The Role of Court Interpreters Under the Attitude of Appraisal Theory
Case Study on Sun Yang's Public Hearing

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Abstract

The role of interpreters standing as a controversial topic has aroused unquiet debates in academia of interpreting studies. Traditional interpreting studies emphasize faithfulness during interpreting process and treat interpreters as handy tools for translation. However, at courts, the complication of the contents and various demands of parties bring the viewpoint of "translation machine" into question. On the other hand, the subjectivity of interpreters has received an increasing popularity in academic field. Based on the Attitude of Appraisal Theory promoted by James R. Martin, this paper tries to explore the role of court interpreters in the case of Sun Yang's public hearing which was held by the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in November, 2019. With the collection of the transcription of cross-examination of four witnesses, this study mainly identified and marked the attitudinal resources in original and interpreted texts by means of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The comparative analysis of the study reveals that there are some differences in attitudinal resources, accompanying with their realizations between the source and interpreted texts. The results indicate that interpreters can play multiple roles with "conduit" as their primary role and "helper" or "communication facilitator" as the secondary role. Besides the analysis of Sun Yang's public hearing from appraisal perspective, this study is aiming to enhance court interpreters' identification and emphasize interpreters' subjectivity, as well as providing some insights for court interpreter training.

Keywords: appraisal theory, court interpreting, roles of interpreter

1. Introduction

As China's comprehensive national strength advances in leaps and bounds, more and more Chinese athletes have made appearance in international arena and have aroused global attention over the recent years. On September 4, 2018, Chinese Olympic swimmer Sun Yang was caught up in an out-of-competition anti-doping test by International Doping Control Management (IDTM). Both parties had disputes on the procedure and Sun ruined the sample bottle. Later IDTM reported Sun's violent resistance against testing to Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA). On November 19, 2018, FINA held a hearing on the matter, and in January 2019, FINA ruled that the test was invalid and that Sun Yang did not commit a violation of the World Anti-Doping Code. On March 12, 2019, World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was dissatisfied with the outcome and appealed the ruling to the International Court of Arbitration for Sport. On November 15, 2019, Sun defended himself on a 12-hour public hearing held by CAS. But due to the poor simultaneous interpreting, Sun's team replaced the initial interpreter with a WADA manager named Cui Ying. In the second-half session, Cui provided consecutive interpreting for Sun and his witnesses. Cui's translation has caused heated discussions worldwide concerning the translation itself as well as the role of interpreters.

The hearing opened with testimony from Sun, who fielded questions from the three judges arbitrating the case, as well as from his own counsel and that of WADA. Sun spoke in Chinese, which was then translated into English by a simultaneous interpreter. Questions were delivered in English, and translated into Chinese for Sun. Olympic gold medallist Sun were in a danger position with a lifetime ban if the court rules in WADA's favor. The stakes were also high for anti-doping authorities and the wider sporting community, as the outcome of the case may influence future regulations regarding liability rules and the rights of athletes.

In the process, one of the most significant debates in the field of court interpreting is the roles of court interpreters. Although this issue has been studied by many scholars with assistance of varied theories and research methods, including participation framework, interpretive approach, Skopos theory and so on, the analysis of the role of court interpreters from the perspective of the Attitude of Appraisal Theory received less popularity and is open to be discussed. The adoption of Appraisal Theory will provide a new path and gain insight into the subjective presence of interpreters through their choice of words or syntactic structures. With its Attitudinal system under James R. Martin's theoretical framework, the study explored the attitudinal meanings in both original texts and translated versions, with an attempt to locate differences by linguistic comparison and to achieve a better understanding concerning the role of interpreters. The results will be considered as evidences for the subjectivity of interpreters, in opposition to what is defined within traditional academic view of "translation machine" or "conduit", for its expressly claim that the interpreters should be liable for any alterations made during

interpreting. Furthermore, it may obtain a closer insight into the identification of interpreters themselves and offer suggestions for interpreting training and preparation.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Court Interpreting

Court interpreting generally refers to the services of an interpreter in civil or criminal proceedings where the parties or witnesses have difficulties in understanding and expressing due to the low level of language proficiency and less acquaintance of local customs. The person who performs this translation work is generally referred as court interpreter (Dong, 2011). As Gonzalez et al. (1991) pointed out that court interpreting is an interpreting service provided by the court in the course of a case, or an interpreting of legal proceedings and acts performed in, for example, courtrooms and attorneys' offices. So Chinese scholar Dong (2011) stated that court interpreters serve as "information centers" in court trials. There are three main types of court interpreting: simultaneous interpreting, consecutive interpreting and sight interpreting. Edwards (2009) claimed that interpreters are responsible for three main aspects of the judicial system: first, witness interpreting, which is interpreting the conversations of language-impaired witnesses for judges, lawyers, and jurors; second, defendant interpreting, which is interpreting for defendants and their defense attorneys; and third, procedure interpreting, which is interpreting the conversations among lawyers, witnesses, and judges so that language-impaired people could understand legal proceedings. With its unique institutional features, courtroom language is the representative of immediacy, interactivity and conventionality. Based on the characteristics of courtroom language, therefore, court interpreting is bound to receive various regulations from institutional discourse, thus forming the unique characteristics of itself. Gamal (2009) concluded that impartiality, the top priority of court interpreting, places special constraint on court interpreters in addition to other difficulties such as stress and mental fatigue, the extreme variety of topics raised and issues discussed. Furthermore, Ren (2021) also discovered that court interpreting models may greatly contribute to the identification of interpreters' roles and interpreting quality. Zhao and Yang (2020) emphasized that court interpreters should be aware of rhetorical skills. Taking the above factors into account, court interpreting, therefore, is a difficult job to undertake. Jiang (2016) ponited out in her work that interpreters always feel confused about what role they should take on during court interpreting: should they interpret utterances according to their own ideas and beliefs? Or should they interpret speeches from word to word without any personal opinion. Zhao and Zhang (2011) stated that the role of court interpreters vary from occasions and thus only when interpreters precisely identify their roles can they render court interpreting effectively.

2.2 Previous Studies on Interpreters' Roles

The foundation of International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) in 1953 marks the professionalization of interpreting. Since then, the role of interpreters has received a lot of attention. Compared with other participants of the interaction, the role of interpreters is more different as they serve to promote communication rather than interacting with others actively. So there are several deeply-rooted opinions towards the role of interpreters in the academic field.

2.2.1 Functioning as Conduit

Promoted by Reddy in 1979, the concept "conduit" means that interpreters have to convey the messages from speaker to listener without editing, simplifying, omitting, adding or repeating. Generally speaking, this view requires interpreters to be a translation machine and to interpret the original texts into target language verbatim. In traditional academia, interpreters are bound to be invisible and neutral switching device or transmission belt, let alone interfering in the communication. With the object of obtaining impartiality, the translated information must be unbiased and undistorted so as to evade the hearsay information, which is hard to verify its authenticity and can not be recognized by judges and lawyers. Therefore, once the interpreters are regarded as conduit or translation machine, all parties at court would not take them as human beings who are endowed with the ability to think and the problem of hearsay is smoothly solved. Ibrahim-Bell (2008) concluded that this interpreting model is typically to take the rigid request from their customers like judges, defendants, attorneys to inflexibly follow the original sequence and not to involve in the proceedings.

This role of interpreters has received lots of criticism. Laster and Taylor (1994) once argued that the role of interpreters should be redefined as communication facilitator. Because of language and cultural differences, word for word translation is not accurate and precise. Jongh (1992) believed that interpreting is a dynamic and complex process rather than matching words and phrases of corresponding meaning from source language to target language. Hale *et al.* (2008) echoed the above opinions that there is no equivalence for every word of original texts in the target language. Furthermore, verbatim interpreting would result in misunderstanding and meaningless utterances and hence effective communication among parties at court cannot be achieved. And since the social and cultural factors are deeply embedded in interpreting, the role of an invisible translating machine cannot offer a comprehensive definition of interpreters' roles. To sum up, the idea of regarding interpreters as translation machine undervalues the complexity and importance of their work and eventually end up undermining the legal principles of impartiality and neutrality.

2.2.2 *Ad Hoc* Interpreters as Helper

Viewing the interpreters as helper is a generally accepted idea in practice, especially when it was hard to get access to professional interpreters provided by court or other official agencies. At that time, the relatives and friends of defendants who can speak two languages would come to help because of their lingual vulnerability. Usually these helpers didn't have professional interpreting training and they were not equipped with theoretical knowledge and skills of legal interpreting. Nowadays, such role of interpreters is more common in

community interpreting where its main purpose is to help those non-native speakers or the deaf to have access to the service of medical care, education, government and other sections. However, this outdated model has long been criticized by many scholars on two grounds. First, Schhweda-Nicholson (1989) and Ibrahim-Bell (2008) noted that not every bilingual is a qualified interpreter. These *Ad Hoc* interpreters have neither the ability to interpret nor the legal knowledge and therefore their interpreting might be inaccurate and erroneous. Without official qualification for interpreting competency and knowledge of legal proceedings and terminology, there exists a high risk of misinterpreting by *Ad Hoc* interpreters. The second issue is that since *Ad Hoc* interpreters are defendants' relatives, friends or other intimates, they would be highly affected by their personal feelings and judgement so as to bias the interpreting. In this case, this practice might potentially violate some ethical rules such as impartiality, fairness and confidentiality (Swabey & Mickelson, 2008).

2.2.3 Functioning as Cultural Mediator

As the studies of interpreters' role evolves, scholars have noticed interpreters' subjectivity and raised a new and different understanding over their role—as a cultural mediator. Cultural mediator is the intermediary between two languages and cultures. This role of interpreter recognizes the difference and intertwined relationship between language and culture. It is widely acknowledged that language is the bridge between cultures while interpreters' job is to bridge the gap between cultures and languages. From this perspective, the knowledge of different cultures allows interpreters to detect cultural misunderstandings, and clarify the culturally bound terms or expressions, thus providing the necessary cultural framework to solve misunderstandings in addition to interpreting without any modifications by addition, omission or alternation. Some scholars pointed out that this role requires interpreters to bear in mind the rights and interests of disadvantaged clients because they are capable and obliged to reallocate the power imbalances caused by cultural gap. Jongh (1992) claimed that only in this way can justice and impartiality be guaranteed. Compared with the model of conduit, cultural mediator, undoubtedly, is an improvement because this model allows interpreters to actively involve in the proceedings with an emphasis on interpreters' visibility and subjectivity rather than passively playing as a non-thinking translation machine.

2.2.4 Functioning as Communication Facilitator

As is mentioned above, cultural mediator is an active role of court interpreters for its engagement in proceedings while the model of communication facilitator is of the highest involvement. However, there is no accurate definition about this role because it combines a variety of roles such as being a confidante, co-worker, assistant, advocate and so on (Ibrahim-Bell, 2008). The priority of communication facilitator is to facilitate the communication in every aspect. To this end, interpreters need not only to interpret source texts but to construe legal systems, proceedings and terminology to defendants, to embellish speaker's speech so as to defend his or her rights. As communication facilitator, interpreters can weigh either the speakers' intention or the listeners' understanding for promoting communication. To summarize, this model imposes multiple roles and responsibilities on interpreters because they are the particular crowd who can communicate with all parties at court. Accordingly, there is much more stress on interpreters and they might get distracted, failing to do well in their own job. Furthermore, taking on this model, interpreters may polish speaker's speech, eventually mitigating the sentencing made by judges and damaging legal equality.

3. Theoretical Framework

3.1 Brief Introduction to Appraisal Theory

Appraisal Theory is considered to be a relatively sound and firm theory for interpersonal meanings study in the context of Systematic Functional Linguistics. Developed from Systematic Functional Linguistics(SFL), this theory is proposed by James Martin in 1990s. Fang (2014) stated that Appraisal Theory is one of the most important developments of SFL because it enriches attitudinal expression and remedies the deficiencies of original framework. Among all, the core and main purpose is its evaluation. The Appraisal Theory has been introduced to evaluate speakers and addressees' attitudes, feelings and stances in a text, and be composed of three main appraisal resources: Attitude, Engagement and Graduation. The first and foremost one, Attitude, is to assess people's emotional reactions whether it is a negative, positive, explicit or implicit judgement. It has three subsystems, namely, affect, judgement and appreciation. The intermediary Engagement is set to identify the sources of value positions and a speaker's commitment based on his/her own speech content. For example, in the sentence "Media recently reported that an earthquake..." the source of this sentence is media because the news come from the media rather than other people. In this sense, Engagement system can be divided into two categories, that is, monogloss and hetergloss. In monogloss, there is only one voice to be heard and other alternative voices are forbidden while in hetergloss, utterances allow for more dialogue space. The third Appraisal system, Graduation, is concerned with gradability (Martin & Rose, 2003). Within force and focus as its subordinate, it reflects the degree of evaluation such as how strong or weak or how sharp or low the feeling is. All these three appraisal resources together delineate interpersonal meanings.

In the last decade, Chinese scholars like Zhang (2007) pointed out translation study has grown into an interdisciplinary subject intersecting with related disciplines. Among various disciplines, text linguistics has received much more preference than any other disciplines. As a tool of discourse analysis, Appraisal Theory serves as an effective approach to text translation from the perspective of attitudinal meaning. Liu (2010) found out that there were 174 studies related to Appraisal Theory in 2009, covering discourse analysis, translation studies and other academic areas. Si (2018) analyzed how the attitude, engagement and graduation resources affect translation and concluded that the theory provide new ways to explore translator's subjectivity and intersubjectivity and offers new criteria for translation evaluation. However, little attention has been paid to its application in interpreting study. Compared to conventional translation field, interpreting has a closer tie to Appraisal Theory for its multi-level interpersonal relations by language manipulations.

3.2 Theories Concerning Attitude

Attitude is the center of Appraisal Theory for it deals with feelings and emotions in text and overlaps other two appraisal resources, Engagement and Graduation. Attitude simultaneously comprises three sub-systems: the types of attitude, the polarity of attitude, and the explicitness of attitude (Ross & Caldwell, 2020). Attitude is classified into three minor systems: Affect, Judgement and Appreciation. Affect is assessment of emotional reactions. Judgement is evaluation of human behaviour and character. Appreciation is assessment of objects, texts, artifacts and so on by aesthetic qualities (Martin & White, 2005). The above systems also consist of more delicate sub-types as follow.

3.2.1 Affect

Affect has been employed to study emotional response and disposition towards behavior/text/process and natural phenomenon. Affect resources fall into either positive or negative categories (Martin & Rose, 2003; Martin & White, 2005). The criteria or canons for measuring psychological reactions can be concluded into four aspects: un/happiness, dis/satisfaction, un/security and dis/inclination (Martin & White, 2005). However, people do not always express their emotions through some specific words or phrases (directly) but through physical behaviors (implied) which require the addressees to encode such information, e.g. bury one's head into hands, sign, pace back and forth, etc.. In other words, Affect can be realized directly or indirectly. By using these attitudinal resources, speakers express the influence of an event or phenomenon on their emotions, and evaluate them from an emotional perspective come up with three ways of its realization: affect as "qualities", affect as "processes" and affect as "comments" (Martin & Rose, 2003). The first way is affect as "qualities" which means that speakers use words and phrases to name his or her specific feelings directly, e.g. *worried, disappointed, happy, ecstatic*, etc.. The second affect as "processes" indicates that addressers employ adjectives as attribute and modal adjunct to express their feelings, e.g. *this painting is fantastic*. Here the adjective "fantastic" serves as attribute to modify the painting. Lastly, affect as "comments" means that speakers use quality adverb and adverbial clause to express emotions, e.g. *he is painting attentively*. The adverb "attentively" is used to describe how devoted the boy is. Following is the example of Affect:

(1) I am disappointed (AFFECT) and ashamed (AFFECT) that two of our most admired and respected (AFFECT) sportsmen could behave in such a manner. To play for your country is an honour and a privilege, not a right.

3.2.2 Judgement

Judgment involves language users' positive and negative evaluation of human behavior by an institutional system of norms. This system can be classified into two sub-categories: social sanction and social esteem (Martin & White, 2005). According to Martin and White (2005), social esteem concerns with the judgment of character and behavior based on social ethics and morality with parameters of "normality" (is he or she special), "capacity" (is he or she capable), "tenacity" (is he or she dependable) while social sanction is the evaluation from the perspective of laws, regulations and social conventions. The evaluation parameters are "veracity" (is he or she honest) and "propriety" (is he or she beyond reproach).

Judgement of social esteem involves evaluations under which people's self-esteem will be lower or higher with reference to others' praise and criticism. This category of Judgement does not have legal or moral implications. Instead, Judgement of social sanction is based on the set of statement, rules or regulations coded explicitly or implicitly by culture. Therefore the evaluation of social sanction concerns with legality and morality. Following is the example of Judgement:

(2) Those who are chosen to represent Australia should not only be talented (JUDGEMENT) but they should be above reproach (JUDGEMENT). Sport is supposed to teach honour, fair play, teamwork, leadership and social skills (JUDGEMENT). It is not supposed to "create" or support greed and egos (JUDGEMENT). Gambling is not what we want our children to be learning from their heroes (JUDGEMENT) and mentors.

3.2.3 Appreciation

Appreciation refers to the evaluation of the value of product and process in aspects of aesthetics and other systems of social valuation. The values mainly fall into aesthetic value as well as non-aesthetic value or social valuation which encompasses two key values: benefit and harm. While Judgement evaluates human behaviors, Appreciation typically evaluates natural objects, artificial things, texts as well as more abstract ideas such as plans and policies. Words express Appreciation include but not limit to: simple, splendid, unhealthy, unbalanced, harmonious, crucial etc.

The Appreciation system constitutes three sub-types: reaction, composition and valuation. Scholars agree that reaction is "interpersonally tuned". It concerns with influence of objects, happenings and texts on human emotion. Under composition, evaluation covers the compositional qualities of the evaluated entity - how well formed it is. As for valuation, it mainly assesses the values of products and processes, mostly paying attention to their social importance, e.g. *beneficial or detrimental*. Like both Affect and Judgement, values of Appreciation have either positive or negative status. Following is the example of Appreciation:

(3) Thirty years ago this week, Secret Service agent Tim McCarthy set out for work at the White House in a brand-new suit, the nicest (APPRECIATION) one he'd ever owned.

3.2.4 Polarity and Explicitness

Attitude is also classified in types of polarity as its realizations can carry either negative or positive values (Aljuraywi & Alyousef, 2022).

Explicitness deals with the way of evaluation, either realized in an explicit or implicit manner. Hyatt (2009) reckoned that explicit appraisal can be labeled as "easy" for it is realized by lexical items or wordings that directly indicate the positive or negative attitudes of the author whereas implicit appraisal is manifested by factual, superficially neutral expressions which can be interpreted as attitudinal in specific contexts by audiences equipped with particular cultural or social reference. In Section 5 the author will analyze the distribution of the attitudinal resources and the polarity and explicitness of source and interpreted texts.

4. Methodologies

4.1 Research Methods

The studies of the role of interpreters, for a quite long term, are carried out from the perspective of interpreting strategies, interpretive theory, Goffman's Participant Framework and other linguistics theories. Most studies adopt qualitative methods to calculate and analyze statistics so as to get the conclusion. This study attempts to employ a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to calculate and analyze the attitudinal resources and meanings, intending to find out what role do interpreters play in court discourse. This requires identifying all attitudinal resources in both source text and interpreted text, and classifying them into different sub-types under Attitude System, then try to figure out the differences of their distributions and realizations in the transcript text (with two languages in comparison) . In doing so, the extent of interpreter's involvement and the role of court interpreter will be demonstrated clearly.

4.2 Data Selection and Collection

The data chosen for this study is selected from Sun Yang's public hearing held by CAS on November 15, 2019. There are two reasons why Sun's public hearing is chosen. Firstly, Sun Yang is a famous Chinese Olympic gold medalist, who made the case high-profile. And unlike other cases which are confidential and hard to get the video and transcription, Sun's hearing is made public therefore the hearing video is accessible. Secondly, the interpreting interactions are occurred naturally and speeches made by all parties are heard clearly, which helps transcription.

Given that the poor simultaneous interpreting provided by CAS is unfaithful and erroneous, this study chooses the WADA manager, Cui Ying's consecutive interpreting at cross-examination of Sun's four witnesses (There were five witnesses in total but the last witness spoke in English so the interpreter did not interpret for him.). This session lasts for 122 minutes. The whole video is available on China's video platform *bilibili* and both the English and Chinese texts transcription is made by *iFlyrec*, a voice recognition software. The transcription tool can recognize 97% of video correctly in at least five minutes. In this study, the authors first downloaded the video from *bilibili* and then uploaded it on *iFlyre* for transcription. After that the author did post-editing and carefully checked the transcription by listening to the video clip again on her own.

The corpus tool for annotation employed by this paper is the UAM Corpus Tool (version 6.2j), developed by computational linguistic Mick O'Donnell. This tool is specifically designed for corpus study in the field of Systematic Functional Linguistics. To get the final results of the case study with the assistance requires four steps. First, the author collected English and Chinese texts in TXT files which is the only compatible format as required by the corpus and started a new project. Second, a theoretical scheme was established. Either manual or automatic layer is available within this instrument. The author chose an automatic Appraisal Theory layer and edited it according to the research need. The detailed annotation scheme is displayed in Figure 4.2. Third, annotation was added manually within the framework of Attitude sentence by sentence. The whole annotation process was repeatedly checked by the author three times. Fourth, the "statistic" section described and compared all types of attitudinal resources contained in each file.
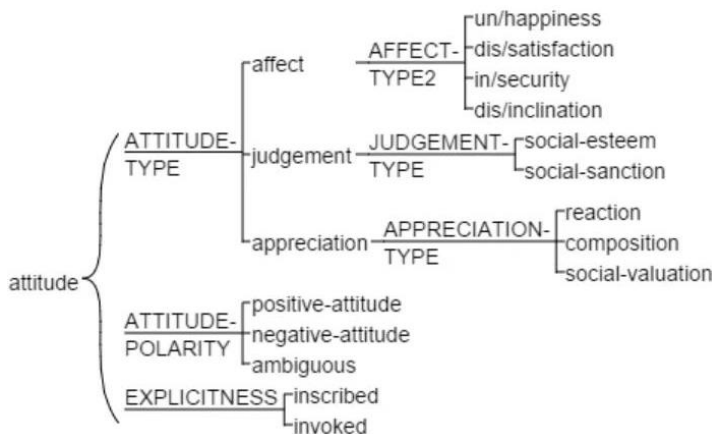

Figure 4.2. the detailed annotation scheme in UAM Corpus Tool

5. Results and Analysis

This chapter will demonstrate the empirical studies on the transcript of Sun Yang's public hearing. The primary step is to identify attitudinal resources and classify them into three subsystems under Appraisal Theory. Secondly, further identify these resources and their realizations, that is, whether the expression is positive or negative, explicit or implicit. Third, compare the two versions and analyze what

strategies the interpreter has employed, such as addition, deletion or omission and the reasons of her choice.

5.1 Identification of Attitudinal Resources

This study selects the cross examination of witnesses from the 10-hour public hearing. These witnesses express their feeling more or less when answering questions and therefore it is easy to identify attitudinal resources in their speeches. For example:

(4) Yang Ming:是这样的，主检官在报告中他完全歪曲事实。(JU: social sanction/explicitly)

Interpreter: The fact is that the DCO retorted the truth (JU: social sanction/explicitly) about what happened that night.

(5) Yang Ming: 我当时打电话的目的是想请警察来把当时我们检查的就是这个情况，就是尿检的情况记录下来，但是我当时就说了一次，我要报警早点，我就说了一遍，从开始到结束有，但是我没有那样做。现在其实等这个事情这一年多我觉得我都后悔 (AF: dissatisfaction/explicitly)，就当初的时候我要给警察叫来了，把情况说清楚了，可能不至于到今天这个地步(AF: dissatisfaction/implicitly)。

Interpreter: My intention at the time to call the police is to have the police come on site and document the whole doping control process of the event that night. I only said that I will report to the police once that tonight. About 1 year later when they recall the whole event, I regret (AF: dissatisfaction/explicitly) it a lot because I think if I have told police that night, probably things won't get so bad (AF: dissatisfaction/explicitly) today.

(6) Yang Ming: 而且没有什么讲义夹，就是一张纸，但是主检官他叙述的是有讲义夹孙杨冲到那边去抢，因为我们的视频里面完全是可以证实，这个就在孙杨面前就放在孙杨面前，所以孙杨检查完拿走我觉得都是很正常 (JU：social esteem/explicitly)的。

Interpreter: What happened is we observe a number of disparities between the DCO's description in her report from the video we recorded that night. What the situation was, the doping control form was right in front of my son. The dco mentioned in her report that the DCF was actually attached to a binder. Actually，there was no binder. It's just a paperwork in front of my son. It's natural (JU: social esteem/explicitly) after the blood sample collected he just took away the form.

(7) Han Zhaoqi: 他对我还是非常尊重（JU: social esteem/explicitly）的。他对我非常相信（JU: social esteem/explicitly）所以他也有问题经常来咨询我，也经常给他一些建设性的（AP: social valuation/explicitly）意见。

Interpreter: He had high respect and trust in me. (JU: social esteem/explicitly) That's why he always turns to me whenever he has questions and I always provided constructive (AP: social valuation/explicitly) advice into the best of my knowledge.

In above examples, it is clear that there are lots of attitude-loaded words. For example: 后悔 and "regret" contain the feelings of great grief and sorrow for Yang Ming did not call police to record the scene. 歪曲事实 and "retorted the truth" are, undoubtedly, the realization of Judgement. By saying this, Yang asserted that there was disparity between DCO's statement and video and DCO intentionally lied. 建设性的 and "constructive" reflect Appreciation, expressing that Han's advice is helpful.

By identifying appraisal expressions in two texts, this part helps us comprehensively analyze the distribution of the resources. Following are the overall distribution of attitudinal resources in source and interpreted texts respectively.

Table 5.1. Distribution of the attitudinal resources in source text

Types	Sub-types	Number	Percentage
Affect	Un/happiness	0	0%
	Dis/satisfactory	6	10.2%
	In/security	0	0%
	Dis/inclination	1	1.80%
Judgement	Social esteem	11	18.6%
	Social sanction	30	50.8%
Appreciation	Reaction	0	0%
	Composition	0	0%
	Social valuation	11	18.6%
Total		59	100.0%

Table 5.2. Distribution of the attitudinal resources in interpreted text

Types	Sub-types	Number	Percentage
Affect	Un/happiness	1	1.6%
	Dis/satisfactory	4	6.6%
	In/security	0	0%
	Dis/inclination	1	1.6%
Judgement	Social esteem	11	18.1%
	Social sanction	34	55.7%
	Reaction	1	1.6%
Appreciation	Composition	0	0%
	Social valuation	9	14.8%
Total		61	100.0%

As we can see above, it is obvious that Cui almost made the same evaluation between the source text and target text in addition to a few differences. The frequency of attitudinal resources in original text are almost the same with that of the target text among which Judgement resources take up the biggest share. This is because one of the focuses of public hearing is whether the doping control officer and blood control officer have relevant qualification and authorization to prove their proficiency and organization, which is closely tied to Judgement. Witnesses need to answer honestly and explicitly and so does interpreter because court is the incarnation of justice. The slight differences between two texts exist in Affect and Judgement are as following:

(8) Han Zhaoqi：对的，我们中国非常重视（AP: social valuation）反兴奋剂知识的教育，我们经常会开展相关的反兴奋剂的知识的教育活动。那么我也曾经参加过多次。

Interpreter：Yes, because Chinese government was for the authority paid great attention (AP: social valuation) to the anti doping education. Many awareness and anti doping education programs or activities were conducted on regular basis and I had honor to (AP: reaction) participate some of them.

The first difference is that the interpreter added "had honor to" which is a kind of Appreciation to modify the speech. Usually the phrase "have honor to" indicates the speaker's important social status in certain field for he has been invited to participate relevant activities as the director of Anti-doping Center in Zhejiang province. The word "participate" alone will not make such particular implication. Therefore this addition complete the implication Han conveys. According to Attitude system under Appraisal Theory, scholars tend to admit that Appreciation is the evaluation of the value of things such as natural phenomena, product and process. It values at aesthetic level and non-aesthetic category that is related to social significance. In this case, the interpreter added such phrase as Appreciation resource to emphasize that anti doping is a rather serious issue in Chinese sport with the implicit emphasis on Han's identity and authority in anti doping education, thus proving Sun Yang's knowledge of anti doping and impossibility of using dope.

(9) Han Zhaoqi: 但是我们要求对方出具授权书和资格证书以后才能继续检查。

Interpreter: However, we would ask the doping control team to show us the required (AP: social valuation) accreditation and authorization documentation and then we will be happy (AF: satisfaction) to cooperate.

In this dialogue the interpreter added two adjectives to embellish the speech. First Cui added "required" to express that accreditation and authorization documentation are prerequisite of dope test, and without such prerequisite any dope test is illegal and invalid. The second addition is "happy" which express the speaker's willingness to cooperate with doping control team. As demonstrated, Affect is the emotional response and feeling towards real entities and social events. The interpreter added the word "happy", an expression of Affect to revise the original texts. The phrase "will be happy to" is usually seen in offers, expressing that addressers would love to do something for addressees and show their politeness. While the original text only shows Han's requirement—asking others to do things for them rather than friendly cooperating. With attitudinal resources changed, the interpreter changed speaker's attitude and made a good impression on the WADA's counsellor and CAS.

5.2 Identification of Polarity and Explicitness of Attitudinal Resources

As is mentioned above, polarity and explicitness are equally important features of attitudinal resources. Since court embodies impartiality, all the parties there should make their speech precise and unambiguous in avoidance of using tones, metaphors, allusions or other indirect ways to express their feelings and thoughts. Accordingly, most of court discourse are plain and direct. Following are the tables of distributions of Polarity and Explicitness in two texts.

Table 5.3. Distribution of polarity in source text

Sub-types	Number	Percentage
Positive attitude	19	32.2%
Negative attitude	36	61%
Ambiguous	4	6.8%
Total	59	100.0%

Table 5.4. Distribution of polarity in interpreted text

Sub-types	Number	Percentage
Positive attitude	19	31.1%
Negative attitude	35	57.4%
Ambiguous	7	11.5%
Total	61	100.0%

Table 5.5. Distribution of explicitness in source text

Sub-types	Number	Percentage
Inscribed	54	91.5%
Invoked	5	8.5%
Total	59	100.0%

Table 5.6. Distribution of explicitness in interpreted text

Sub-types	Number	Percentage
Inscribed	59	96.7%
Invoked	2	3.3%
Total	61	100.0%

The above table shows that polarity and explicitness are close in the original text and target text except a few subtle differences: the ambiguous expressions in Cui Ying's version outnumber that in source texts and Cui has one more negative words than those of original speakers. As for explicitness, interpreted text uses three more explicit expressions than those of the source texts. And compared with Cui's interpreting, the source text has five more implicit expression. It is apparent that Cui's interpreting reflects nearly the same evaluation as source text but several revisions modify the speakers' feelings in good direction and thus making conversation go smoothly, for example:

(10) Ba Zhen: 我跟关于血样已经采集血样的问题，我又打通了韩照歧先生的电话，然后韩照歧要求我把电话直接给主检察官，然后主检察官一副不是很耐烦的样子（AF: dissatisfaction/explicitly）把电话搁在边上，然后我接个电话，韩照歧先生跟我说，由于采药采血干没有没有相应的授权证明，因此它的采集的血样是不能作为兴奋剂检测样本被带走的。

Interpreter: Yes. I called Mr. Han again regarding what to do with the collected blood sample and I handed over my phone to the DCO. However, she didn't pay much attention (AP: social valuation/implicitly) and put my phone aside. And after that, Mr. Han told me on the phone since the blood sample was collected by a staff without appropriate accreditation and authorization, then therefore, the sample could not be taken away by the DCO.

Here in Doctor Ba's speech "不耐烦" corresponds to "impatient" in English. However, the interpreter did not interpret this phrase as "impatient" but replaced it with "didn't pay much attention". It is a negative expression but rather neutral. By doing so, the interpreter softened speaker's tone and promoted the conversation successfully.

(11) Yang Ming: 因为这个问题我觉得非常重要，所以我想把当时的情况就是叙述一遍。

Interpreter: I think this is a very critical moment in the whole event. That's why I'd like to give you more details If you allow me to do so.

For the second conversation, Cui added the phrase that "if you allow me to do so" to express more politeness, which was in contrary to the previous conversation where Ms. Zhang kept requiring to clarify the whole event with an air of impatience and impoliteness. Interpreter added this sentence to leave the impression that the witness is patient and polite, giving the signal to ease atmosphere.

5.3 Reflection

The above analysis reveals that there are only a few slight attitude differences between the source text and target text with most part of attitudinal resources being reflected exactly same. Therefore in this case the interpreter took up two roles, namely conduit and communication facilitator. Most of her interpretation reflects exactly the same as that of source speech, which is in line with the requirement of conduit—conveying the message verbatim. Apart from acting as transmission belt, the interpreter contributed to promoting conversation as well. For example, she helped to clarify legal procedure for the witnesses, verified the terminology contained in source speech with witnesses and even assisted witnesses in finding the statement as requested by lawyers of Sun Yang and of WADA. More specifically, the interpreter managed to slightly modify the interpreted text by virtue of weighing the intentions of witnesses in an effort to facilitate communication in every aspect.

6. Conclusion

Through the analysis, this study comes to the conclusion that most of the time, court interpreters act as conduit or translation machine because court requires interpreters to translate the speech verbatim and bars any modification to the texts, upholding the principle of justice. Meanwhile, in order to push conversation forward, interpreters are allowed to make slight revision due to speakers' tone of voice, culture differences, terminology etc. From this perspective, interpreters are more than the character of conduit. They can play several roles at the same time like conduit, culture mediator, communication facilitator and so on. This varies from those traditional views which reckon that interpreters can only take one role during interpreting. Though the multiple duties sometimes burden interpreters' job, it is undeniable that non-native speakers are weak in expression, especially in courts when encountering disputes concerning legal cultures and procedures. Therefore, interpreters should not be confined to monotonous role but convert their roles depending on the circumstances.

To improve the performance of court interpreters in the future, it is essential to standardize the training and interpreting preparation. In terms of training, students are supposed to get familiar with the court settings as well as the legal procedures set within certain courts or countries. In addition, mock court interpreting is encouraged to help students identify and experience various roles of interpreters, gearing them up for future works. With regards to court interpreting preparation, court interpreters should be well-versed not only in terminology and legal procedures but in different cultures to which all parties belong. Though court interpreters are expected to act as conduit most of the time given the features of courtroom discourse, they should also be keenly aware of their subjectivity to take up other roles, ending up facilitating communication.

This study does have its limitations. First of all, the analysis may not be objective enough. The identification of attitude resources in this case is based on the author's understanding of Appraisal Theory, which sometimes may be subjective and hence inaccurate. Second, the

interpreter, Miss Cui was actually a manager from WADA. She was asked to replace the previous simultaneous interpreter and therefore she was not a qualified interpreter. Hence there might be some disparities between her behaviour and those of professionals. More objective and convincing case studies are needed in future research.

Authors contributions

Prof. DAI was responsible for study design, outline framing and revising. TANG was responsible for data collection and she drafted the manuscript. All authors read, revised and approved the final manuscript.

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