلدية حاسي بن عبد الله)
- دائرة انقوسة (بلدية انقوسة)
- دائرة حاسي مسعود (بلدية حاسي مسعود)
- دائرة تقرت (بلدية تقرت، بلدية النزلة، بلدية الزاوية العابدية، بلدية تبسبست)
- دائرة تماسين (بلدية تماسين، بلدية بلد عمر)

- دائرة المقارين (بلدية المقارين، بلدية سيدي سليمان)
- دائرة البرمة (بلدية البرمة)
- دائرة الحجيرة (بلدية الحجيرة، بلدية العالية)
- دائرة الطيبات (بلدية الطيبات، بلدية بن ناصر، بلدية المنقر)

يقسم مجلس قضاء ورقلة إلى 10 أقسام وهي كالتالي :

- القسم المدني
- القسم العقاري
- القسم البحري
- قسم شؤون الأسرة
- القسم الاستعجالي
- قسم الجنح
- قسم الأحداث
- القسم التجاري
- القسم الاجتماعي
- قسم الاتهام

عرفت الجزائر بشكل عام وولاية ورقلة بشكل خاص حالة غير مسبوقة من الهجرة غير الشرعية إلى البلاد ، الأمر الذي سيجعل المهاجرين يواجهون عواقب الدخول غير القانوني إلى البلاد عاجلاً أم آجلاً. إن حدوث شيء كهذا سيجعل مهمة المحكمة صعبة ، لأن معظم المهاجرين لا يتحدثون اللغة الأم للجزائر ، وهنا يأتي دور المترجمين المحلفين. يركز الفصل الثاني على الترجمة الشفهية في المحكمة وكيف أصبح التراجم المحلفون أفراداً لا غنى عنهم لحل القضايا. يتعب استخدام الترجمة الشفهية داخل المحكمة حديث للغاية. لطالما رفضت المحكمة توظيف مترجمين لأن القضاة لم يفهموا مهنتهم ووجدوا أن التعامل معهم صعب للغاية. رفض المحامون أيضاً للفكرة لأن المترجمين خبراء لغويين ووجودهم في قاعة المحكمة مرتبط تماماً بالاستخدام الصحيح للغة. يعتبر المحامون اللغة السلاح الرئيسي لكسب القضايا لأن الأدلة وحدها لا تكفي لذلك ووجود مترجم سيجعل عملهم صعباً. مع مرور الوقت ، اضطرت المحكمة لقبول توظيف تراجم بسبب انتشار ظاهرة الهجرة إلى دول جديدة وتبادل المعرفة ، ولا يمكن للمحكمة أن تفقد مرونتها في الفصل في القضايا. أثبت المترجمون المحلفون قيمتهم للمحكمة سريعاً ، حيث بدأت هذه الأخيرة في تعليم القضاة كيفية التعامل معهم ، وبدأت أيضاً في إجراء اختبارات لاختيار المترجمين المؤهلين. واجهت المحكمة العديد من الصعوبات في تطوير مهنة الترجمة الشفهية في

المحكمة ، مثل عدم وجود مترجمين مؤهلين وقلة الدورات التدريبية لأن المجال لا يزال جديداً. مشكلة كبيرة أخرى كانت قلة السيولة لتطوير البرامج التعليمية لأنها تتطلب مبالغ طائلة، لكن الدول استطاعت التغلب على هذه الصعوبات ومهنة الترجمة الشفهية في المحاكم تتطور مع مرور الوقت. تعتبر مهنة الترجمة الشفهية في المحكمة احدى اصعب انواع الترجمة حيث ان اللغة المستخدمة داخل قاعة المحكمة تعتبر صعبة للغاية حتى بالنسبة لأهمر المترجمين. احدى اكبر صعوبات المهنة هي ضيق الوقت حيث ان المترجم مطالب بالترجمة اثناء الاستماع الى الخطاب لذلك يجب ان يملك المترجم ذاكرة قوية جدا.

توجد اساليب لتسهيل عمل المترجم المحلف و هم كالتالي :

- الترجمة الفورية : يحتاج المترجم الفوري إلى مهارات استماع جيدة بشكل استثنائي لكي يستعمل هذه الطريقة. يجب ان يستمع إلى الخطاب ويترجمه في نفس الوقت، لذلك يحتاج إلى ذاكرة قوية.
- الترجمة التتابعية : تتطلب الترجمة التتابعية من المترجم أن ينتظر حتى ينهي المتحدث كلامه قبل البدء في الترجمة وقد يكون الحديث طويلاً في هذه الطريقة. إذا كان الخطاب طويلاً ، يمكن للمترجم أن يدون ملاحظات لمساعدة ذاكرته. عادةً ما يتم استخدام الترجمة الفورية أثناء طرح الأسئلة والإجابة عنها ، لذلك يحتاج المترجم المحلف إلى أن يكون خبيراً في اللغتين المستخدمتين في المحادثة.
- الترجمة المرئية : تعتبر الترجمة المرئية ترجمة شفهية وترجمة كتابية في نفس الوقت. يُطلب من المترجم قراءة المقطع في ذهنه وإعادة صياغته بلغة أخرى ثم قراءته بصوت عالٍ للجمهور. من الضروري معرفة أن اللغة المستخدمة في المستندات القانونية هي لغة عالية المستوى للغاية حتى أن أفضل المترجمين الفوريين قد يواجهون صعوبة في فهمها وترجمتها.
- التلخيص : كما يشير الاسم ، يستخدم المترجمون المحلفون هذه الطريقة لتلخيص المقطع الى مجموعة نقاط . يترجم المترجم المحلف النقاط الرئيسية في الخطاب الأصلي إلى اللغة الهدف ويقراها للجمهور. وبما أن هذه الطريقة تركز على النقاط الرئيسية فقط ، فإنها تزيل الكلمات الأصلية من الخطاب مما يجعلها طريقة غير مقبولة في الإجراءات القانونية ولكن لسبب ما لم تتخلى عنها المحاكم تمامًا.

دور المترجم لا يقل أهمية عن دور المحامي والقاضي لانه يضمن صحة المصطلحات المستخدمة في قاعة المحكمة وعدم وجود عيب فيها. كما يضمن للمتهم أن كلماته ستصل إلى القاضي دون أي تحريف ، لأن أي خطأ من جانب المترجم قد يؤدي إلى عرقلة سير القانون. لذلك ، يجب أن يكون المترجم مؤهلاً ويلتزم بأخلاقيات الوظيفة. يجب أن يكون لدى المترجم معرفة لغوية واسعة ويجب أن يستمر في تعلم كلمات جديدة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يجب أن يكون المترجم الشفوي خبيراً في الجوانب النحوية المختلفة للغات التي يقوم بالترجمة منها وإليها. في الوقت الحاضر . يتمثل دور المترجم المحلف في تسهيل الاتصال بين القاضي والمتهم للوصول إلى الحقيقة في أسرع وقت ممكن. اثبت المترجم المحلف أن دوره حساس في المحكمة و احدى

الأدلة على ذلك ان القاضي يؤجل بعض القضايا مرارًا بسبب عدم وجود مترجم ، حتى يتم إسقاط القضية تلقائيًا. عمله صعب للغاية لأنه ملزم بالحياد وعدم السماح لمشاعره بالتدخل في عمله لأنه يحتاج إلى اتباع أخلاقيات العمل.

مهام مترجم المحكمة عديدة ومتطلبية. يجب أن يترجم أثناء جلسة المحكمة بين المتهم والقاضي ، وأثناء التحقيق بين المتهم والمحقق ، حيث يطلب منه استخلاص المعلومات اللازمة من المتهم. أحيانًا يحاول المتهم تجنب الإجابة على بعض الأسئلة ، لذلك يجب أن يكون المترجم محترفًا لاستخراج المعلومات منه.

يعتبر عمل المترجم المحلف صعبًا و متعبًا. يجب عليه ان يترجم الحديث الاصيل الى اللغة الهدف دون اي تغيير على الاسلوب لان حدوث ذلك يعتبر تحريفًا للأدلة و قد يحرم المتهم من حريته.

يعتبر الفصل الثالث عمليًا. اعتمدت هذه الدراسة على النهجين النوعي والوصفي ، حيث استخدم استبيان يحتوي على بعض الأسئلة كأداة لجمع البيانات المطلوبة. جمعت هذه البيانات من مترجمين فوريين محلفين يعملون في منطقة ورقلة.

كان من الصعب مقابلة المترجمين المحلفين لأنهم كانوا مشغولين لذلك تم اختيار الاستبيان كوسيلة لجمع المعلومات. يتكون الاستبيان من ثلاثة أجزاء. يركز الجزء الأول على جمع المعلومات الشخصية للمترجمين الفوريين لمعرفة ما يلزم ليصبح الشخص مترجمًا محلفًا. يركز الجزء الثاني على الجانب الوصفي ، حيث أن الغرض من الأسئلة هو معرفة آراء المترجمين الفوريين حول بعض الأشياء التي يقوم بها المتهمون، مثل كيف يتفاعل المترجم الفوري ما إذا كان شخص ما يتحدث بدون توقف أثناء جلسة الاستماع. الجزء الثالث يركز على التعرف على الصعوبات التي واجهوها خلال سنوات عملهم. تم اختيار الأسئلة بعناية للحصول على معلومات مفيدة للبحث من خلال دراسة العديد من المواضيع المتعلقة بمجال الترجمة الشفهية للمحكمة. تم الحصول على المعلومات التي سهلت الاتصال بالمترجمين، مثل البريد الإلكتروني ورقم الهاتف وبعض معلوماتهم الشخصية مثل محكمة العمل ولغات العمل المحددة، من خلال الموقع الإلكتروني لوزارة العدل (www.mjustice.dz). لدى المترجمين المحلفين الحق في الإجابة أو الامتناع عن الإجابة على أي سؤال. يمكنهم أيضًا إضافة أي معلومات يعتقدون أنها ستكون مفيدة للبحث ، حيث توجد مساحة تعليق إضافية للقيام بذلك. سيشار إلى المشاركين بـ CI1 و CI2 و ... CI3 للحفاظ على سرية هويتهم و سيتم الاحتفاظ بأي تعليقات يشاركونها دون تغيير للحفاظ على أسلوبهم في سرد الأحداث ، وبالتالي الأخطاء من جميع الأنواع التي قد يرتكبونها أثناء السرد ستبقى كما هي.

فيما يلي قائمة بالسير الذاتية للمترجمين الفوريين المحلفين الذين يعملون في منطقة ورقلة :

- الأستاذ جمال قوي : الأستاذ جمال قوي مترجم محلف رسمي معتمد من قبل وزارة العدل منذ عام 2009 ويعمل في محكمة حاسي مسعود ومجلس قضاء ورقلة. هو أيضًا أستاذ جامعي وحاصل على درجة الدكتوراه في الترجمة التحريرية والشفوية عام 2011. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، كان يعمل في شركات دولية في ترجمة العقود قبل اعتمادها.

يدير ويمتلك المكتب العام للترجمة الرسمية في حاسي مسعود والذي يقوم بالترجمة لعدة شركات في المنطقة النفطية والبلدات المجاورة ، كما أنه مترجم فوري للمؤتمرات.

قام بالترجمة للمحكمة أكثر من 100 مرة وفي المؤتمرات الدولية بالجزائر وخارجها أكثر من 70 مرة حتى الآن.

- الأستاذ جلال سلطاني : الأستاذ جلال سلطاني مترجم فوري معتمد من قبل وزارة العدل منذ عام 2011 ويعمل في محكمة تقرت. وهو أيضًا استاذ جامعي في جامعة الواد وحاصل على درجة الدكتوراه عام 2022 من جامعة الجزائر 2. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، كان يعمل مدرسًا في الطور الإعدادي والثانوي ومترجمًا ومستشارًا في شركة صينية.
- الأستاذ محمد كوداد : الأستاذ محمد كوداد مترجم رسمي معتمد من قبل وزارة العدل منذ عام 2006 ويعمل لدى محكمة ورقلة. وهو أيضًا استاذ جامعي وحاصل على درجة الدكتوراه عام 2014 من جامعة وهران. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، كان يعمل في الإدارة العامة وهو حاصل على درجة "المدرسة الوطنية للإدارة" عام 1994.
- الأستاذ محمد باسامي : الأستاذ محمد باسامي مترجم شفوي رسمي معتمد من قبل وزارة العدل منذ عام 2005 ويعمل لدى محكمة تقرت. حاصل على شهادة الليسونس عام 1993. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، كان يعمل مدرسًا للغة الفرنسية.
- الأستاذ ياسين وذان : الأستاذ ياسين وذان مترجم رسمي معتمد من قبل وزارة العدل منذ عام 2011 ويعمل في محكمة ورقلة. حاصل على درجة الدكتوراه عام 2011. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، عمل في ثلاث وظائف مختلفة.
- الأستاذ محمد حدادي : الأستاذ محمد حدادي مترجم رسمي معتمد من قبل وزارة العدل منذ عام 2011 ويعمل في محكمة تقرت. حصل على درجة البكالوريوس في عام 2006. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، كان يعمل كمترجم ومترجم فوري في شركة متعددة الجنسيات لمدة 7 سنوات.

فيما يلي نتائج الاستبيان و اجوبة التراجمة المحلفين :

- سنة الاعتماد : فيما يتعلق بسنة الاعتماد ، أظهرت النتائج أن أربعة (04) مترجمين فوريين يشكلون نسبة (57.16٪) من العينة بأكملها، بدأوا العمل في عام 2011. بينما مشارك واحد (01) يشكل نسبة (14.28٪) بدأ العمل في عام 2009. في حين أن مشارك واحد (01) يكون نسبة (14.28٪) أصبح مترجمًا محلفًا في عام 2006. وفي الوقت نفسه ، أصبح المشارك الأخير الذي يشكل نسبة (14.28٪) مترجمًا محلفًا في عام 2005. بشكل عام ، يمتلك جميع المشاركين خبرة عشر سنوات أو أكثر في المجال، مما يشير إلى أن رأيهم صحيح ونموذجي.
- محكمة العمل : كما تبين النتائج ، فإن أكبر عدد من المترجمين الفوريين يعملون في محكمة ورقلة وهم ثلاثة (03) يشكلون نسبة (42.86٪) من إجمالي عدد الذين شاركوا في الاستطلاع وهو سبعة (07). في حين أن اثنين (02) من المشاركين يشكلان نسبة (28.57٪) يعملون في محكمة حاسي مسعود. في حين أن المترجمين الآخرين (02) الذين يشكلان نسبة (28.57٪) يعملان

في محكمة تقرت. يمكن القول إن تقسيم المترجمين الفوريين عادل بين المحاكم ، حيث أن محكمة تقرت ومحكمة حاسي مسعود لديهما نفس عدد المترجمين الفوريين ، في حين أن محكمة ورقلة بها عدد أكبر من المترجمين ، وهو أمر مفهوم لأنها تملك عدد أكبر من السكان تحت سلطتها القضائية ، مما يجعلها بحاجة إلى المزيد من المترجمين الفوريين.

- الشهادة المتحصل عليها: كما هو واضح ، فإن أربعة (04) مترجمين محلفين يشكلون نسبة (57.15٪) من العينة بأكملها يحملون درجة الدكتوراه. بينما اثنان (02) من المشاركين يشكلون نسبة (28.57٪) حاصلين على درجة الليسونس. علاوة على ذلك ، هناك مترجم واحد (01) يشكل نسبة (14.28٪) حاصل على شهادة التعليم الثانوي. بشكل عام ، هناك تنوع في الشهادات التي يحملها المترجمون المحلفون ويمكننا أن نرى أن معظمهم وصلوا إلى مستوى أكاديمي عالٍ. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، هناك نقطة مثيرة للاهتمام وهي حقيقة أن أحد المشاركين لا يحمل شهادة جامعية مما يشير إلى أنه ليس من الضروري أن يكون لدى المترجم المحلف شهادة جامعية.

- وضيفة اضافية: وفقاً للبيانات التي تم جمعها ، أجاب أربعة (04) مشاركين بنعم عند سؤالهم عما إذا كانوا يقومون بأي عمل آخر مشكلين نسبة (57.14٪). بينما أجاب الباقي وهم ثلاثة (03) مشاركين يشكلون نسبة (42.86٪) بالنفي عند طرح نفس السؤال. وتظهر الإجابات أن أكثر من نصف المترجمين المحلفين غير راضين عن دخلهم من الوظيفة وهو ما أكدته CI 2 الذي قال: "عمل شاق بالمجان (أقل من 400 دينار) للمرافعة".

- انتظام الترجمة الشفهية في المحكمة: وفقاً للنتائج ، فإن ثلاثة (03) مشاركين يشكلون نسبة (42.86٪) من العدد الإجمالي ، يتم استدعاؤهم للترجمة في المحكمة بانتظام. في حين يتم غالباً استدعاء اثنين (02) من المشاركين و اللذان يشكلان نسبة (28.57٪) للترجمة الشفهية في المحكمة. بينما يقوم المشاركون الآخرون (02) بالترجمة في المحكمة في بعض الأحيان فقط. يمكن القول إن الترجمة الشفهية في قاعة المحكمة هي جزء أساسي من عمل المترجمين الفوريين المحلفين إذا لم يكن هو الأهم ، وكما تظهر النتائج ، فإن معظمهم يقومون بذلك بوتيرة منتظمة.

- عدد جلسات المحكمة التي عملوا فيها: وفقاً للنتائج ، قام ستة (06) مشاركين والذين يشكلون نسبة (85.71٪) بالترجمة الشفهية في جلسات المحكمة أكثر من ثلاثين مرة. في حين أن المشارك المتبقي الذي يشكل نسبة (14.29٪) من العينة بأكملها قام بالترجمة في أقل من عشر جلسات. باختصار ، تؤكد البيانات ما قيل في الشكل 01 أن المترجمين الشفويين المحلفين في ورقلة لديهم خبرة في المجال ، ويمكن القول إن سنوات العمل متوافقة مع عدد جلسات المحكمة التي فسروها.

في ما يلي تعليقات الترجمة المحلفين عندما تم سؤالهم عن الصعوبات التي واجهوها خلال سنوات عملهم :

- قال المترجم المحلف 1 : "يتعامل المترجمون الفوريون مع الاجانب ويترجمون إلى أولئك الذين لا يتقنون لغة ما".

قال إنه واجه مشاكل في تفسير خطابات الاجانب عندما كان مبتدئاً ، لأنهم يعتقدون أنهم يتحدثون مباشرة إلى القاضي ، مما يجعلهم يتحدثون دون توقف. أيضاً ، لا يزال يجد صعوبة في التفسير للأفارقة لأن لغتهم الفرنسية سيئة ، لذا يواجه مشاكل في استخراج أي معلومات منهم.

- قال المترجم المحلف 2: "المصطلحات القانونية ، أنت يجب أن تكون على دراية بالمصطلحات القانونية المستخدمة في هذا المجال ، فإن الترجمة الفورية لأطراف متعددة هي مهمة مرهقة ، والتعامل مع أنماط مختلفة وسجلات اللغات ، والترجمة الفورية للأفراد الذين ارتكبوا جرائم وعليك تجنب إصدار أحكام بشأنهم ويجب أن تكون محايداً".
- قال المترجم المحلف 3: "عندما تكون الكفاءة اللغوية للممثلين غير مرضية ، عندما لا يتبقى وقت للمترجم الفوري للترجمة".
- قال المترجم المحلف 4: "مصطلحات جديدة".

هذا يدل على أنه على الرغم من عمله لأكثر من عشر (10) سنوات في هذا المجال ، إلا أنه لا يزال يواجه كلمات غير مألوفة ، وهذا يثبت مدى صعوبة الترجمة الشفهية في المحكمة.

- قال المترجم المحلف 5: "عادة ما يكون الناس تحت الضغط ولا يجيبون أبداً وفقاً للسؤال المطروح ، في هذه الحالة نحاول تهدئة الشخص وشرح السؤال للوصول للإجابة المطلوبة".
- قال المترجم المحلف 6: "يتم الاتصال بالمترجم الفوري قبل جلسة الاستماع بنصف ساعة".
- قال المترجم المحلف 7: "إدارة الوقت".

يتشارك المترجم المحلف 6 و المترجم المحلف 7 في نفس المشكلة فيما يتعلق بالترجمة الشفهية للمحكمة وهي حقيقة أن الوظيفة غير مرتبطة بجدول زمني ، ويمكن الاتصال بك في أي وقت وأحياناً قبل جلسة الاستماع بوقت قصير.

فيما يلي قائمة ببعض التوصيات التي قد تكون مفيدة لتطوير مهنة الترجمة الشفهية في المحاكم في ورقلة و كذلك لتقليل من الصعوبات التي يواجهها الترجمة المحلفون :

- فيما يتعلق بالمشكلة الأكثر انتشاراً ، وهي وقت العمل ، فإن طريقة حل هذه المشكلة هي تطوير تطبيق مخصص بالكامل لتفسير المحكمة و يمكن لقلّة قليلة من العاملين في المحكمة الولوج إليه. من خلال القيام بذلك ، سيتمكن جميع المترجمين المحلفين من معرفة وقت القضايا ويمكنهم إدارة وقتهم ليكونوا في قاعة المحكمة في الوقت المحدد.
- طريقة حل مشكلة التي يواجهها المبتدئين هي من خلال وضع قائمة تعليمات للمتهم أو الشاهد التي يجب أن يقرأها قبل الاجتماع مع المترجم حتى يعرف كيفية التعامل معه ، وهذا سيكون مفيداً للغاية بالنسبة للمتهم أو الشاهد.

- النقطة التي ستكون مفيدة للغاية هي إذا رفعت وزارة العدل راتب المترجمين الشفويين المحلفين، من خلال القيام بذلك ، سيزيد عدد التراجمة المحلفين ولن يبحثوا عن وظيفة اخرى وبالتالي سيكونون دائماً متاحين ويركزون على واجباتهم.
- وجود المزيد من المترجمين المحلفين سيزيد من جودة الترجمة لان كل شخص سيحاول ان يثبت انه افضل من غيره .

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APPENDIX

Examining the challenges of court interpreters in the region of Ouargla

This questionnaire is made for court interpreters in the hope of obtaining accurate information from people with experience and knowledge in the field about the way they work within the region of Ouargla.

Please bear in mind that the questionnaire will be used for our dissertation purposes only. Your effort answering is appreciated very much and the survey is as follows:

1. Year of accreditation

:

2. Court of work

Court of Ouargla

Court of Hassi Messaoud

Court of Touggourt

3. What degree do you hold and from which university?

License degree

Master's degree

Doctoral degree

4. Year of obtaining

.....
.....

5. Do you do any other job? If your answer is yes, please specify

:
.....
.....

6. Previous work experience

:
.....

7. Please if you think there are more information worth mentioning feel free to write it here

:
.....
.....
.....

8. How often do you interpret in court?

Sometimes

Regularly

Often

9. How many court sessions have you interpreted in?

- Less than ten
- Less than twenty
- More than thirty

10. To what extent does it bother you when the speaker's voice is low?

- To a certain extent
- Too much
- Not at all

11. To what extent does it bother you when the speaker speaks too fast?

- To a certain extent
- Too much
- Not at all

12. To what extent does it bother you when the speaker speaks without a pause?

- To a certain extent
- Too much
- Not at all

13. Is court interpreting a tiring profession?

- Yes
- No
- Sometimes

If your answer is yes or sometimes, please specify the reason

:

.....

14. Do you think you should stay faithful to the original speech while interpreting or do you need to make some amendments on the style?

- Stay faithful
- Make some amendments

15. Do you have recourse to taking note?

- Always
- Sometimes
- Never

16. In your opinion, what is more important for a court interpreter having a strong memory or being an expert in note taking?

- Having a strong memory
- Being an expert in note taking

17. As a court interpreter, how do you find the language and the terms used in the courtroom?

- Easy to understand
- Challenging

18. Do you ask for information on the case before the hearing?

- Never
- Sometimes
- Regularly
- Often

Do you think it is necessary?

- Yes
- No

19. How do you find court interpreting in general?

- Easy
- It depends
- Hard

20. Could you give some examples of the challenges you face while working in the court session

:

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