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INVESTIGATING INTERPRETER-MEDIATED INTERACTION IN THE CHINESE
BILINGUAL COURTROOM: ANALYSIS BASED ON A MULTIMODAL CORPUS

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Abstract

This research project is based on the *Multimodal Corpus of Chinese Court Interpreting* (MUCCCI [mutʃi]), a small-scale multimodal corpus on the basis of eight authentic court hearings with Chinese-English interpreting in Mainland China. The corpus has approximately 92,500 word tokens in total. Besides the transcription of linguistic and para-linguistic features, utilizing the *facial expression classification rules* suggested by Black and Yacoob (1995), MUCCCI also includes approximately 1,200 annotations of facial expressions linked to the six basic types of human emotions, namely, anger, disgust, happiness, surprise, sadness, and fear (Black & Yacoob, 1995).

This thesis is an example of conducting qualitative analysis on interpreter-mediated courtroom interactions through a multimodal corpus. In particular, *miscommunication events* (MEs) and the reasons behind them were investigated in detail. During the analysis, although queries were conducted based on non-verbal annotations when searching for MEs, both verbal and non-verbal features were considered indispensable parts contributing to the entire context. This thesis also includes a detailed description of the compilation process of MUCCCI utilizing *ELAN*, from data collection to transcription, POS tagging and non-verbal annotation.

The research aims at assessing the possibility and feasibility of conducting qualitative analysis through a multimodal corpus of court interpreting. The concept of integrating both verbal and non-verbal features to contribute to the entire context is emphasized. The qualitative analysis focusing on MEs can provide an inspiration for improving court interpreters' performances. All the constraints and difficulties presented can be regarded as a reference for similar research in the future.

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List of Abbreviations

ANG	Anger
ATN	Attorney
BLF	Bailiff
CIS	Corpus-based Interpreting Studies
CLK	Clerk
CoE	Code of Ethics
CV	Controlled vocabulary
DF	Defendant
DI	Dialogue interpreting
DIS	Disgust
ELAN	EUDICO Linguistic Annotator
ELF	English as a Lingua Franca
FEAR	Fear
HAP	Happiness
IMI	Interpreter-mediated interaction
ITP	Interpreter
JG	Judge
ME	Miscommunication event
MUCCCI	Multimodal Corpus of Chinese Court Interpreting
PCT	Prosecutor
PJ	Presiding Judge
POS	Part-of-speech
SAD	Sadness
SUR	Surprise
TTR	Type-Token-Ratio

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Research context

With the development of globalization, more and more foreigners have entered China to study, work and live. After the launch of *The Reform and Opening-up Policy* in 1978, the past few decades have experienced rapid economic growth and the expansion of foreign exchanges on the one hand, whilst on the other hand, have witnessed the increase in legal cases involving foreign residents. Albeit most of these residents have been in China for many years, their competence in Chinese is still limited compared to native speakers, which leads to the urgent need for court interpreting. Nevertheless, similar to other countries, the professionalization of court interpreting in China is still a work in progress.

In order to investigate issues related to interpreter-mediated interactions, a corpus-based approach has been developed in *Interpreting Studies* over the past few decades because interpreting corpora offer an efficient and reliable methodology for data collection and analysis. With the assistance of corpora, observations on interpreting are no longer based on sparse or even anecdotal data (Shlesinger, 1998). However, existing literature in Corpus-based Interpreting Studies (CIS) still mainly focuses on conference interpreting and linguistic perspectives, which calls for more research on other types of interpreting, such as *Dialogue Interpreting* (DI). Because of the more interactive nature of DI, multimodal corpora, which include more details concerning audio and visual information, more attention is needed when investigating DI-involved issues. What is more, although CIS have been developing rapidly in recent times, research investigating qualitative questions such as interpreters' roles and mediation is still limited. As an important domain of DI, *Court Interpreting* (CI) in the field of CIS has much potential to be explored.

In addition, "one common drawback in the current literature looking at interpreter-mediated interaction (IMI) as a multimodal activity is that the embodied dimension

often seems to be regarded as ancillary to talk, rather than integrated with it” (Davitti & Pasquandrea, 2016, p. 107). If linguistic and para-linguistic information is considered as “text” in interpreting, embodied dimension should also be regarded as essential for the construction of the entire “context”. Nonetheless, in the existing research, there is still insufficient attention to the extra-linguistic part, or more precisely, the non-verbal part of interpreter-mediated interactions.

Finally, when it comes to interpreters’ competence, linguistic competence is still the core element that has been investigated so far, accompanied by cultural competence and interaction management skills (Grbić & Pöchhacker, 2015). During interpreting practices, in order to successfully deliver meaning, interpreters are expected to utilize their full communication repertoire, which includes not only verbal resources, but also non-verbal approaches such as gazes, facial expressions, gestures, bodily movements, etc. Nonetheless, interpreters’ competence in non-verbal aspect has not yet been adequately addressed.

1.2 Research design

1.2.1 Objectives and research questions

Having identified the research gap in the existing literature on CI and interpreters’ competence, this research is based on the compilation and analysis of a multimodal corpus for court interpreting. As an initial “experiment”, this research is expected to explore the possibility of investigating qualitative questions through this original multimodal corpus, with a view to didactic applications favoring enhanced awareness towards competence shortcomings and better verbal and non-verbal skills among court interpreters.

Among all the possible qualitative features related to interpreter-mediated interactions, one of them that hinders interactions the most is *miscommunication events* (MEs) occurring in interpreting practices, especially the MEs occurring during court

interpreting. As defined by Linell (1995), *misunderstanding or miscommunication events* are identified as instances of:

[...] repairs, or at least repair initiations, such as clarification requests; (meta-)comments, related to understanding problems; negotiations of meaning, incongruent threads of discourse; non-interlocking utterances, incoherence and hitches in dialogue, salient silences within topics, i.e. lack of uptake; vocal or non-vocal signs of uncertainty, irritation, uncomfortableness. (p. 188)

On the basis of the author's observation, such phenomenon is quite common during court hearings, and most of the time, hinders the courtroom proceedings.

The fundamental research question of the present thesis is:

What are the causes leading to *miscommunication events* (MEs) in interpreter-mediated courtroom interactions?

In order to find an answer to this research question, several subordinate research questions need to be envisaged:

- 1) Is it really necessary to build a multimodal corpus to study court interpreting?
- 2) If this is indeed the case, what is the detailed process of compiling a multimodal corpus relevant for court interpreting?
- 3) After the compilation of a multimodal corpus, is it feasible to investigate qualitative questions through it? If so, how?

1.2.2 Notes on methodology

In the past three years, the author has conceived and compiled the *Multimodal Corpus of Chinese Court Interpreting* (MUCCCI [mutʃi]), a small-scale multimodal corpus based on eight authentic court hearings with Chinese-English interpreting in Mainland China. *Materials* and *Methods* will be explained in Chapter 5, but these preliminary notes on methodology are meant to provide a first general introduction to the compiled multimodal corpus. MUCCCI totals approximately 92,500 word tokens. Besides the transcription of linguistic and para-linguistic features utilizing the *facial expression classification rules* by Black and Yacoob (1995), it also includes

approximately 1,200 annotations of facial expressions.

After data collection (see §5.1), the transcription and annotation phases were carried out with the software *ELAN*¹ (see §5.4.2), which was used to transcribe (see §5.4.3), annotate (see §5.4.5), and search occurrences of MEs reflected in verbal and non-verbal features (see §5.4.5). MEs have been searched based on typical non-verbal features following the research conducted by Black and Yacoob (1995) (see §3.1). Verbal features were used as a support to verify the connection between non-verbal features and MEs.

The qualitative analysis (see Chapter 6) was conducted on the most representative excerpts of MEs among all the ME excerpts identified. Repetitive ones and those less noteworthy have been eliminated from the main body of this thesis but can be found in *Appendix II*. The theoretical framework of the analysis of MEs in bilingual courtrooms is based on theories concerning *participation framework*, *cooperative principle*, as well as *face and politeness* as described in detail (see Chapter 3).

1.3 Thesis structure

This thesis is composed of seven chapters. Following this introductory chapter as Chapter 1, the main body of the thesis consists of five chapters (Chapter 2 to 6). The last chapter (Chapter 7) contains discussion of results and conclusive remarks.

The current chapter, Chapter 1 is an introduction to the entire thesis. In this chapter, background information is provided to help understand the research context. Research objectives and research questions are addressed to illustrate the author's motivation and

¹ *ELAN* (EUDICO Linguistic Annotator) is an annotation tool that allows users to create, edit, visualize and search annotations for video and audio data. It was developed at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands, with the aim to provide a sound technological basis for the annotation and exploitation of multi-media recordings. *ELAN* is specifically designed for the analysis of languages, sign languages, and gestures, but it can also be used by anyone who works with media corpora, i.e., with video and/or audio data, for purposes of annotation, analysis and documentation (Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, 2021, p. viii). More information about *ELAN* can be found via this link: <https://archive.mpi.nl/tla/elan>.

rationale.

Chapter 2 is a review of the research carried out in several fields closely related to this thesis, namely: *court interpreting*, *corpus-based interpreting studies (CIS)*, *interpreter-mediated interaction (IMI)*, and *multimodality*. Through reviewing the existing literature, this chapter aims to point out existing research gaps and the aims and rationale of the author's research.

In Chapter 3, the theoretical framework applied for the analysis of MEs is presented. In particular, the development of the *participation framework* and the *cooperative principle* is illustrated in detail. *Face* as an important issue concerning *politeness* in communication is also addressed. In addition, the *facial expression classification rules* developed by Black and Yacoob (1995) are introduced and redefined in this chapter to adjust them to the original data collected for this research.

Chapter 4 is an introduction to the Chinese judicial system and courtroom settings. The chapter aims to provide a general picture of the legal institutions in China and their duties. Illustrations of courtroom participants and proceedings are included in this chapter as well. Concerning the participants, not only their seat arrangements during the hearing, but also their roles have been described here. Details of the proceedings are presented to provide some background information about the institutional discourse during hearings. Most importantly, this chapter also includes mentions to laws and codes of ethics that are closely related to court interpreting in Mainland China.

Chapter 5 focuses on the compilation of the *Multimodal Corpus of Chinese Court Interpreting (MUCCCI)*. The chapter begins with the *data collection* process and *material description*. Subsequently the *pilot test* is presented which proved the necessity of considering both verbal and non-verbal features when investigating qualitative questions such as *miscommunication events* in MUCCCI. Other corpus-related aspects have also been addressed in this chapter, such as *meta-data* of the corpus, the *software* used for transcription and annotation, *transcription conventions*, *Part-Of-Speech (POS) tagging process*, *annotation method of non-verbal information*, and *final*

layout.

When it comes to analysis, large excerpts of the interpreter-mediated interactions analyzed can be found in Chapter 6. These have been classified in accordance with the six *basic facial expressions* illustrated in the classification rules developed by Black and Yacoob (1995).

As a closing chapter, Chapter 7 includes a discussion on results and on relevant aspects emerging from the previous chapters. It also points out thesis shortcomings and possible future developments.

Chapter 2. Literature review

2.1 Court interpreting

Court/legal interpreting “encompasses a broad variety of settings, from courtroom interpreting as the traditional focal point to police settings, prison settings, and asylum settings. The other-language speakers involved may include victims, defendants, witnesses, or inmates” (Hertog, 2015, p. 230). The court interpreter’s mission is to produce a legal equivalent which is not only linguistically faithful but also a legally appropriate interpretation of statements spoken or read in court from one language to another (González, 1987; González et al., 1991, 2012). In this thesis, “*court interpreting/interpreter*” will be the primary term used, whilst others are only used as the occasion requires.

2.1.1 Court interpreting outside China

The research on court interpreting in Western world begins earlier than in China. In general, the existing literature concerning court interpreting in other countries can be divided into several categories: *fundamentals and guidelines* (González, 1987; González et al., 1991, 2012; Morris, 1995, 2015), *practical guides* (Edwards, 1995; Mikkelsen, 1995, 2000), and *empirical studies* (Berk-Seligson, 1990, 2002, 2017; Coulthard & Johnson, 2007; Coulthard et al., 2017; Hale, 2004; Orozco-Jutorán, 2018; Shlesinger & Pöchhacker, 2010).

1) Fundamentals and guidelines

Early at the beginning of the 20th century, González et al. (1991) set some fundamental rules for court interpreters to follow, which emphasize the importance of completeness and accuracy in interpreters’ renditions. Interpreters are expected to preserve all the information from the source language and are never allowed to alter the language level, register, or word choice of the original message. Even obscenities, repetitions and self-corrections need to be reproduced as well.

Interpreters are regarded as the conduit of communication among participants who do not understand each other's language. Despite court interpreting practices, for decades there has been no specific law or regulation concerning the standardization or professionalization of court interpreting. The dilemma continued until the 20th century when the United States released the *Federal Court Interpreters Act of 1978* and the subsequent *Amendments of 1988*. The Act itself also marks the beginning of a certification exam for court interpreters working between Spanish and English, the *Federal Court Interpreter Certification Examination* (FCICE).

Even though considered an essential prerequisite for a professional performance in court interpreting, a complete verbatim interpretation is often too ideal to be expected in the real world. Given this constraint, court interpreters have no choice but to face the dilemma. According to Morris (1995), in order to resolve moral dilemma confronted by court interpreters, both legal practitioners and judicial authorities need to discard their insistence on verbatim interpretation in the courtroom. It needs to be clarified that failures may be inevitable in the interpretation and translation process, part of which is because ambiguity exists in the nature of language and interpreters should not be regarded as transparent conduits switching from one language code to another. Instead, to ensure smooth communication, court interpreters need to play a more active role to adopt an interactional stance taking into consideration both the speaker and the listeners, and to identify misunderstandings, elucidate context, investigate intention and clarify meaning in a more explicit way.

2) Practical guides

Different from the above-mentioned *fundamentals and guidelines*, Edwards's book (1995) can be regarded as a *practical guide* for readers interested in court interpreting practice. In the beginning, she describes in detail the profession of court interpreters. Then, she illustrates both the interpreter preparation before a trial and ethics, roles, and procedures in the courtroom. Various errors made by interpreters

and counsels as well as the perils of literal interpretation are also discussed. Besides court interpreting itself, she also deals with the translation of legal documents, and the transcription and translation of wiretap conversations. She devotes a full chapter to the interpreter as an expert witness. In particular, she points out the complex role interpreters need to play besides rendering statements in different languages in the courtroom.

Mikkelson (1995) provides a set of Spanish-English interpreter-training self-study materials including 62 lessons with detailed notes, comments, and suggested translations. Five years later, a detailed introduction to court interpreting was published by the same author (Mikkelson, 2000). According to her, rather than being a transparent conduit, court interpreters are expected to bear in mind the impact of culture on language and to make wise decisions accordingly in their interpreting practice.

3) Empirical studies

In addition to *fundamentals and guidelines*, as well as *practical guides*, there are also many *empirical studies* in the field of court interpreting.

Based on her seven months of ethnographic observations and 114 hours of recordings of interpreted proceedings from federal, state, and municipal courts in the United States, Berk-Seligson (1990, 2002, 2017) demonstrates how the bilingual courtroom proceedings are influenced by the presence of an interpreter. To illustrate her arguments, she highlights how the other courtroom participants are inevitably aware of the presence of the interpreter; how the interpreter displays an attention-drawing behavior such as when s/he attempts to clarify for witnesses or defendants even when not being asked by the court to do so; how s/he can control the testimony flow. She also points out how court interpreting practice still needs to be treated with great caution, because various factors can lead to appeals, including interpreter's errors and inaccuracies, unskilled interpreting performance and even mode of interpreting (summary interpreting in particular).

Approximately 15 years later, Hale (2004) conducted an empirical study to analyze court interpreting from a linguistic perspective. Her research consists of 13 court hearings in New South Wales with English-Spanish interpretation between 1993 and 1996. Similar to Berk-Seligson, Hale also touches upon the impact of court interpreters on the court. For instance, the counsel might face the risk of losing control over courtroom interactions because of interpreters' interventions. As anticipated, Hale's research focuses more on the linguistic features of the courtroom discourse. During interpreting practice, the interpreter performance is inevitably influenced by typical linguistic features such as courtroom questioning, discourse markers, and speaking styles (with hedges, fillers or hesitations), etc.

Among all the existing research efforts, to the best of the author's knowledge, the research from MIRAS group (Orozco-Jutorán, 2018) might be the only one based on a court interpreting corpus, the TIPp corpus (see §2.2). Their research attempts to describe the reality of multilingual court interpreting and facilitate court interpreters' performance by creating a computer application with the necessary resources.

Besides the above-listed publications, there are also many other studies concerning court interpreting. For instance, though not closely related to court interpreting, the book by Coulthard et al. (2017) helps readers better understand linguistic features of the language used in legal settings. In their co-edited volume, Shlesinger and Pöchhacker (2010) include eight papers that touch upon a variety of themes such as court interpreting in a certain historical period (Takeda, 2010), the judicial system in a certain nation (Berk-Seligson, 2010), judicial attitudes towards court interpreting (Morris, 2010), or norms, ethics, and roles (Lipkin, 2010).

2.1.2 Court interpreting in China

Later than in many other countries, the past decades have witnessed an increasing number of academic contributions on court interpreting in China. They are still limited

but display an upward trend. So far, there has been no specific practical guide focusing on Chinese court interpreting. But fortunately, as far as the author knows, there does exist a group of scholars striving to translate English practical guides into Chinese. The current literature in China about court interpreting can be categorized into several themes as well, namely, *introduction to court interpreting* (Du, 2010; Lan, 2009; Li & Zhang, 2006; Zhao & Chen, 2008), *empirical studies* (Liu & Hale, 2017, 2018; Shen & Zhang, 2015; Yu, 2015, 2018; Zhang, 2016; Zhao & Zhang, 2011), and *court interpreting studies in Hong Kong* (Cheung, 2017, 2018; Ng, 2018).

1) Introduction to court interpreting

Li and Zhang's book (2006) paves the way for future research on the court interpreting arena. Though the book focuses more on legal translation, there is a full chapter (Chapter 16) introducing various issues of court interpreting, which includes research status, definition, history, interpreting modes, court proceedings, etc.

Later, Zhao and Chen (2008) provide a brief review of the past, present and future prospects of court interpreting studies in both China and Western countries. Based on the analysis of the status and problems of court interpreting in China, their study also offers a prospect on future challenges in court interpreting training and research in China. Namely, 1) starting to offer courses of court interpreting in universities; 2) introducing relevant research on court interpreting from the Western world; 3) establishing training and assessment organizations to facilitate the normalization of court interpreting as well as to provide a platform for the cooperation of court interpreters; 4) gradually forming the association for court interpreters to release regulations and compile codes of ethics for court interpreting, hence helping promote the quality of justice.

Beginning with the history of court interpreting around the globe, Lan (2009) offers a detailed depiction of the experience, status, and existing shortcomings of court interpreting in both Western countries and China. To help tackle the problems,

Lan also provides several recommendations. Besides similar suggestions provided by Zhao and Chen (2008), Lan also emphasizes the importance of legislation and theoretical supports from academic research. Drafted legal provisions are encouraged to “force” the court to hire only certified court interpreters. Additionally, treatment standards of court interpreters need to be clarified in relevant provisions. With reference to support from academia, not only relevant research from the Western world needs to be introduced and thoroughly investigated, localized research within a Chinese context also requires more attention.

Based on the analysis of relevant laws and existing problems in court interpreting in China, Du (2010) depicts the status of court interpreting in China, highlighting room for improvement. Her description and suggestions are in general the same as previously mentioned research. In addition to the repetitive aspects, a notable highlight is the recommendation on establishing a sustained quality control mechanism, which has been commonly operated in Hong Kong courts. In this case, court interpreters need to be continuously supervised by a professional and more experienced court interpreter on their performance in the court to verify if there is any violation of the code of ethics. If so, incompetent interpreters will be warned or even be removed from the list of qualified court interpreters.

2) Empirical studies

In addition to the above-mentioned introductions and reviews of the status of court interpreting, there are also a few empirical studies. According to Zhao and Zhang (2011), to fulfill gate-keeping duties as communication coordinators when necessary, court interpreters need to act as both service providers and “agents of the law”. They are expected to serve as proactive participants and “mediators” rather than merely a verbatim transmitter.

By employing questionnaires, participant observation, and focus group interviews, Shen and Zhang (2015) investigated Mainland Chinese criminal judge’s perception of court interpreting. The result shows that the judges have their own

perception of court interpreting in aspects including content accuracy and completeness, or court interpreters' neutrality and role, which often may differ from those prescribed in the guidelines of many codes of ethics of court interpreting.

Concerning the interpreter's role, Yu (2015) discusses three dilemmas faced by court interpreters in China: linguistic dilemma, legal dilemma and moral dilemma. After a detailed description of the dilemmas, Yu points out that the only way to save court interpreters from the dilemmas is the establishment of legal provisions, which clarify court interpreters' obligations and rights, as well as procedures and quality standards of court interpreting. Besides, in another study by Yu (2018), summary interpreting has been classified in court hearings according to three categories: active summary, passive summary, and habitual summary. After analysis of first-hand material of bilingual criminal trial discourses, Yu's study finds out that not all types of summary interpreting are the result of the interpreter's incompetence or irresponsibility. For instance, passive summary interpreting is rather the result of the interpreter's passive adaptation to the institutional constraints in the courtroom context (Yu, 2018, p. 32).

According to Zhang (2016), based on the premise of being impartial, court interpreters should also act as communication facilitators to minimize obstacles faced by participants in the courtroom and reproduce the source language message with explanations if necessary.

Drawing on a small-scale corpus that consists of five bilingual moot [sic] court cross-examinations interpreted by Interpreting and Translation Master's students at UNSW Sydney, Liu and Hale (2017) investigated facework strategies in interpreter-mediated cross-examinations and the corresponding Mandarin interpretation. In another work by the same authors based on an experimental study (Liu & Hale, 2018), they discussed the effectiveness of specialized legal interpreter training in improving interpreting accuracy among trainee interpreters.

3) Court interpreting studies in Hong Kong

Besides the above-mentioned research within the context of Mandarin, there are also several publications concerning court interpreting studies in Hong Kong. Such research differs from that carried out in Mainland China, not only because of the different legal system, but also due to the languages involved: Mandarin is used in the courtrooms of Mainland China as the native language while English and Cantonese are used as the majority languages in Hong Kong courts.

In her book, Ng (2018) addresses the uniqueness of the courtroom where English is regarded as the trial language in a Cantonese-speaking society and the challenges associated for the interpreters involved. Against this backdrop, she also demonstrates how *chuchotage* (whispered interpreting) proves to be inadequate and inappropriate in Hong Kong bilingual courtrooms from the perspective of a predominantly Cantonese-speaking society.

Cheung's study (2018) is based on a simulated witness examination with consecutive interpreting between Cantonese and English. The participants have been divided into three groups: one control group without non-renditions, one experimental group with Cantonese non-renditions addressed to monolingual Cantonese-speakers acting as lay participants, and another experimental group with English non-renditions addressed to English-speaking actors acting as legal professionals. The results of this experimental study show that the interpreters' impartiality rating from the English non-rendition group was the lowest. On the contrary, the Cantonese non-rendition group's impartiality rating was the highest among the three groups.

Though court interpreting studies in China began later than in many other countries, the past few years have also witnessed the beginning of a dialogue between academia in China and in other countries. For instance, based on a 100-

hour corpus of authentic court interpreting records from Hong Kong, Cheung (2017) found out that court interpreters tend to apply non-renditions to coordinate communication in the court, and that non-renditions are less common in English compared to Cantonese. But some of the non-renditions are initiated by other primary parties in the courtroom such as legal professionals and witnesses rather than interpreters. A year later, Vargas-Urpi (2019) established a dialogue with Cheung by exploring the nature and function of non-renditions in the TIPp corpus which includes 55 authentic interpreted court proceedings from Barcelona. A distinction between justified and unjustified non-renditions has also been made in the paper. The result proves the existence of non-renditions in the court and sends an alarming message concerning the high ratio of unjustified non-renditions.

2.2 Corpus-based interpreting studies (CIS)

Shlesinger wrote (1998, p. 487) “many of the observations encountered in the literature on interpreting are based on sparse, often anecdotal data” and that “corpus-based interpreting studies (CIS) offer a tool which is viable and revelatory for interpreting studies” (Shlesinger, 1998, p. 486).

Interpreting corpora are to be intended as collections of oral utterances of interpreter-mediated events stored in a digital format to be queried according to corpus linguistics tools and methodologies. Generally, interpreting corpora can be divided into the following typologies: *parallel corpora*, which are collections of utterances with interpretations into one or more other languages; *comparable corpora*, which are selections of utterances in the same language in different modalities (e.g. original and translated English); *multimodal corpora*, which are often collections of video and audio recordings with transcriptions of verbal information as well as annotations of non-verbal features; and *intermodal corpora*, which consist of transcriptions of interpreter-mediated interactions, alongside other language transfer modalities (e.g. translations) from the same sources.

Original materials, transcription conventions, and annotation methods need to be pre-defined according to specific purposes and criteria. For each corpus, metadata contained in headers are required to provide detailed information about the speech event such as dates, locations, topics, speakers' information, language pairs, modes of delivery, speech length, etc., which can also vary due to different features of each corpus. Interpreting corpora are machine-readable and available for consultation through various corpus query tools such as *AntConc*, *TextSTAT*, *Coma/EXAKT* from *EXMARaLDA*, *CWB*, *NoSkEngine*, etc.

The past two decades have witnessed the development of CIS in three areas of interpreting, including *research*, *interpreter education*, and *professional practice*. Each of the areas has developed differently. On the one hand, in the area of *research*, corpora have been increasingly developed and investigated not only for simultaneous conference interpreting but also for other modes and settings such as consecutive and dialogue interpreting. On the other hand, the exploitation of corpora in *interpreter education* and *professional practice* is still limited, and the size of the existing interpreting corpora is still relatively small compared to general reference corpora such as the spoken part of the *British National Corpus* (Bendazzoli, 2018).

Developed in 2004 by the Department of Interpretation and Translation of the University of Bologna, the *European Parliament Interpreting Corpus* (EPIC) is the first open-access interpreting corpus, which has approximately 360 speeches and 180,000 words in total (Russo et al., 2012). The corpus is based on the recorded European Parliament plenary sittings and includes source speeches in Italian, English and Spanish and the simultaneously interpreted speeches in all the combinations and directions of the three languages. Later, on the basis of EPIC, several corpora have been developed, among which the *European Parliament Translation and Interpreting Corpus* (EPTIC) (Bernardini et al., 2016) and the *European Parliament Interpreting Corpus (at) Ghent* (EPICG) (Defrancq, 2018).

The Italian Television Interpreting Corpus (CorIT) is a corpus of media

interpreting consisting of consecutive and simultaneous interpreting broadcast by Italian public and private TV networks. It includes the performance of 1,200 interpreters over a 50 year time span. CorIT distinguished itself from other interpreting corpora because of its “availability of a large number of simultaneous and/or consecutive interpretations delivered by the same interpreter over a period of 15-20 years” (Sergio & Falbo, 2012, p. 211). As a result, it provides the possibility of investigating interpreters’ performances from a diachronic perspective.

Based on the staging of *the European Championship Football* (EURO) 2008, the corpus of *Football in Europe* (FOOTIE) (Sandrelli, 2012), includes simultaneous interpreting performances at football press conferences.

Besides Europe, interpreting corpora can also be found in other parts of the world. In Asia, CIS has also been increasing in the past decades. At *the Center for Integrated Acoustic Information Research of Nagoya University* (CIAIR), a corpus of simultaneous interpretation between Japanese and English has been compiled from 1999 to 2003. The size of the corpus is approximately one million words. The CIAIR corpus consists of 182 hours of speech including both monologue and dialogue data. The corpus can be utilized to investigate research questions such as interpreters’ speaking timing (Tohyama et al., 2004). The CIAIR corpus is unfortunately not open to the public yet. Also in Japan, the NAIST Corpus (Neubig, et al., 2018) has been built by *the Nara Institute of Science and Technology*. The corpus contains a total of 387,000 words of recorded interpretation results from professional simultaneous interpreters with different amounts of experience, namely, 15 years, 4 years and 1 year. Part of the corpus has also been translated to make it possible to compare between results when a particular talk is translated from text without time constraints and results when the talk is interpreted within a time limit.

In China, the most well-known interpreting corpora are: *the corpus of Chinese-English Interpreting for Premier Press Conferences* (CEIPPC), see Wang and Zou (2018); *the Chinese-English Conference Interpreting Corpus* (CECIC), see Hu and Tao

(2013); and *the Chinese-English Political Interpreting Corpus* (CEPIC), see Pan (2019). Among all the three corpora, currently only CEPIC is open to the public, which contains over six million words and consists of transcripts of speeches delivered by top political figures from Hong Kong, Beijing, Washington DC and London. The translated/interpreted speeches are also included in the corpus. CEIPPC is a corpus of 219,116 words with interpreting data collected from 15 Chinese Premier Press Conferences held annually hosted by Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji from 1998 to 2002 and those hosted by Premier Wen Jiabao from 2003 to 2012. All the interpreters involved are professional in-house interpreters of the Interpreting and Translation Section of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Therefore, the corpus not only sets an example of professional conference interpreting practice, but can also be applied for interpreting training as a reference. Focusing on press conferences as well, CECIC is a corpus including transcriptions of press conferences held by the US and Chinese governments between 1998 and 2008. Additionally, the corpus also includes the transcription of the government's work reports delivered by the Premier of China from 1997 to 2007 and their English translations. The corpus itself consists of three sub-corpora, namely, the *English Corpus of Press Conferences* (104,598 words) downloaded from CNN websites, the *Chinese-English Parallel Corpus of Press Conference Interpreting* (229,636 words) with the transcription of audio and video recordings of the press conferences hosted by the Chinese government, and the *Chinese-English Parallel Corpus of Chinese Government's Work Report* (209,987 words) with downloaded materials from *China Daily* websites. The number of the total words is 544,211.

There are also well-known corpora of community interpreting. The most representative ones include the *Community Interpreting Database Pilot Corpus* (ComInDat) (Angermeyer et al., 2013) and the corpus of *Translation and Interpreting in Criminal Proceedings* (TIPp) (Orozco-Jutorán, 2018). As a database designed for community interpreting, ComInDat contains sample data from three different projects: the *DiK corpus* of doctor-patient communication in hospitals (Portuguese-German,

Turkish-German) (Bührig & Meyer, 2004); the *liSCC-corpus* of interpreted court proceedings (Spanish-English, Russian-English, Haitian Creole-English, and Polish-English) (Angermeyer, 2006); and *SimDiK corpus* of simulated interpreted doctor-patient interactions from a training seminar for bilingual nursing staff (Russian-German, Polish-German, and Romanian-German) (Bührig et al., 2012). Focusing on another aspect of community interpreting, TIPp is a corpus of interpreter-mediated court interactions. In its 2015 version, TIPp includes videos obtained from 175 trials which took place in 10 criminal courts in Barcelona (English, French, and Romanian into Spanish). Among all the 175 trials, unfortunately, only 65 of them are with interpreters. The final transcriptions include 55 trials, with 335 bilingual minutes and 1,116 total minutes (Orozco-Jutorán, 2018). Speaking of court interpreting within a Chinese context (Mandarin / Cantonese involved), a few scholars also adopted CIS to assist their research. Liu and Hale (2017) investigated facework strategies in interpreter-mediated cross-examinations on the basis of their 2013 moot [sic] court dataset (36,892 words). Cheung (2017) based his research concerning court interpreters' non-renditions on an online corpus² which includes 100 hours of records from five sexual assault cases heard by courts in Hong Kong.

To conclude, the majority of the current CIS still focus on monological forms of interpreting, rather than dialogical forms such as community interpreting and the language dyads involved lack Asian languages. What is more, most of the contributions focus on linguistic features, with little attention paid to non-verbal communication. Multimodal approaches need to be applied to the annotation process to fully reproduce non-verbal features such as bodily movements, gestures and facial expressions, etc. in order to capture and analyze the full communicative act.

2.3 Interpreter-mediated interaction (IMI)

Although the idea of the “interpreter as mediator” or “the man (or woman) in the

² Detailed information can be found via this link: <http://cpdb-arts.hkbu.edu.hk>

middle” was first introduced in the 1980s (Knapp-Potthoff & Knapp, 1987), it was not until the 1990s that the upsurge of interest in settings different from conference interpreting such as dialogue interpreting (this expression is used as blanket term including community interpreting, public service, liaison interpreting, etc.) in most Western countries made the importance of mediation clear (Baraldi & Gavioli, 2015). Wadensjö (1998) points out that dialogue interpreters should both relay and coordinate the communicative exchanges between participants. By *relaying*, s/he should deliver what was said as it was said, no more and no less. By *coordinating*, s/he needs to conduct some mediation in turn taking such as adding meta-comments explaining the intention of one of the participants, etc.

Pöchhacker (2008) distinguishes three dimensions of mediation in interpreting: the *linguistic/cultural*, the *cognitive* and the *contractual* dimension. Details of these three dimensions are as follows:

a) Linguistic/cultural dimension

In the context of interactions, various issues need to be taken into consideration by interpreters. For instance, because of the complexity of meaning construction, interpreters may adopt means such as expansions and linguistic adaptations (Baraldi, 2012; Van De Mierop et al., 2012), minimal responses (Gavioli, 2012), and even gaze (Davitti, 2013; Mason, 2012). Because of the inevitable establishment of reciprocity, interpreters need to act on communication, re-establish relevance, and address apparent problems in the interaction. What is more, to represent participants’ perspectives, interpreters are also expected to display sensitivity to participants’ narratives (Baraldi & Gavioli, 2012).

b) Cognitive dimension

Linguistic/cultural mediation has inevitable consequences for the cognitive dimension. During interpreting practice, many utterances are not translatable without considering the contextual assumptions they entail. More precisely, on

certain occasions, it is inevitable for interpreters to go beyond “faithful transmission” as prescribed by many codes of ethics (Mason, 2006a).

c) Contractual dimension

When it comes to issues such as role conflict or power relations, contractual mediation is indispensable. This dimension “involves facilitation of communication as management of conflict and power imbalance” (Baraldi & Gavioli, 2012). In this sense, in order to manage power relations, interpreters often play the role of gatekeeper to reduce interlocutors’ participation (Baraldi & Gavioli, 2012).

2.4 Multimodality in interpreter-mediated interaction

Traditional analysis of “saying and what gets said” seems tacitly committed to the engagement of two and only two individuals, neatly divided as the “*speaker*” and the “*hearer*”. However, whenever it comes to communication, the element of *sound* is never alone, because other elements (such as *sight*) are also significant (Goffman, 1981, p. 129). In fact, when being immersed in an environment with the presence of other participants, individuals’ glances, looks, and postural shifts can also carry various implications and meanings. It has also been pointed out by Baldry and Thibault (2010) that the meanings of different semiotic modalities vary according to the different media of expression. As a result, when investigating interpreter-mediated interaction (IMI), the focus cannot be limited to merely verbal features because non-verbal features should be considered as well. Thus comes the necessity of multimodal approaches.

Since it was first coined in the mid-1990s, the term, “multimodality” has been widely used in the academic world. Nonetheless, it is difficult and problematic to simply talk about multimodality without distinguishing different theoretical and methodological stances because the term itself is differently construed. Three approaches of multimodal research have been discussed: *systemic functional linguistics (SFL)*, *social semiotics*, and *conversation analysis (CA)* (Jewitt et al., 2016).

As one of the approaches, *conversation analysis (CA)* aims to “recognize ‘order’

in the ways in which people organize themselves in and through interaction” (Jewitt et al., 2016). CA originates in the lectures delivered by Harvey Sacks in *the Sociology Departments of the University of California* at Los Angeles and Irvine between 1964 and 1972, which were published in the book form (Sacks, 1992) edited by one of his principal collaborators, Gail Jefferson (Hutchby & Wooffitt, 2008). The concept was further developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s (Garfinkel, 1967; Jefferson, 1973; Sacks et al., 1974; Schegloff, 1968; Schegloff & Sacks, 1973; Schegloff et al., 1977). Due to its interdisciplinary nature, CA was later influenced by interactionism and ethnomethodology (Goodwin, 1981; Heath, 1983, 1986; Mondada, 2019). The fundamental aim of CA from an ethnological perspective is not language per se, but rather, the organization of action (Sacks, 1992, Volume 1, p. 622). Therefore, multimodality cannot be ignored when investigating issues related to CA.

In general, “multimodality” refers to the fact that people tend to use multiple means to make meaning. Nevertheless, different means of meaning making are most of the time combined together. Thus “multimodality marks a departure from the traditional opposition of ‘verbal’ and ‘non-verbal’ communication, which presumes that the verbal is primary and that all other means of making meaning can be dealt with by one and the same term” (Jewitt et al., 2016, p. 3).

As illustrated by Gao and Wang (2017), dialogue interpreting (DI) such as court interpreting and medical interpreting, etc., because of their embedded socio-cultural features, “would require not only linguistic interrogations but also semiotic investigations, which entails the combination of multimodal corpus methodologies with linguistic-informed theoretical frameworks” (Gao & Wang, 2017, p. 18). Unfortunately, the literature on this subject is still scarce and fairly dispersed. Lang (1978) investigates non-verbal features in court interpreting. Mason (2012) illustrates the relationship between bodily position and identities in interpreter-mediated asylum seeker interviews which is also within the domain of legal interpreting. By analyzing and comparing two sequences extracted from a corpus of face-to-face interpreter-mediated encounters in

pedagogical settings, Davitti and Pasquandrea (2016) show the importance of multimodal analysis in providing a deeper understanding of the interactional dynamics of dialogue interpreting.

When it comes to the multimodal corpus in the domain of Chinese-English interpreting studies, the relevant literature is even more limited, most of which emerged only in recent years. Since October 2014, Liu and Hu (2015) and their team have been in the process of compiling a multimodal interpreting corpus (*Multimodal Corpus for Interpreting Studies*, MMCIS), which focuses on themes including press conferences, opening ceremonies, speeches made by national leaders, themed interviews, diplomatic talks, and business negotiations, etc. Utilizing *ELAN*³, MMCIS contains 10 tiers of annotations in total including verbal signs, paralinguistic phenomena and non-verbal signs, etc. Issues such as the alignment of source text and target text in line with the time axis as well as the assessment of annotation reliability have also been addressed in detail.

Adopting a multimodal approach, Bao-Rozée (2016) conducts empirical research on the interpreter's role in interpreter-mediated parent-teacher meetings, business meetings, and doctor-patient meetings.

Based on the stratification theory in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), Gao and Wang (2017) propose a multi-layer analytic framework (MAF) to entail investigation into visual and contextual data of distant language pairs such as Chinese and English. Their proposal is based on the stratification theory in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Based on their research, they stress the importance of developing analytical methodologies for DI catering for linguistically and culturally distant languages.

In the field of interpreter education, Liu (2017) proves the necessity and value of applying multimodal interpreting corpora designed for teaching from four perspectives

³ More information about *ELAN* can be found via link: <https://archive.mpi.nl/tla/elan>

including preparation before class, illustration of interpreting phenomena, training of basic interpreting skills and training of specialized interpreting skills.

On the basis of their corpus under compilation (*English-Chinese Two-way Simultaneous Interpreting Corpus of Professional Interpreters*, ECTSIC-P), Qi and Yang (2020) discuss major issues concerned in corpus compilation. ECTSIC-P is a multimodal corpus of simultaneous interpreting in progress. With the assistance of *Praat*⁴, the current corpus focuses on annotations of unfilled pauses and filled pauses in English-Chinese simultaneous interpreting conducted by professional interpreters.

Nevertheless, among all the relevant literature listed above, the author has not found any multimodal corpus based on a real courtroom context in Mainland China. To fill this gap and look deeper into interpreters' mediation in the courtroom, the author created and analyzed a multimodal corpus including transcription and annotation of both verbal and non-verbal features in the context of courtrooms in Mainland China.

As an activity inevitably involving meaning making, interpreting is of no exception when it comes to the variety of channels used to communicate in the target language/culture. Multimodal features can be observed in various interpreting types as well. Similar to multimodal studies in other fields, multimodal interpreting studies are also often limited to hasty divisions such as the simple separation of verbal and non-verbal features which is what the present research has tried to avoid.

⁴ *Praat*: a free computer software package for speech analysis in phonetics designed and developed by Paul Boersma and David Weenink. More information can be found via this link: <http://www.praat.org>

Chapter 3. Theoretical framework

3.1 Facial expression classification rules

Albeit multimodality is becoming a trend nowadays, when it comes to a more practical perspective, how can non-verbal features be investigated? Black and Yacoob (1995) carried out an “extensive experimentation with over 100 video sequences of facial expressions gathered in both a lab setting and from television talk shows, news, movies, etc. [...] implemented their recognition rules for the six universal facial expressions (*surprise, sadness, anger, happiness, disgust, and fear*)” (Black & Yacoob, 1995, pp. 374–375). Concerning the lab setting, 40 participants from different cultures and countries have been involved in the experiment (Black & Yacoob, 1995). Based on the result of the gathered video sequences, the *facial expression classification rules* are as follows (B=beginning, E=ending):

Table 1

The Rules for Classifying Facial Expressions

Expression (B/E)	Satisfactory actions
Anger (B)	inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction
Anger (E)	outward raising of brows and mouth expansion
Disgust (B)	mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows
Disgust (E)	mouth contraction and raising of brows
Happiness (B)	upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation
Happiness (E)	downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation
Surprise (B)	raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth
Surprise (E)	lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth
Sadness (B)	downward curving of mouth and upward-inward motion in inner parts of brows
Sadness (E)	upward curving of mouth and downward-outward motion in inner parts of brows
Fear (B)	expansion of mouth and raising-inwards inner parts of brows
Fear (E)	contraction of mouth and lowering inner parts of brows

Note. Adapted from “Tracking and recognizing rigid and non-rigid facial motions using local

parametric models of image motion,” by Black and Yacoob (1995, p. 378)

To better incorporate the rules into the annotation, a comparison was conducted by the author between the facial expressions listed above and the observations of the court hearing videos collected by the author. The result of the observation proves that there are several specific nuances concerning the observed facial expressions in the collected videos compared to the ones illustrated in the rules.

For the four facial expressions other than *sadness* and *fear* (namely, *anger*, *disgust*, *surprise* and *happiness*), according to the author’s observation, the differences noted are the following. Rather than symbolizing fury, on most occasions, *anger* in the court hearing videos appears closer to *irritation*. *Anger* as *fury* can only be identified in few excerpts. *Disgust* is more similar to *impatience* and *dissatisfaction* than to being sick. Rather than conveying the idea of being shocked or astonished, the facial expressions for *surprise* in the court hearings appear to be associated to a feeling of *inquisitiveness* or *curiosity*. *Happiness*, instead of indicating being cheerful or joyful, appears to express *self-mockery* or a *sneer*. The above listed nuances were based on the author’s own observation of the hearings as well as the comparison with the parameters from Black and Yacoob (1995).

3.2 Participation framework and production format

For a long time, as pointed out by Hymes (1986), an earlier categorization scheme for the analysis of the *participant role* “is the threefold division between speaker, hearer, and something spoken about”, and appears “to agree either in taking the standpoint of an individual speaker or in postulating a dyad, speaker-hearer (or source-destination, sender-receiver, addressor-addressee)” (Hymes, 1986, p. 58). Unfortunately, the *participant role* is not as simple as such, especially for descriptive works.

Compared to earlier schemes, Goffman’s theories are apparently more comprehensive and advanced. It is indicated in the *participation framework* that “when a word is spoken, all those who happen to be in perceptual range of the event will have

some sort of participation status relative to it” (Goffman, 1981, p. 3). The *participation framework* refers to a “circle, *ratified* and *unratified*, in which the utterance is variously received, and in which individuals have various participation statuses” (Goffman, 1981, p. 226). The *ratified* hearer is also referred to as the *addressed* one in two-person talk. The visual interaction and possible switch of roles are expected to appear between the addressed and the speaker. For encounters with “three or more official participants”, *unaddressed* recipients need to be distinguished from the *addressed* “official hearers” (Goffman, 1981, p. 133). The *unratified* participants are “*bystanders*”, which can be further categorized into “*overhearers*”, who in some circumstances temporarily follow the talk, or catch bits and pieces of it without much effort or intent, and “*eavesdroppers*”, who in other circumstances “surreptitiously exploit the accessibility they find they have” (Goffman, 1981, p. 132). Against this backdrop, the interpreter can be considered an “overhearer” who happens to follow the talk (for professional reasons) but is not the addressed participant.

Among all the participation statuses, an individual can be regarded as the *animator*, one of the three components of another important notion from Goffman, *production format*. Being an “*animator*”, a person is seen as “the sounding box from which utterances come” (Goffman, 1981, p. 226). Being an “*author*” indicates a person who “puts together, composes, or scripts the lines that are uttered” (Goffman, 1981, p. 226). Being a “*principal*” indicates a person who is “a party to whose position, stand, and belief the words attest” (Goffman, 1981, p. 226). In light of this production format, interpreters embody the three roles.

Though Goffman’s categories are notably advanced compared to earlier schemes (Hymes, 1986), however, according to Levinson (1988) these categories are still not sufficient because of three drawbacks: 1. “empirically inadequate, simply not providing sufficient distinctions”; 2. “essentially unexplicated” without “sufficient characterization to make the application of the terms at all clear”; 3. not consistent to “make the crucial distinction between utterance-event and speech-event applications of

these terms” (Levinson, 1988, pp. 169–170). Levinson’s further systematization consists of *basic* and *derived* categories of participant roles. *Basic categories* include the following roles: *source* (informational/illocutionary origin of message), *target* (informational/illocutionary destination of message), *speaker* (utterer), *addressee* (proximate destination) and *participant* (a party with a ratified channel-link to other parties). Derived from *basic categories*, more extensive typologies of roles were developed: *producers* (sources or speakers), *recipients* (addressees or targets), *author* (source and speaker), *relayer* (speaker who is not the source), *goal* (an addressee who is the target) and *intermediary* (an addressee who is not the target), etc. (Levinson, 1988, p. 170).

Within *basic categories*, interpreters play the role of *participants*, because they represent a party with a ratified channel-link connecting various parties involved in the communication. In *derived categories*, interpreters can be both *relayers* and *intermediaries*. When they provide renditions on others’ utterances, they play the role of *relayers*. When they listen to the speakers, they are *intermediaries*.

Also, derived from Goffman’s theories, besides *utterance*, “the actual stream of speech” including “the entire vocal production of the speaker”, Goodwin (1984, 1986) also takes into consideration non-verbal features such as gaze, body position, gestures, facial expression, and eye movements, etc.

3.3 Cooperative principle

In order to better describe participants, Goodwin (1981) thinks that it is useful to distinguish three different levels of organization. Namely, it is necessary to distinguish between: participants’ actions such as speech and silence, participants displaying incumbency or non-incumbency in their positions and, furthermore, “[...] events that can only be described in terms of the actions of more than one individual” (Goodwin, 1981, p. 5). For example, when one party is addressed by the speaker, other parties, though not being addressed, may also begin to orient to him/her. In this sense,

communication is a *collaborative action* (Jefferson, 1973; Sacks et al., 1974; Schegloff & Sacks, 1973).

When it comes to collaboration, or more precisely cooperation in communication, Grice's *cooperative principle* is essential. Together with *speech act theory* (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969), *cooperative principle* forms an indispensable part of pragmatics. The principle goes as following: "Make your contribution such as required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" (Grice, 1975, p. 45). Together with which four maxims have been provided (Grice, 1975):

Quantity: a) make your contribution as informative as is required; b) do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

Quality: a) do not say what you believe to be false; b) do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

Relation: be relevant.

Manner: a) avoid obscurity of expression; b) avoid ambiguity; c) be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity); d) be orderly. (pp. 45–46)

Albeit being a widely-acknowledged concept, Grice's *cooperative principle* is criticized as it does not give enough consideration to cultural differences (Keenan, 1976) and as being sometimes too vague (Hadi, 2013; Ladegaard, 2008; Leech, 1983). The principle itself is also too ideal to fit in many communication settings in real life, as stated by Sperber and Wilson (1986):

It seems to us to be a matter of common experience that the degree of cooperation described by Grice is not automatically expected of communicators. People who don't give us all the information we wish they would, and don't answer our questions as well as they could are no doubt much to blame, but not for violating principles of communication. (p. 162)

Many other scholars also argue that "compliance with the maxims of *quantity* and *manner* would demand that speakers would produce minimal non-ambiguous referring expressions" (Davies, 2000, p. 4). Giving too little information or giving too much of it may not be a perfect execution of the maxims, but it is not a violation (Brennan & Clark, 1996; Clark & Wilkes-Gibbs, 1986; Clark & Brennan, 1991; Davies, 2000).

The above-mentioned "imperfect execution of the maxims" is especially true and

common in courtroom settings, so, how does *cooperative principle* operate in court interpreting, which involves participants such as the defendants who are not willing to give cooperative answers? Because of this special nature, courtroom discourse is different from other discourse types. To illustrate, instead of cooperating with each other to facilitate the communication, participants in the courtroom potentially refuse to cooperate on some occasions. For instance, defendants tend to lie or pretend not to understand in order to hide the truth or strive for a lighter sentence. In this case, their behavior conflicts with the maxims of *quality* and *relation*. The judges might intentionally use ambiguous expression, which violates the maxim of *manner*, to “lure” the defendant to tell the truth unwittingly. Even the attorneys may go against the maxim of *quantity* as they are sometimes inclined to make their contribution more informative than is required during their defense. All these acts are in line with above-mentioned criticisms against Grice’s *cooperative principle* (Brennan & Clark, 1996; Clark & Wilkes-Gibbs, 1986; Clark & Brennan, 1991; Davies, 2000; Hadi, 2013; Keenan, 1976; Ladegaard, 2008; Leech, 1983; Sperber & Wilson, 1986). But instead of violating Grice’s maxims, these acts do occur as imperfect executions of the *cooperative principle*.

3.4 Face

Besides the special nature of communication in the courtroom mentioned in the previous section, another issue that needs to be addressed is the occasional “conflicts” among the participants in the court. Defendants’ credibility can be publicly challenged (face-threatening) by judges when they are suspected of not telling the truth. Interpreters can also be face-threatened by judges when they are making clarification requests to the defendants because, according to the judges, they seem to have crossed the line of acceptable behavior. Face-threatening acts on interpreters can come from attorneys as well. Since attorneys are also using language as their “weapon” and sometimes they tend to question the interpretation of certain expressions to support their defense.

The concept of *lienmien*⁵ / *lianmian* 臉面 (*face*) was first introduced by the Chinese anthropologist, Hsien Chin Hu in 1994 (Scollon & Scollon, 2001). According to Hu (1944):

Of the two words for “face”: *lien* and *mien*, the latter is by far the older, being found in ancient literature. *Mien* had acquired a figurative meaning referring to the relation between ego and society as early as the fourth century B.C. *Lien* is a more modern term, the earliest reference cited in the K’ang-hsi Dictionary dating from the Yuan Dynasty (1277-1367). This word seems to have originated somewhere in North China and gradually to have supplanted *mien* in the physical sense, and also to have acquired some of its figurative meaning. Meanwhile, *mien*, with the meaningless syllable *-tzu* attached, had developed different connotations. (pp. 45–46)

Besides *lienmien* / *lianmian* 臉面 (*face*), another essential notion was also mentioned in Hu’s paper, namely *tiulien* / *diulian* 丟臉 (*to lose face*). It is “a condemnation by the group for immoral or socially disagreeable behavior” (Hu, 1944, p. 46).

Inspired by the Chinese concept of *face*, Goffman (1955) defined the term *face* as “the positive social value a person effectively claims for himself by the line others assume he has taken during a particular contact” (Goffman, 1955, p. 213). Later, derived from Goffman’s definition and the English folk term which regards *losing face* as being embarrassed or humiliated, Brown and Levinson (1987) refer to *face* as “something that is emotionally invested, and that can be lost, maintained, or enhanced, and must be constantly attended into interaction” (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 61). As mentioned before, cooperation is inevitable in the process of communication. When it comes to *face*, people also need to “cooperate (and assume each other’s cooperation) in maintaining face in interaction, such cooperation being based on the mutual vulnerability of face” (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p. 61). In Brown and Levinson’s research, *face* was further divided into two components, namely, *negative face* and *positive face* (Brown & Levinson, 1987):

Negative face: the want of every ‘competent adult member’ that his action be unimpeded by

⁵ In Hu’s paper, the *Wade-Giles system*, a romanization system for Mandarin Chinese, has been used to render Chinese words into English, which is slightly different from *Pinyin system* concerning the pronunciation. It has been replaced by the clearer *Pinyin system* in Mainland China since 1979.

others. **Positive face:** the want of every member that his wants be desirable to at least some others. (p. 62)

One year later, on the basis of the research carried out by Goffman (1955) and Brown and Levinson (1987), Ting-Toomey (1988) developed the *face-negotiation theory* and updated the theory a decade later (Ting-Toomey & Kurogi, 1998). In their illustration, *face* is defined as “a claimed sense of favorable social self-worth that a person wants others to have of her or him. It is a vulnerable identity-based resource because it can be enhanced or threatened in any uncertain social situation” (Ting-Toomey & Kurogi, 1998, p. 187). The *face-negotiation theory* argues that (Oetzel & Ting-Toomey, 2003):

(a) people in all cultures try to maintain and negotiate face in all communication situations; (b) the concept of face becomes especially problematic in uncertainty situations (such as embarrassment and conflict situations) when the situated identities of the communicators are called into question; (c) cultural variability, individual-level variables, and situational variables influence cultural members' selection of one set of face concerns over others (such as self-oriented face saving vs. other-oriented face-saving); and (d) subsequently, face concerns influence the use of various facework and conflict strategies in intergroup and interpersonal encounters. (p. 600)

In summary, *face* represents the self-image of an individual in society. It is vulnerable because it can be easily enhanced or threatened in interactions. Nonetheless, both *losing face* and *saving face* can only be achieved on the premise of people's cooperation. Interpreters are particularly sensitive to facework and to preserving their positive face while interpreting as recent sociopragmatic studies show (Monacelli, 2009).

Chapter 4. Chinese courts

4.1 Chinese judicial system (Mainland China)

Mainland China has its own judicial system that differs from that of other regions in China such as Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan. The contemporary judicial system in Mainland China mainly consists of five branches, *renmin fayuan* 人民法院 (*The People's Court*), *renmin jianchayuan* 人民检察院 (*The People's Procuratorate*), *gongan jiguan* 公安机关 (*public security organs*), *guojia anquan jiguan* 国家安全机关 (*national security organs*), and *sifa xingzheng jiguan* 司法行政机关 (*judicial administration organs*). Each branch has its own functions. In the following sections, the first three branches will be explained since they are closely related to the research question of the present thesis.

4.1.1 *Renmin fayuan* 人民法院 (The People's Court)

As defined by Article 128 of *zhonghua renmin gongheguo xianfa* 中华人民共和国宪法 (Constitution of the People's Republic of China)⁶, *renmin fayuan* 人民法院 (*The People's Court*) is the national judicial organ (Constitution of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 128). The task of the people's courts is to try criminal cases, civil cases, and administrative cases, and through trial activities, punish criminals, resolve civil disputes, protect citizens' legal rights, and maintain the socialist legal system as well as social and economic order.

According to the official website⁷ of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China (Xue, 2017, November 8), the court system in China consists of the *Supreme People's Court*, *local people's courts* at various levels, and *special courts*. *Local people's courts* at all levels include: (1) *basic-level people's courts*, located in

⁶ Link to the *Constitution*: http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2018-03/22/content_5276318.htm

⁷ Link to the official website of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China: http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2017-11/08/content_5238058.htm

counties, autonomous counties (banners⁸), cities not divided into districts, and municipal districts; (2) *intermediate people's courts*, located in regions, municipalities, and autonomous prefectures (unions) of provinces and autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government as well; (3) and *higher people's courts* located in provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government. *Special courts* include *military courts*, *maritime courts*, *intellectual property courts*, and *financial courts*, etc.

Concerning the duties of different courts in China, *basic-level people's courts* try first-instance criminal, civil and administrative cases under their jurisdiction (except as otherwise provided by law), handle civil disputes and minor criminal cases that do not require trial in court and guide the work of the *renmin tiaojie weiyuanhui* 人民调解委员会 (*People's Mediation Committee*)⁹. Similar to *basic-level people's courts*, *intermediate people's courts* and *higher people's courts* also try criminal, civil, and administrative cases of first instance under their jurisdiction. Besides, they also need to try first-instance cases transferred by courts at lower levels, appealed cases and protest cases ruled by courts at lower levels, and protest cases filed by the *People's Procuratorate* following trial supervision procedures. Representing the highest level of the court system in China, the *Supreme People's Court* has jurisdiction over criminal, civil, and administrative cases of first instance that it considers under its jurisdiction, appealed and protest cases ruled by higher people's courts and special courts, as well as protest cases raised by the *Supreme People's Procuratorate* according to trial supervision procedures. The *Supreme People's Court* also has the power to interpret the specific application of the law in the trial process.

⁸ *Qi* 旗 (Banner) is a type of administrative division in minority autonomous regions in China, which corresponds to *Xian* 县 (County) in other regions.

⁹ *Renmin tiaojie weiyuanhui* 人民调解委员会 (*People's Mediation Committee*) is a mass organization set up by the villagers' committee and the residents' committee to mediate civil disputes. It works under the guidance of the basic-level people's government and the basic-level people's court.

4.1.2 *Renmin jianchayuan* 人民检察院 (The People's Procuratorate)

Article 134 of the *zhonghua renmin gongheguo xianfa* 中华人民共和国宪法 (The Constitution of the People's Republic of China) stipulates that *renmin jianchayuan* 人民检察院 (*The People's Procuratorate*) is the country's legal supervision organ (Constitution of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 134). It has the power to supervise the performance of duties by state functionaries under the provisions of the law, and supervise the investigations of *public security organs*, the trials of the *people's courts*, and the prison administration of *judicial administration organs*.

According to the official website¹⁰ of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China (Xue, 2017, November 8), the procuratorate system in China consists of the *Supreme People's Procuratorate*, *local people's procuratorates* at various levels, and *special procuratorates*. *Local people's procuratorates* at all levels are divided into: (1) *people's procuratorates* of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government; (2) branches of *people's procuratorates* of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, as well as *people's procuratorates* of autonomous prefectures, and municipalities of provinces; (3) and *people's procuratorates* of counties, cities, autonomous counties, and municipal districts. The *Supreme People's Procuratorate* leads the *local people's procuratorates* at all levels and *special procuratorates*, and the higher-level *people's procuratorates* lead the lower-level *people's procuratorates*.

People's Procuratorates fight against criminal activities, safeguard the socialist legal system, maintain social order, production order, work order, teaching and scientific research order, and people's living order by exercising procuratorial powers to protect the lawful rights and interests of the country, collectives, and individuals.

¹⁰ Link to the official website of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China: http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2017-11/08/content_5238058.htm

4.1.3 *Gongan jiguan* 公安机关 (Public Security Organs)

The official website¹¹ of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China also specifies that *Gongan jiguan* 公安机关 (*public security organs*) in China has dual roles: on the one hand, it is a public security administrative organ and a part of the national administrative organ; on the other hand, it is a national investigative organ with judicial power (Xue, 2017, November 8).

The *State Council* has established the *Ministry of Public Security* to lead the people's police throughout the country, organize and manage public security work throughout the country. Similar to the court system and procuratorate system, the public security system in China also has a hierarchical structure from the highest state level to the lowest district level.

The duty of *public security organs* is to maintain national security, maintain social order, protect citizens' safety, personal freedom, and legal property, and prevent, stop and punish illegal and criminal activities. To name a few duties closely related to this thesis, *public security organs* shall manage household registration, nationality, entry and exit affairs, foreigners' residence and travel in China, and maintain public order in the border areas, etc.

4.1.4 Other branches

Besides the above mentioned three types of organs which are closely related to this thesis, the other two branches, namely, *guojia anquan jiguan* 国家安全机关 (*national security organs*), and *sifa xingzheng jiguan* 司法行政机关 (*judicial administration organs*) also constitute an important part of the judicial system in China. However, since they are not very relevant to the research question, a detailed illustration will be omitted.

¹¹ Link to the official website of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China: http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2017-11/08/content_5238058.htm

To be noticed, the two special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau implement judicial systems different from those in Mainland China and enjoy judicial power and the power of final adjudication independent of the central judicial power in the Mainland. This is also a distinctive feature of the judicial system in China.

4.2 Courtroom settings

The participants of the hearings (criminal cases of public prosecution for this thesis) include *beigaoren* 被告人 (defendant/s), *heyiting* 合议庭 (collegial panel) which normally consists of one *shenpanzhang* 审判长 (presiding judge) and two *shenpanyuan* 审判员 (judges), one or two *gongsuren* 公诉人 (prosecutor/s), one or two *bianhuren* 辩护人 (attorney/s), one *fanyi* 翻译 (interpreter), one or two *shujiyuan* 书记员 (clerk/s), and one to three *fajing* 法警 (bailiff/s). Further illustration concerning the participants can be found in §4.2.1. The proceeding of the hearing includes three stages, namely, *Xuanbu kaiting yu fating diaocha* 宣布开庭与法庭调查 (opening and court investigation), *Fating bianlun yu zuihou chenshu* 法庭辩论与最后陈述 (court debate and final statement), and *Pingyi anjian yu xuangao panjue* 评议案件与宣告判决 (panel discussion and announcement of the judgement). Details about the proceedings can be found in §4.2.2.

4.2.1 Participants

As mentioned above, the participants of the hearings include *defendant/s*, the *collegial panel* which consists of one *presiding judge* and two *judges*, one or two *prosecutor/s*, one or two *attorney/s*, one *interpreter*, one or two *clerk/s*, and one to three *bailiff/s*. The positions of all the participants can be found in the following Figure 1. In the hearings of this research, *interpreters* were found seated next to *prosecutor/s*, *attorney/s* or even *clerk/s*.

Figure 1

Courtroom Seating Arrangement in Mainland China



The collegial panel is led by the *presiding judge* and represents the most powerful party in the court as the panel has the right to the final vote concerning the judgement and sentence. For the same reason, the number of the members in the collegial panel must be odd and over three to ensure a valid vote. The role of the *presiding judge* is to preside over the trial, organize the review of cases, and s/he has equal rights with other members of the collegial panel when deliberating cases (Organic Law of the People's Courts of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 30). Besides the presiding judge, there are various combinations concerning the other two *judges* (who might be more than two in certain cases). To illustrate, there might be either two *judges*, or one *judge* and one *people's juror/assessor*, or even two *people's jurors/assessors*. The presence of a *people's juror/assessor* depends on several factors, among which: a) whether the case involves group interests or public interests; b) whether the case has gained public concern or has a certain impact on the society; c) whether the case itself is too complicated (People's Juror Law of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 15). People's jurors/assessors participate in the trial, independently express their opinions

on the confirmation of facts, the application of the law, and exercise the right to vote (People's Juror Law of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 21).

In the cases of public prosecution, *prosecutors* act as the plaintiff to charge the defendant of his/her crime and *attorneys* intervene to defend the defendant. *Clerks* are responsible for assistant matters such as the court recording. *Bailiffs* are responsible for matters such as court security, personnel escort, supervision, etc. (Organic Law of the People's Courts of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 50).

4.2.2 Proceedings

Criminal cases in China can be divided into two categories, *zisu anjian* 自诉案件 (cases of private prosecution), which refer to the prosecutions filed by victims or their family members, and *gongsu anjian* 公诉案件 (cases of public prosecution), which refer to the prosecutions filed by procuratorial bodies on behalf of the country.

For each case, there will be no more than two instances concerning the trial in the courtroom. First of all, the case will go through first instance procedure. If the interested party is not satisfied with the final judgement, s/he can appeal to the court of higher level, hence starting the second instance. The court of the second instance will either reject the appeal or adjust the judgement. If the facts are not clear or the evidence is not sufficient, the court of higher level will ask the court of first instance to start a new round of first instance procedure. If the interested party is still not satisfied with the second round of the first instance judgement, s/he can have another appeal for the second instance to the court of higher level for the second time. Nonetheless, this time, the court in charge of second instance must provide a final judgement and is not supposed to transfer the case to the previous court to have another round of first instance (Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 236). The judgement of the second instance and the judgement from the *Supreme People's Court* shall be regarded as the adjudication of the final instance (Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 244).

Since all the videos collected for this thesis are cases of public prosecution of first instance, only the proceedings of this particular type will be described in what follows.

The proceeding of first instance of cases of public prosecution includes four phases. Before the courtroom hearing there is the *shencha shouli yu ting qian zhunbei* 审查受理与庭前准备 (examination and pre-trial preparation). The court will examine and confirm if the case meets the requirement to be accepted for a trial. The members of the collegial panel will also be confirmed during this phase (Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China 2012, ss 180–189). The proceedings during the hearing consist of the following phases:

1) *Xuanbu kaiting yu fating diaocha* 宣布开庭与法庭调查 (opening and court investigation)

At the beginning of the hearing, during the *opening*, the presiding judge will confirm with the defendant his/her personal information such as full name, date of birth, nationality, education background, occupation, and address, etc. Then s/he will ascertain that all the parties are present in the courtroom. After confirmation, s/he will announce the subject matter of the case, and the information about the hearing such as the name of the court, date, participants of the hearing, etc. S/he will also inform all the participants of their right to apply for a withdrawal of any interested party. The defendant will be informed of his/her right to self-defense as well.

After the *opening* there is the *court investigation*. The presiding judge will announce the beginning of the investigation. The prosecutor will then read out the indictment after the announcement. Then the defendant/s can make statements concerning the content of the indictment. The prosecutor/s, attorney/s as well as the collegial panel may also conduct interrogations of the defendant/s. During this phase, testimonies from the witnesses and evidence (material and documentary evidence) will be presented to the court. In some cases, witnesses might also be summoned to the court. New evidence can also be presented during the hearing. The investigation will then

focus on the facts, evidence, and controversial issues related to the measurement of the penalty (Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China 2012, ss 190–227).

2) *Fating bianlun yu zuihou chenshu* 法庭辩论与最后陈述 (court debate and final statement)

Once the collegial panel believes that the facts of the case have been investigated clearly, the presiding judge will announce the end of the *court investigation* and begin the *court debate* on issues such as facts related to the conviction and the measurement of the penalty, as well as evidence, and applicable laws. The debate starts from the prosecutor/s and the defendant/s and the attorney/s will follow. Then comes the free debate between the two sides. All the debates need to be presided by the presiding judge.

After the presiding judge announces the end of the *court debate*, the defendant/s have the right to make a *final statement*. If the defendant/s put forward new facts and evidence in the final statement, and the collegial panel believes that it may affect the correct judgment, the *court investigation* shall be resumed; if the defendant/s put forward new reasons for the defense, and the collegial panel believes that the correct judgment may be affected, the *court debate* shall be resumed (Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China 2012, ss 228–236).

3) *Pingyi anjian yu xuangao panjue* 评议案件与宣告判决 (panel discussion and the announcement of the judgement)

After the final statement of the defendant/s, the presiding judge shall announce the adjournment of the court, and the collegial panel shall conduct the deliberation. The judgement will be announced either on the same day or in the coming days during a separate session (Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China 2012, ss 237–248).

4.3 Laws and codes of ethics related to court interpreting

Unfortunately, the existing laws related to court interpreting are still limited in scope and most of them focus on the right of foreign defendants to be provided with an interpreter, rather than setting provisions for court interpreters. For instance, Article 139 of the *zhonghua renmin gongheguo xianfa* 中华人民共和国宪法 (Constitution of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 139), Article 9 of the *zhonghua renmin gongheguo xingshi susong fa* 中华人民共和国刑事诉讼法 (Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China 2018, s 9), Article 398 and Article 401 of the *zui gao renmin fayuan guanyu shiyong zhonghua renmin gongheguo xingshi susong fa de jieshi* 最高人民法院关于适用《中华人民共和国刑事诉讼法》的解释 (Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China 2012, s 398, s 401), and Article 11, Article 204 and Article 362 of the *gongan jiguan banli xingshi anjian chengxu guiding* 公安机关办理刑事案件程序规定 (Provisions on the Procedures for Handling Criminal Cases by Public Security Organs 2020, s 11, s 204, s 362), all stipulate that citizens of all nationalities shall have the right to use their native languages in litigation. Judicial authorities such as people's courts, people's procuratorates, and public security organs shall provide interpretation for litigation to participants who are not familiar with the commonly used local language. To the best of the author's knowledge, despite the articles mentioned above, there are no other legal provisions related to court interpreters. Detailed articles can be found in *Appendix I*.

Other regulations on interpreters (rather than merely court interpreters) can be found in the *Specification for Translation Service Part 2: Interpretation* of the current National Standards of China, or *Guo Biao* 国标 (National Standards)¹² in its official

¹²*Guo Biao* 国标: *Guo Biao Standards* are the China National Standards, which are classified as two stages, *mandatory* or *recommended*. *Mandatory standards* have the force of law as do other technical regulations in China. They are enforced by laws and administrative regulations and concern the protection of human health, personal property and safety. All standards that fall outside of these characteristics are considered *recommended standards*. (<https://www.gbstandards.org/>)

name in Chinese. According to this document, interpreters (for all types of interpretation and settings) are required to “准确地将源语言译成目标语言 (accurately interpret the source language into the target language)” (China National Standards 2006, cl GBT 19363.2-2006). So far, no code of ethics or guidelines for court interpreters has ever been published in Mainland China.

Though not closely related, a relevant code of ethics can be found in Hong Kong and taken as a reference. In the *Jianzhi chuanyi yuan jiben zhiyin* 兼职传译员基本指引 (Basic Guidelines for Part-time Interpreters) released by LegCo¹³, several articles¹⁴ have laid down the requirements for court interpreters’ interpreting practice. For instance, Article 7 offers requirement on faithfulness: “兼职传译员的职责是将庭上各人所说的一字一句忠诚传译，不能增加或遗漏 (The responsibility of a part-time interpreter is to faithfully interpret the utterance of all the participants in the court word by word and sentence by sentence without any addition or omission)” (Basic Guidelines for Part-time Interpreters 2003, cl 7). A similar requirement also appears in Article 8: “传译员向被告宣读控罪及让其答辩时，必须将被告对控罪的答复以直接语方式全部传译 (When the interpreter reads the charges to the defendant and asks him/her to defend, s/he must directly interpret all the response of the defendant towards the charges)” (Basic Guidelines for Part-time Interpreters 2003, cl 8). Moreover, the guideline in Article 10 not only ensures the rights of defendants and litigants, but also establishes requirements for the completeness of interpreter’s linguistic output: “所有刑事案件的被告及民事案件无律师代表的诉讼人均有权知晓法庭内所说的每句话，因此有必要向他们传译法庭上的陈词 (Defendants in all criminal cases and litigants without legal representatives in civil cases have the right to know every word spoken in the court, so it is necessary to interpret for them all words in the court)” (Basic Guidelines for Part-time Interpreters 2003, cl 10).

¹³ LegCo: *Zhonghua renmin gongheguo xianggang tebie xingzhengqu lifa hui* 中华人民共和国香港特别行政区立法会, Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of PRC, “LegCo” for short.

¹⁴ Original documents: <https://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/chinese/panels/ajls/papers/aj0322cb2-1592-1c.pdf>

To sum up, this chapter has shown that the Chinese judicial system consists of five important branches, namely, *people's courts*, *people's procuratorates*, *public security organs*, *national security organs*, and *judicial administration organs*. Each branch has specific duties such as trial, supervision, and investigation, etc.

When it comes to courtroom hearings, participants in the court include *defendant/s*, *collegial panel* (which normally consists of one *presiding judge* and two *judges*), one or two *prosecutor/s*, one or two *attorney/s*, one *interpreter*, one or two *clerks*, and one to three *bailiffs*. The collegial panel led by the presiding judge has the power to vote for the judgement. The prosecutors act as the plaintiff in the public-prosecuted cases to charge the defendant/s whilst the attorneys help to defend the defendant/s. The clerks are responsible for assistant matters such as court recording, and the bailiffs oversee security issues during the hearing.

This chapter also presents laws related to interpreting (in a broad sense without distinction between different interpreting types) in Mainland China as well as the code of ethics for court interpreters in Hong Kong, China. The result shows that though there do exist relevant laws, specific articles or regulations concerning the duties of court interpreters are still quite limited. And since the legal system in Hong Kong is different from Mainland China, the LegCo code of ethics is not adequate enough to be regarded as a reference to court interpreting in Mainland China.

Chapter 5. Towards a multimodal court interpreting corpus

5.1 Data collection

All the data of the corpus come from *zhongguo tingshen gongkai wang* 中国庭审公开网 (henceforth referred to as *tingshen*¹⁵), the official website of live court hearings in China. 20 hearings have been found with the required characteristics at the time of writing the present thesis. They were collected both manually and automatically utilizing *Python*¹⁶. Considering the quality of audio and video files as well as camera settings, only nine of them were considered usable, accounting for a total duration of 12 hours.

The website was crawled to maximize the possibility to obtain relevant data. The author first browsed *tingshen* by using selected keywords and found that together with the term *fayuan* 法院 (Court), there were many other relevant items on the information page of each hearing (see Figure 2). Namely, *anqing jianjie* 案情简介 (brief introduction of the case¹⁷), and *tingshen xinxi* 庭审信息 (information of the hearing). *Anqing jianjie* 案情简介 (brief introduction of the case) briefly introduces the story or the reason for the case. Under the list of *tingshen xinxi* 庭审信息 (information of the hearing), there were *jiben xinxi* 基本信息 (basic information), *shenpan zuzhi chengyuan* 审判组织成员 (organizing members of the hearing), *gongsu jiguan* 公诉机关 (public prosecution organ), and *susong canyu ren* 诉讼参与人 (litigant participants). Furthermore, *jiben xinxi* 基本信息 (basic information) included *an hao* 案号 (case number), *kai ting shijian* 开庭时间 (date and time of the hearing), *anyou* 案由 (cause of the action), and *tingshen didian* 庭审地点 (location of the hearing). *Shenpan zuzhi*

¹⁵ Link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/>

¹⁶ *Python* is an easy to learn, powerful programming language. It has efficient high-level data structures and a simple but effective approach to object-oriented programming. *Python*'s elegant syntax and dynamic typing, together with its interpreted nature, make it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development in many areas on most platforms (Python Software Foundation, 2022). <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/>

¹⁷ All the items here were translated by the author. There is no official English version.

chengyuan 审判组织成员 (organizing members of the hearing) consisted of *shenpanzhang* 审判长 (presiding judge¹⁸), *shenpanyuan* 审判员 (judges¹⁹), *shujiyuan* 书记员 (clerk/s), and *chengban ren* 承办人 (undertaker). *Gongsu jiguan* 公诉机关 (public prosecution organ) refers to the procuratorate which accuses the criminal suspect/s or defendant/s, and *susong canyu ren* 诉讼参与人 (litigant participants) included *fanzui xianyiren* 犯罪嫌疑人 (criminal suspect/s) or *beigaoren* 被告人 (defendant/s). Figure 2 presents the screenshot of the original page.

Figure 2

Information Page of Court Hearings

案情简介 Brief Introduction of the Case 显示全部 ▾

庭审信息 Information of the Hearing

基本信息 Basic Information

案号 Case Number	开庭时间 Date and Time of the Hearing
案由 Cause of the Action	庭审地点 Location of the Hearing

[点击了解更多](#)

审判组织成员 Organising Members of the Hearing

审判长 Presiding Judge	审判员 Judge(s)
书记员 Clerk(s)	承办人 Undertaker

公诉机关 Public Prosecution Organ

诉讼参与人 Litigant Participant(s)

犯罪嫌疑人 Criminal Suspect(s)

There might be a few differences concerning the layout of the information items on the page of the hearings among different courts, yet most of them share a similar structure in their information pages as listed above. When crawling the website using *Python*, the following items were produced: *an hao* 案号 (case number), *anyou* 案由

¹⁸ For each hearing, there is only one presiding judge.

¹⁹ For each hearing, there should be at least two judges working with the presiding judge to ensure an odd number of the voting panel.

(cause of the action), *beigaoren* 被告人 (defendant/s), *fayuan* 法院 (court), and most importantly, the link of each hearing. All the retrieved items were collected in an Excel sheet. A column was created for each item. A second round of manual selection was carried out with the focus on the term *beigaoren* 被告人 (defendant/s). Since it is easy to tell the difference between a Chinese name and a foreign one, this step was quite straightforward. After selecting the hearings related to foreign defendants, a double-check was carried out to confirm if there was an interpreter during the hearing and if his/her working languages were Chinese and English.

5.2 Material description

5.2.1 Background information on court cases

After the selection, 20 videos were found out of the total videos on the website, among which, 14 were selected considering the quality of audio and video files. Given the feasibility for non-verbal annotation in the corpus, the faces of the participants in the court needed to be recorded. As a result, in the end, only nine videos were kept for transcription and annotation as well as further analysis. To be noticed, two of the videos came from the same hearing. In general, the eight hearings took place in five different cities from four different provinces, namely, *Hefei* 合肥 (city from *Anhui* 安徽 province), *Wenzhou* 温州 (city from *Zhejiang* 浙江 province), *Xining* 西宁 (city from *Qinghai* 青海 province), and *Guangzhou* 广州 and *Shenzhen* 深圳 (cities from *Guangdong* 广东 province).

Four case types were included in the corpus: 1) five cases of *drug-related* crime, 2) one case of *fraud*, 3) one case of *organizing others to illegally cross the national border*, 4) and one case of *impeding the management of credit cards*. All the cases are criminal ones and were initiated by the *People's Procuratorates*.

The details of each hearing²⁰ are the following:

case number: 001

archive number:

(2018) 皖 0103 刑初 270 号

(2018) Anhui-0103-criminal-first instance-No.270

case cause: crime of fraud

date and location: 2018, Hefei 合肥

court:

合肥市庐阳区人民法院

People's Court of Luyang District, Hefei

duration: 00:13:50

defendant nationality: N/A²¹

content summary and highlights: *Case 001* only includes the final judgement session of the hearing. During the session, the final sentence was announced. After the announcement, the presiding judge asked the defendants if they would like to apply for an appeal. The defendants remained silent until the presiding judge addressed them for a second time.

link²²: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4385373>

case number: 002

archive number:

(2018) 粤 01 刑初 530 号

(2018) Guangdong-01-criminal-first instance-No.530

case cause: crime of drug smuggling

date and location: 2018, Guangzhou 广州

court:

广州市中级人民法院

Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court

duration: 00:57:04

defendant nationality: Ethiopian

content summary and highlights: *Case 002* covers the full sessions of the hearing including the final judgement. The defendant came to China from Ethiopia and landed in Guangzhou. When entering the airport, he went through the nothing-to-declare channel. Nevertheless, *Catha edulis Forssk (also known as qat)*, a type of plant containing cathinone, was detected. During the court debate, the attorney pointed out that there are differences in categorization of drugs between China and Ethiopia. To illustrate, *Catha edulis Forssk* is not recognized as drugs in Ethiopia, while viewed as

²⁰ For privacy concerns, sensitive information including names of the participants, detailed locations, and mobile phone numbers, etc., have been anonymized.

²¹ N/A: not applicable.

²² Retrieved before 2020. Unfortunately, links expired on the website. For those interested in checking the videos, they are encouraged to contact the Court using the archive numbers.

a drug in China. Since the defendant was not aware of this fact, he should be given a lighter sentence.

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/3982667>

case number: 003a²³

archive number:

(2019)浙0302刑初118号

(2019)Zhejiang-0302-criminal-first instance-No.118

case cause: crime of organizing others to illegally cross the national border

date and location: 2019, Wenzhou 温州

court:

温州市鹿城区人民法院

People's Court of Lucheng District, Wenzhou

duration: 01:55:24

defendant nationality: Indonesian

content summary and highlights: *Case 003a* and *003b* are two different hearings of the same case. *Case 003a* was heard in the morning, whilst *Case 003b* was heard in the afternoon. The final judgement was not included in either of the sessions. The defendant of this case was accused of helping 12 Indonesian women to illegally cross the national border. However, the defendant admitted to aiding only five of them and insisted that the other seven were not related to him at all. Nonetheless, the prosecutors have concrete evidence to prove the falsity of the defendant's statement. From the beginning to the end, the defendant kept giving irrelevant answers, which not only hindered the proceeding of the court, but also led to the facework dilemma of the interpreter because the presiding judge blamed the interpreter for the low efficiency of the communication, which was not true on some occasions.

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4454819>

case number: 003b

archive number:

(2019)浙0302刑初118号

(2019)Zhejiang-0302-criminal-first instance-No.118

case cause: crime of organizing others to illegally cross the national border

date and location: 2019, Wenzhou 温州

court:

温州市鹿城区人民法院

People's Court of Lucheng District, Wenzhou

duration: 02:37:49

defendant nationality: Indonesian

content summary and highlights: Detailed information of the case can be found in the above-mentioned *Case 003a*. Nonetheless, to be noticed, since this is already the second

²³ *Case 003a* and *Case 003b* are two different hearings of a same case.

session of the same case in the afternoon, during this session, the presiding judge was not as patient as he was during the morning session (*Case 003a*).

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4460303>

case number: 004

archive number:

(2019) 青 0104 刑初 72 号

(2019) Qinghai-0104-criminal-first instance-No.72

case cause: crime of impeding the management of credit cards

date and location: 2019, Xining 西宁

court:

西宁市城西区人民法院

People's Court of Chengxi District, Xining

duration: 01:06:27

defendant nationality: Nigerian

content summary and highlights: In this specific case, the defendant was charged with using fake passports to apply for credit cards. It was claimed by the defendant that he was cheated by one of his friends, which was also emphasized by his attorney in order to obtain a lighter sentence. During the final statement, the defendant pled to the court for a lighter sentence himself claiming that he had a family to support.

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4779771>

case number: 005

archive number:

(2019) 浙 0302 刑初 322 号

(2019) Zhejiang-0302-criminal-first instance-No.322

case cause: crime of sheltering others to take drugs

date and location: 2019, Wenzhou 温州

court:

温州市鹿城区人民法院

People's Court of Lucheng District, Wenzhou

duration: 01:38:50

defendant nationality: Zambian

content summary and highlights: The defendants of this case are two Zambian students studying in China. They were captured by the police when sheltering others to take drugs in their dormitory. After being arrested, one of the defendants confessed to the police that he had information about the drug pusher. Based on this fact, both the defendant and his attorney tried to plead for a lighter sentence. In addition, unawareness of Chinese laws was also emphasized by the defendant. Nevertheless, in the end none of the pleas was approved by the court.

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/5219889>

case number: 006

archive number:

(2019) 粤 0104 刑初 504 号

(2019) Guangdong-0104-criminal-first instance-No.504

case cause: crimes of smuggling, selling, transporting, manufacturing drugs

date and location: 2019, Guangzhou 广州

court:

广州市越秀区人民法院

People's Court of Yuexiu District, Guangzhou

duration: 01:24:00

defendant nationality: Mozambican

content summary and highlights: The defendant was captured by the police at a bar in Guangzhou when he was selling drugs to two other foreigners. Facing the questions from the prosecutor, the defendant refused to confess that he was aware of the fact that there were drugs in a tissue wrapping. The defendant also insisted that it was the drug buyer who asked him to go to the toilet to sell the drug rather than he himself taking the initiative. The defendant learnt Chinese in Shanghai to conduct a clothing sales business in China. According to his statement, he occasionally went to Guangzhou to buy clothes because the purchase price was comparatively lower there. Since he knew some Chinese, he also did some translanguaging practice during the trial, but not too much.

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/6227850>

case number: 007

archive number:

(2017) 粤 03 刑初 569 号

(2017) Guangdong-03-criminal-first instance-No.569

case cause: crimes of smuggling, selling, transporting, manufacturing drugs

date and location: 2017, Shenzhen 深圳

court:

深圳市中级人民法院

Shenzhen Intermediate People's Court

duration: 01:31:42

defendant nationality: Nigerian

content summary and highlights: The defendant was a Nigerian student studying in China. According to his statement, he had learnt Chinese for three years and his performance in the university was excellent because he was granted some scholarships. He claimed that he was asked by a Nigerian man to help mail several packages of power adapters to Nigeria while he was working part-time in a restaurant. He was reported to the police by one of the logistic companies as drugs were detected hidden in the adapters. The defendant insisted that he was not aware of this fact. However, the prosecutors had evidence to prove that the defendant did ask the Nigerian man for US dollars as reward

for this assistance, and he also spontaneously asked the logistic company to transfer the package via Malaysia. All these charges were denied by the defendant adding several excuses. Since he had learnt Chinese for three years, most of the time during the hearing he tried to use Chinese to communicate with the court directly. The interpreter mainly worked as one of the resources of his communicative repertoire when he was not sure about some expressions in Chinese. The hearing included the full sessions of the trial except for the final judgement, which the court decided to announce several days later.
link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/1338445>

case number: 008

archive number:

(2019) 粤 01 刑初 111 号

(2019) Guangdong-01-criminal-first instance-No.111

case cause: crime of drug smuggling

date and location: 2019, Guangzhou 广州

court:

广州市中级人民法院

Guangzhou Intermediate People's Court

duration: 00:38:05

defendant nationality: Nigerian

content summary and highlights: The defendant of this case was quite cooperative since he basically had no objections at all towards any charges against him. At the end of the hearing, he did plead to the court for a lighter sentence because of his children and elder mother in his home country. The defendant was having difficulties in controlling his emotions and he wept most of the time during the hearing.

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/5422901>

5.2.2 English used by interpreters and defendants

In the nine interpreter-mediated Chinese-English court interactions collected and analyzed in the corpus, interpreters and defendants are those who spoke English during the hearings, although other participants might have some knowledge of English. Yet, since none of them was an English native speaker, it will be inappropriate to regard their English as standard English, since they communicated in *English as lingua franca (ELF)*.

Several definitions of ELF have been provided, among which that ELF is “a ‘contact language’ between persons who share neither a common native tongue nor a common (national) culture, and for whom English is the chosen *foreign* language of

communication” (Firth, 1996, p. 240). It can be understood as “any use of English among speakers of different first languages for whom English is the communicative medium of choice and often the only option” (Seidlhofer, 2011, p. 7). ELF is “*not* the English as a property of its native speakers but is democratized and universalized in the ‘exolingual’ process of being appropriated for international use” (Hülmbauer, Böhringer & Seidlhofer, 2008, p. 27).

ELF is a popular communicative medium thanks to globalization and has its unique features. For instance, from the lexicogrammar point of view, ELF speakers tend to omit the *third person singular -s marking* occasionally (Breiteneder, 2005). *Progressive forms* are also welcomed by ELF speakers to a relatively high degree (Ranta, 2006). Besides, *online idiomatic expressions jointly created and negotiated* are also common among ELF speakers (Seidlhofer & Widdowson, 2007).

Certain typical ELF features such as omission of the *third person singular -s marking*, as well as preference of using *progressive forms* were frequently detected in every single trial. Listed below are several examples²⁴:

Example 1

ITP²⁵ OK // So // the indictment charge you with fa- fi- (uh) twelve (uh) facts of (uh) illegally cross the border (uh) to China // s- but you only admit five of them are (...) done by you? //

TC²⁶ 00:45:57.622 - 00:46:12.829

(Extracted from *Case 003a*)

Example 2

ITP So // you just waiting for his talking about this money- // how to handle with it //

TC 00:46:49.401 - 00:46:53.512

(Extracted from *Case 006*)

Nonetheless, compared to the ELF used by interpreters in the nine hearings, the English spoken by some defendants was nothing else but broken English. Being

²⁴ For transcription conventions, see § 5.4.3.

²⁵ ITP: interpreter.

²⁶ TC: time code.

illogical intentionally or unconsciously, their words were sometimes very difficult to understand. Here are some examples:

Example 3

DF²⁷ Yes // because (uh) in the- that transcript // (uh) In the first // (uh) In Guangzhou- In Guangzhou // the- the first time // in evening // police catch me // interrogation me- investigation to me // I said with the police // (uh) my girls just less for ten // in the first time in Guangzhou //

TC 00:31:22.629 - 00:31:45.463

(Extracted from *Case 003b*)

Example 4

DF OK // is (uh) // I use English (uh) // Maybe I will face- face it // (uh) Actually // I don't know what to say // I am shortage of- (uh) [cough] // I am shortage of ways //

TC 01:09:23.842 - 01:09:38.667

(Extracted from *Case 007*)

5.3 Pilot test

After collecting the data, a pilot test was conducted following a case study approach based on three communicative events to detect and assess the most relevant verbal and non-verbal features causing *miscommunication events* (MEs). Considering the different typologies of the above-mentioned eight cases (nine hearing videos), three of them were selected because they were good examples of numerous MEs in one single hearing: one case of *impeding the management of credit cards* (one hour, hereby referred to as *Case 004*)²⁸, one case of *drug-related crime* (one hour and a half, hereby referred to as *Case 007*)²⁹, and one case of *organizing others to illegally cross the national border* (two hours, hereby referred to as *Case 003a*)³⁰. Besides containing numerous MEs, each of the three cases has its own unique features. *Case 004* represents a “standard” court interpreting as the interpreter was relatively professional compared

²⁷ DF: defendant.

²⁸ Link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4779771>

²⁹ Link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/1338445>

³⁰ Link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4460303>

to other cases. *Case 007* has translanguaging features since the defendant utilized his full communication repertoire including Chinese, English and bodily languages to communicate. *Case 003a* is the longest one in comparison with other cases as it was divided into two sessions (four hours and a half divided into two videos in total; this pilot test only includes one of the two).

5.3.1 Verbal features reflecting miscommunication events

In order to detect and assess the verbal features connected with *miscommunication events*, relevant items from the selected three videos were first manually extracted. The extraction was based on Linell's (1995) categorization of *miscommunication events* (MEs), namely: *repairs, meta-comments, negotiations of meaning, incongruent threads of discourse, non-interlocking utterances, incoherence and hitches in dialogue, salient silences within topics, and vocal / non-vocal signs of uncertainty / irritation / uncomfortableness* (see §1.2.1). But the selection process still focuses on more apparent features including *repairs, meta-comments, negotiations of meaning*, because the rest of the categorization are less evident from verbal information, rather, they constitute the causes of the three more distinct ones. For each video, a separate file was created. In this section, the focus is merely on verbal features, while ignoring possible non-verbal features associated with them.

Three separate .txt files were created for the selected three cases. Since *NLPIR-Parser*³¹ (Zhang, 2012) is a professional tool in Chinese word segmentation while *AntConc*³² (Anthony, 2022) functions better in the frequency calculation of English words³³, the Chinese part of the three files was fed into *NLPIR-Parser* for word

³¹ *NLPIR* is multi-functional system that supports Chinese word segmentation, English tokenization, Part-Of-Speech (POS) tagging, named entity recognition, new word identification, keywords extraction, and user-defined lexicon (http://ictclas.nlpir.org/index_e.html).

³² *AntConc* is a freeware corpus analysis toolkit for concordance and text analysis (<https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/antconc/>).

³³ A test concerning the segmentation function was conducted. The result indicates that *NLPIR-Parser* can efficiently deal with Chinese word segmentation and frequency count while *AntConc*

segmentation and frequency count, and the English part was processed by *AntConc* for word segmentation and frequency count. The results are presented in the following sections. The results of the preliminary observation indicate that MEs can also be reflected in function words such as “*what*”, “*and*”, “*again*”, etc., as well as filled pauses such as “*e 呃 (uh)*” and “*a 啊 (ah)*”, so all the words were included in the frequency calculation instead of only content words.

a) Chinese verbal features

The frequency count for the Chinese words after segmentation can be seen in the following Excel screenshots (see Tables 2–7) generated by *NLPIR-Parser*. There are six columns in total³⁴, namely: *word*, *POS tagging*, *frequency*, *unary probability*³⁵, *entropy*³⁶, and *translation* (the translation includes definitions and sample sentences from dictionaries, but given the complex nature of Chinese words, the meaning of each individual word still needs to be revealed within certain contexts). The top 30 high-frequency words of each case were selected.

works better with English word segmentation and frequency count.

³⁴ The *Rank* column was added by the author.

³⁵ *Unary probability* refers to the probability of a single word appearing independently.

³⁶ *Entropy* refers to the breadth of information contained in the word.

Case 004:

Table 2

Top-30 High-frequency Chinese Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 004 (Part 1)

排序 Rank	词语 Word	词性 POS	词频 Frequency	一元概率 Unary probability	信息熵 Entropy	译文 Translation
1	是	vshi	23	0.074675	0.193753	1 (对; 正确) correct, right 2 (表示肯定) yes; right ~. 我就来。 Yes, I'm coming right now. 3 (作同位语) be 我 ~ 一个教师。 I am a teacher. 4 (表示存在)
2	的	ude1	18	0.059442	0.165958	target, bull's-eye 有 ~ 放矢 shoot the arrow at the target, have a definite object in view
3	假	a	9	0.029221	0.103233	1 (假期) holiday, vacation 2 (休假) leave of absence, furlough 请 ~ 假 ask for leave 休 ~ be on leave; be on furlough
4	吧	y	8	0.025974	0.094822	
5	这个	rz	8	0.025974	0.094822	this one, this ~ 比那个好。 This one is better than that one.
6	他	rr	7	0.022727	0.086004	1 (第三人) he, his ~ 在这里。 He is here. 我听见 ~ 在唱歌。 I heard him sing. 这本书是 ~ 的, 不是我的。 This book is his, not mine. 2 (其他的) other, another, so
7	被	pbei	7	0.022727	0.086004	1 (被子) quilt 棉 ~ cotton-wadded quilt 2 (介) (动) (与过去分词连用) be
8	不	d	7	0.022727	0.086004	1 (副) 1 (表示否定) not, no ~ 完全 not complete, incomplete ~ 产重
9	护照	n	7	0.022727	0.086004	passport 外交 ~ diplomatic passport 公务 ~ service passport 持中国 ~ on a Chinese passport 查验 ~ examine one's passport
10	朋友	n	6	0.019481	0.076721	1 (朋友) friend 与 ~ 交 ~ make friends with sb. 2 (恋爱对方) friend 男 ~ boy friend 女 ~ girl friend
11	欺骗	v	6	0.019481	0.076721	deceive, cheat, dupe, swindle, defraud, take in ~ 无知的人 dupe the ignorant people
12	拘留	v	5	0.016234	0.066894	detain, hold in custody, intern, detention, provisional apprehension
13	去	vf	5	0.016234	0.066894	1 (离开某地到某地) go, leave ~ 游泳 go swimming ~ 广州 go to Guangzhou 从北京 ~ 上海 leave Beijing for Shanghai 到泰国 ~ 旅游 go out to Thailand 我要到呼和
14	什么	ry	5	0.016234	0.066894	1 (问事物) what 你找 ~ ? What are you looking for? 2 (表示不确定的事物) any, anything ~ 书都行。 Any book will do. 她 ~ 也没说。 She didn't say anything. 题
15	了	ule	5	0.016234	0.066894	1 (明白) know clearly, understand 2 (完了) end, finish, settle, dispose of 3 (在动词之后, 表示可能) can 来不 ~ could not come
16	没有	v	5	0.016234	0.066894	1 (无) not have, there is not ~ 办法 it can't be helped ~ 别的选择 there is no alternative 2 (不及; 不知) not so-as 你 ~ 他高。 You are not as tall as he. 3 (不到)
17	啊	y	5	0.016234	0.066894	(叹) eh, oh, o, ah
18	这	rvz	5	0.016234	0.066894	1 (指示代词) this ~ 地方 this place ~ 是北京广播电台。 This is Radio Beijing. 2 (这时候) now 她 ~ 就走。 She is leaving right now.
19	办	v	4	0.012987	0.056413	1 (办理) do, handle
20	用	p	4	0.012987	0.056413	1 (使用) use, employ, apply 2 (费用) expenses, outlay 日 ~ daily expenses 3 (用处) usefulness; use 有点儿 ~ of little avail 无 ~ of no avail; to no avail 物尽其 ~
21	需要	v	4	0.012987	0.056413	1 (需要) need, want, require, demand 他们什么也不 ~。 They lacked for nothing. 2 (欲望或要求) needs 满足市场 ~ meet the needs of the market
22	听	v	4	0.012987	0.056413	1 (耳听) listen, hear ~ 音乐 listen to music ~ 重金属摇滚乐队 go to hear a heavy metal rock group 2 (听从) heed, obey, listen 如果你想学的话, 必须 ~ 老师的
23	名字	n	4	0.012987	0.056413	1 (人名) name 那人的 ~ 叫什么? What is the name of that man? 2 (事物名称) name; title 影片的 ~ title of a film
24	了	y	3	0.00974	0.045112	1 (明白) know clearly, understand 2 (完了) end, finish, settle, dispose of 3 (在动词之后, 表示可能) can 来不 ~ could not come
25	吗	y	3	0.00974	0.045112	
26	意思	v	3	0.00974	0.045112	1 (语义) meaning; idea 2 (意见, 愿望) opinion; wish; desire 3 (心意) a token of affection, appreciation, gratitude, etc. 4 (趋势) look like; seem 天有点要下雨

Table 3

Top-30 High-frequency Chinese Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 004 (Part 2)

排序 Rank	词语 Word	词性 POS	词频 Frequency	一元概率 Unary probability	信息熵 Entropy	译文 Translation
27	呢	y	3	0.00974	0.045112	
28	点	qt	3	0.00974	0.045112	1 (小滴) drop 2 (小痕迹) spot, dot, speck 3 (数) point 4 (小数点) point; decimal point 八 ~ 三 eight point three 5 (少量) a little, a bit, some 吃 ~ 东西 take
29	行政	n	3	0.00974	0.045112	administration; administrative (adj.)
30	期限	n	3	0.00974	0.045112	allotted time; time limit; deadline 一个星期的 ~ a time limit of one week ~ 星期 set a deadline of one week
31	从	p	3	0.00974	0.045112	1 (跟随) follow 师 ~ be an apprentice of sb. 2 (顺从, 听从) comply with, obey 3 (从事; 参加) join, be engaged in 4 (随从的人) follower, attendant 5 (从
32	两	m	3	0.00974	0.045112	1 (二) two ~ 本书 two books ~ 层楼房 a two-story house 2 (双方) both (sides), either (side) ~ 者缺一不可 neither is dispensable 3 (不定数目) a few, some 我
33	就	d	3	0.00974	0.045112	1 (靠近) come near, move towards 2 (开始从事) go to, take up, undertake, engage in, enter upon 3 (造就) accomplish, make 4 (就着吃喝) go with 花生仁
34	在	p	2	0.006494	0.032707	1 (存在; 生存) exist; be living 2 (表示位置) at 在120公里处 at 120 kilometers 他不 ~ 香港。 He is absent from Hong Kong. 3 (参加; 属于) join or belong to a
35	开户	vi	2	0.006494	0.032707	open an account, establish an account
36	那	rvz	2	0.006494	0.032707	1 (那个) that 2 (那么) then, in that case
37	尼日利亚	nsf	2	0.006494	0.032707	
38	年龄	n	2	0.006494	0.032707	age ~ 相仿 be of the similar age
39	拼	v	2	0.006494	0.032707	1 (合在一起) put together, piece together 把两件 ~ 成一件 put the two together to form one piece 2 (不顾一切) be ready to risk one's life
40	起诉书	n	2	0.006494	0.032707	indictment; bill of complaint; statement of charges
41	前面	f	2	0.006494	0.032707	1 (指位置) front; in front; at the head, ahead 在商店 ~ 老师把那男孩叫到 ~
42	全	a	2	0.006494	0.032707	1 (完整, 齐全) complete 获得 ~ 胜 win complete victory 2 (保全; 使完整不缺) make perfect or complete, keep intact 3 (整个) all, whole, entire, full, total ~ 人
43	到	v	2	0.006494	0.032707	1 (到达) arrive, reach 2 (往) go to, leave for ~ 西安去
44	说	v	2	0.006494	0.032707	1 (说话) speak; talk; say ~ 某人好话 speak well of sb. 她 ~ 过想搬到天津去。 He talked of moving to Tianjin. 用英语再 ~ 一遍。 Say it again in English. 2 (解释) ex
45	第一	m	2	0.006494	0.032707	first, primary, foremost
46	懂	v	2	0.006494	0.032707	understand, know ~ 德语 know German
47	哪	e	2	0.006494	0.032707	
48	刑事	b	2	0.006494	0.032707	1 (法) criminal, penal ~ 案件 criminal case
49	意见	n	2	0.006494	0.032707	1 (看法或想法) idea, view, opinion, suggestion 一点 ~ some advice 一条 ~ a piece of advice 发表 ~ express one's opinion 交换 ~ exchange views 征求 ~ collect othe
50	因为	c	2	0.006494	0.032707	because, for, on account of
51	办理	v	1	0.003247	0.018604	handle, conduct, transact
52	辩护	vn	1	0.003247	0.018604	1 (说即见或行为正确) speak in defense of, argue in favor of defend 2 (法律辩护) plead, defend

Case 007:

Table 4

Top-30 High-frequency Chinese Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 007 (Part 1)

排序 Rank	词语 Word	词性 POS	词频 Frequency	一元概率 Unary probability	信息熵 Entropy	译文 Translation
1	是	vshi	46	0.090373	0.21724	① (对; 正确) correct, right ② (表示答应) yes, right ~, 我就来。 Yes, I'm coming right now. ③ (作同位语) 他 ~ 一个教师。 I am a teacher. ④ (表示存在) ...
2	他	rr	25	0.049116	0.148014	① (第三人) he, his ~ 在这里。 He is here. 我听见 ~ 在唱歌。 I heard him sing. 这本书是 ~ 的。 不是我的。 This book is his, not mine. ② (其他的) other, another, so ...
3	不	d	21	0.041257	0.131325	(副) ① (表示否定) not, no ~ 完全 not complete, incomplete ~ 严重 ...
4	说	v	20	0.039293	0.127179	① (说话) speak, talk, say ~ 某人好话 speak well of sb. 她 ~ 过想搬到天津去。 He talked of moving to Tianjin. 用英语再 ~ 一遍。 Say it again in English. ② (解释) ex ...
5	你	rr	18	0.035363	0.118187	① (指对方) you, your (adj.) ~ 和 ~ 的家人 you and yours 这是 ~ 的词典吗? Is this your own dictionary? ② (泛指任何人) you, one ~ 走 ~ 的阳关道。 我走我的独木 ...
6	的	ude1	14	0.027505	0.098836	target, bull's-eye 有 ~ 放矢 shoot the arrow at the target, have a definite object in view
7	吧	y	12	0.023576	0.088351	
8	就	d	12	0.023576	0.088351	① (靠近) come near, move towards ② (开始从事) go to, take up, undertake, engage in, enter upon ③ (造就) accomplish, make ④ (就着吃喝) go with 花生仁 ...
9	啊	y	11	0.021611	0.082869	(叹) ah, oh, o, ah
10	有	yyou	11	0.021611	0.082869	① (拥有) have, possess ~ 空 be free 你 ~ 笔吗? Do you have a pen?
11	这个	ry	11	0.021611	0.082869	this one, this ~ 比那个好。 This one is better than that one.
12	什么	rz	8	0.015717	0.065273	① (问事物) what 你找 ~ ? What are you looking for? ② (表示不肯定的事物) any, anything ~ 书都行。 Any book will do. 她 ~ 也没说。 She didn't say anything. 随 ...
13	了	y	8	0.015717	0.065273	① (明白) know clearly, understand ② (完了) end, finish, settle, dispose of ③ (在动词之后, 表示可能) can 采不 ~ could not come
14	给	p	7	0.013752	0.056995	① (供给) supply, provide ② (富裕) ample, well provided for
15	吗	y	7	0.013752	0.056995	
16	知道	v	6	0.011788	0.052346	know, realize, be aware of 她 ~ 你的意思。 She knows what you mean.
17	意思	n	6	0.011788	0.052346	① (语义) meaning, idea ② (意见, 愿望) opinion, wish, desire ③ (心意) a token of affection, appreciation, gratitude, etc. ④ (趋势) look like, seem 天有点要下雨 ...
18	要	v	6	0.011788	0.052346	① (重要) important, essential ~ 事 an important matter ② (希望得到) want, ask for, wish, desire 这房子你们 ~ 多少钱? What are they asking for the house? ③ (请 ...
19	那个	rz	5	0.009823	0.045413	that 你认识 ~ 女孩吗? Do you know that girl?
20	哪	e	5	0.009823	0.045413	
21	好	a	5	0.009823	0.045413	① (喜爱) like, love, be fond of ~ 学 be eager to learn ② (易于) be liable to ~ 晕车 be liable to carsickness
22	没有	v	5	0.009823	0.045413	① (无) not have, there is not ~ 办法 can't be helped ~ 别的选择 there is no alternative ② (不及; 不知) not so ~ as 你 ~ 他高。 You are not as tall as he. ③ (不到 ...
23	那	rzv	4	0.007859	0.038084	① (那个) that ② (那么) then, in that case
24	对	p	4	0.007859	0.038084	① (回答) answer, reply ② (对付; 对待) treat, cope with; counter ③ (朝着) be trained on; be directed at ④ (两者相对) mutual, face to face ⑤ (对面的) 敌对 ...
25	看	v	4	0.007859	0.038084	① (观看) see, look at, watch ~ 电视 watch TV ~ 电影 see a film, go to the movies ~ 球赛 watch a ball game ~ 戏 go to the theater, see a play, an opera, etc. 老师叫我 ...
26	里面	t	4	0.007859	0.038084	inside, interior

Table 5

Top-30 High-frequency Chinese Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 007 (Part 2)

排序 Rank	词语 Word	词性 POS	词频 Frequency	一元概率 Unary probability	信息熵 Entropy	译文 Translation
27	听	v	4	0.007859	0.038084	① (耳听) listen, hear ~ 音乐 listen to music 去 ~ 重金摇滚乐队 go to hear a heavy metal rock group ② (听从) heed, obey, listen 如果你想学的话, 必须 ~ 老师的 ...
28	没	d	4	0.007859	0.038084	① (沉下, 沉没) sink, submerge 船沉 ~ 了。 The ship sank. ② (漫过, 高过) overflow, rise beyond 水深 ~ 膝。 The water is knee-deep. ③ (隐没) disappear, hide ...
29	在	p	4	0.007859	0.038084	① (存在; 生存) exist, be living ② (表示位置) at 在120公里处 at 120 kilometers 他不 ~ 香港。 He is absent from Hong Kong. ③ (参加; 属于) join or belong to a ...
30	了	ule	4	0.007859	0.038084	① (明白) know clearly, understand ② (完了) end, finish, settle, dispose of ③ (在动词之后, 表示可能) can 采不 ~ could not come
31	东西	n	3	0.005894	0.030258	① (东边和西边) east and west ② (从东到西) from east to west ③ (事物; 物体) thing ④ (指人或动物) thing, creature
32	来	vf	3	0.005894	0.030258	① (来到) come, arrive ② (发生) crop up, take place ③ (代替意义更具体的动词) 我自己 ~ 吧。 Let me do it myself. (指做事) Let me do it myself. (指吃东西) ...
33	拆开	v	3	0.005894	0.030258	take apart; open, separate ~ 包裹 open a parcel
34	不好	a	3	0.005894	0.030258	
35	笔录	n	3	0.005894	0.030258	(法) ① (用笔记录) put down (in writing), write down ② (笔头记录) notes, record
36	我	rr	3	0.005894	0.030258	① (称自己) I, my ~ 家 my family 请告诉 ~ 。 Tell me, please. ② (我们) we, our ~ 方 our side, we ~ 国 our country ③ (自己) self 自 ~ 牺牲 self sacrifice
37	物证	n	3	0.005894	0.030258	material evidence
38	一下	mq	3	0.005894	0.030258	① (一次) one time, once 看 ~ have a look ② (短时间) in a short while, all at once, all of a sudden 需要睡 ~ need a little sleep
39	这	rzv	3	0.005894	0.030258	① (指示代词) this ~ 地方 this place ~ 是北京广播电台。 This is Radio Beijing. ② (这时候) now 她 ~ 就走。 She is leaving right now.
40	这里	rzv	3	0.005894	0.030258	here
41	证据	n	3	0.005894	0.030258	evidence, proof, testimony 无说服力的 ~ unconvincing evidence 提供 ~ produce evidence
42	之前	f	3	0.005894	0.030258	before, prior to, ago
43	充	v	2	0.003929	0.021765	① (充足) sufficient, full ② (充满) fill, charge ③ (担任; 充当) serve as, act as ④ (冒充) pretend to be, pose as, pass sth. off as ~ 内行 pretend to be an expert ...
44	叫	vi	2	0.003929	0.021765	① (发出声音) cry, shout ② (招呼) call, greet ③ (雇车; 点菜; 买煤) hire, order ~ 出租车 hire a taxi, call a taxi ④ (称为) name, call 他 ~ 什么? What's his na ...
45	会	v	2	0.003929	0.021765	① (会聚) get together, assemble ② (会见) meet, see ③ (会议) meeting, gathering, party, conference ④ (团体) ...
46	那些	rz	2	0.003929	0.021765	those 你把 ~ 照片带来了吗? Did you bring those photos?
47	从	p	2	0.003929	0.021765	① (跟随) follow 师 ~ be an apprentice of sb. ② (顺从; 听从) comply with; obey ③ (从事; 参加) join, be engaged in ④ (随从的人) follower, attendant ⑤ (从 ...
48	收到	v	2	0.003929	0.021765	receive, get, achieve, obtain ~ 良好效果 achieve good results 你今天 ~ 信了吗? Did you receive any letter today? 我 ~ 了他送的礼物, 但我不准备接受。 I've received a ...
49	美元	q	2	0.003929	0.021765	American dollar, U.S. dollar
50	提交	v	2	0.003929	0.021765	submit to, refer to ~ 单据 surrender of documents ~ 仲裁 dispute to arbitration 把草案 ~ 大会讨论 submit the draft to the plenary session for discussion
51	帮	v	2	0.003929	0.021765	① (帮助) help, assist 我 ~ 你拿行李好吗? May I help you with your luggage? ② (船帮; 车帮) side (of a boat, truck, etc.) ③ (菜帮子) outer leaf (of cabbage, etc.) ...
52	为	v	2	0.003929	0.021765	① (给; 替) for, for the benefit of, in the interests of ② (为了) for, for the sake of ~ 国争光 bring credit to one's country ③ (因为) because, for, on account of ...

Case 003a:

Table 6

Top-30 High-frequency Chinese Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 003a (Part 1)

总词数为 total number of word types: 310, 所有词的平均频率为 average frequency of all the words: 3.203226										
排序 Rank	词语 Word	词性 POS	词频 Frequency	一元概率 Unary probability	信息熵 Entropy	译文 Translation				
1	的	ude1	65	0.065458	0.178462	target; bull's-eye 有 ~ 放矢 shoot the arrow at the target; have a definite object in view				
2	是	yshi	58	0.059409	0.165898	① (对, 正确) correct, right ② (表示肯定) yes, right ~ 我就来。 Yes, I'm coming right now. ③ (作同位语) 我是个教师。 I am a teacher. ④ (表示存在)				
3	你	rr	55	0.055388	0.160259	① (指对方) you, your (obj.) ~ 和 ~ 的 你人 you and yours 这是 ~ 的词典吗? Is this your own dictionary? ② (泛指任何人) you, one ~ 走 ~ 的阳关道, 我走我的独木桥				
4	有	yyou	31	0.031219	0.108227	① (拥有) have, possess ~ 空 be free 你 ~ 笔吗? Do you have a pen?				
5	他	rr	22	0.022155	0.084404	① (第三人) he, his ~ 在这里。 He is here. 我听见 ~ 在唱歌。 I heard him sing. 这本书是 ~ 的, 不是我的。 This book is his, not mine. ② (其他的) other, another, so				
6	不	d	21	0.022148	0.081551	(副) ① (表示否定) not, no ~ 完全 not complete, incomplete ~ 严重				
7	说	v	18	0.018127	0.072695	① (说话) speak, talk, say ~ 某人好话 speak well of sb. 她 ~ 过想到天津去。 He talked of moving to Tianjin. 用英语再 ~ 一遍。 Say it again in English. ② (解释) ex				
8	那么	rz	17	0.01712	0.069635	① (如此) like that, in that way ② (表示估计) about or so 再有 ~ 五六十元钱就够。				
9	节	q	15	0.015106	0.063334	① (各段的相连处) joint, node, knot 腿 ~ out of joint ② (段落) division, part ③ (数) section, length 第三章第二 ~ Chapter Three, Section Two ④ (节日) festival				
10	就	d	13	0.013092	0.056762	① (靠近) come near, move towards ② (开始从事) go to, take up, undertake, engage in, enter upon ③ (造就) accomplish, make ④ (就着吃喝) go with 花生仁 ~				
11	被告人	n	11	0.011078	0.04988					
12	名字	n	11	0.011078	0.04988	① (人名) name 那人的 ~ 叫什么? What is the name of that man? ② (事物名称) name, title 影片的 ~ title of a film				
13	这样	rzv	10	0.010107	0.046306	so, such, like this, this way 照 ~ 办。 Do it like this.				
14	也	d	10	0.010107	0.046306	① (同样) also, too, as well, either 他去了澳大利亚。 她 ~ 去了澳大利亚。 He has been to Australia. She has also been to Australia. 我没读过这本书, 我兄弟 ~ 没读过				
15	在	p	9	0.009063	0.04263	① (存在; 生存) exist, be living ② (表示位置) at 在120公里处 at 120 kilometers 他不 ~ 香港。 He is absent from Hong Kong. ③ (参加; 属于) join or belong to				
16	没有	v	9	0.009063	0.04263	① (无) not have, there is not ~ 办法 it can't be helped ~ 别的选择 there is no alternative ② (不及; 不知) not so-as 你 ~ 他高。 You are not as tall as he. ③ (不到)				
17	吧	y	8	0.008056	0.038842					
18	事实	n	8	0.008056	0.038842	fact 歪曲 ~ distort the facts ~ 胜于雄辩。 Facts speak louder than words.				
19	啊	y	8	0.008056	0.038842	(叹) ah, oh, o, ah				
20	没	d	8	0.008056	0.038842	① (沉下, 沉没) sink, submerge 船沉 ~ 了。 The ship sank. ② (没过, 高过) overflow, rise beyond 水深 ~ 膝。 The water is knee-deep. ③ (隐没) disappear, hide				
21	我	rr	7	0.007049	0.034928	① (称自己) I, my ~ 家 my family 请告诉 ~ 。 Tell me, please. ② (我们) we, our ~ 方 our side, we ~ 国 our country ③ (自己) self ~ 牺牲 self sacrifice				
22	没有	d	7	0.007049	0.034928	① (无) not have, there is not ~ 办法 it can't be helped ~ 别的选择 there is no alternative ② (不及; 不知) not so-as 你 ~ 他高。 You are not as tall as he. ③ (不到)				
23	意见	n	7	0.007049	0.034928	① (看法或想法) idea, view, opinion, suggestion 一点 ~ some advice 发表 ~ express one's opinion 交换 ~ exchange views 征求 ~ collect other				
24	要	v	7	0.007049	0.034928	① (重要) important, essential ~ 事 an important matter ② (希望得到) want, ask for, wish, desire 这房子你们 ~ 多少钱? What are they asking for the house? ③ (请				
25	这个	rz	7	0.007049	0.034928	this one, this ~ 比那个好。 This one is better than that one.				
26	清楚	n	7	0.007049	0.034928	① (清晰了解, 辨认) clear, distinct 一清二楚 (as) clear as daylight ② (不糊涂) clear, lucid 头脑 ~ 的 思想家 a clear thinker				

Table 7

Top-30 High-frequency Chinese Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 003a (Part 2)

总词数为 total number of word types: 310, 所有词的平均频率为 average frequency of all the words: 3.203226										
排序 Rank	词语 Word	词性 POS	词频 Frequency	一元概率 Unary probability	信息熵 Entropy	译文 Translation				
27	呢	y	7	0.007049	0.034928					
28	几	m	7	0.007049	0.034928	① (多少) how many 今天 ~ 号? What's the date today? ② (几个) a few, several, some ~ 天 several days				
29	咳	v	7	0.007049	0.034928	cough 干 ~ dry cough ~ 得厉害 have a bad cough				
30	到	v	7	0.007049	0.034928	① (到达) arrive, reach ② (往) go to, leave for ~ 西安去				
31	跟	p	6	0.006042	0.03087	① (脚跟) heel 左脚 ~ heel of the left foot ② (跟随) follow ③ (连) and				
32	现在	t	6	0.006042	0.03087	now, at present, today				
33	第	m	6	0.006042	0.03087	① (表示次序) ~ 一 first ~ 二 second ~ 三 third ~ 四 fourth ~ 五 fifth ~ 六 sixth ~ 七 seventh ~ 八 eighth ~ 九 ninth ② (宅第) the residence of a high official				
34	了	ule	6	0.006042	0.03087	① (明白) know clearly, understand ② (完了) end, finish, settle, dispose of ③ (在动词之后, 表示可能) can 来不 ~ could not come				
35	我们	rr	6	0.006042	0.03087	we, our 今天下午 ~ 能去游泳吗?				
36	了	y	6	0.006042	0.03087	① (明白) know clearly, understand ② (完了) end, finish, settle, dispose of ③ (在动词之后, 表示可能) can 来不 ~ could not come				
37	问题	n	6	0.006042	0.03087	① (需解答的题目) question, problem 有争议的 ~ the question at issue 提 ~ raise questions ② (需解决的问题) problem, matter, question 解决 ~ solve a problem 共				
38	回答	v	6	0.006042	0.03087	answer, reply, response ~ 问题 answer a question				
39	一下	mq	6	0.006042	0.03087	① (一次) one time, once 看 ~ have a look ② (短时间) in a short while, all at once, all of a sudden 需要睡 ~ need a little sleep				
40	翻译	v	6	0.006042	0.03087	① (语言翻译) translate, interpret 把英语 ~ 成汉语 translate the English into Chinese ② (译员) translator, interpreter				
41	哪	e	6	0.006042	0.03087					
42	吗	y	5	0.005035	0.026643					
43	讲	v	5	0.005035	0.026643	① (说) speak, say.				
44	关系	n	5	0.005035	0.026643	① (相互关系) relation, relationship 外交 ~				
45	直接	ad	5	0.005035	0.026643	direct, immediate 他 ~ 前往纽约。 He went straight to New York without stopping anywhere.				
46	好	a	5	0.005035	0.026643	① (喜爱) like, love, be fond of ~ 学 be eager to learn ② (易于) be liable to ~ 笨 be liable to car sickness				
47	过程	n	5	0.005035	0.026643	course, process 在进展 ~ 中 in the process of development.				
48	听	v	5	0.005035	0.026643	① (耳听) listen, hear ~ 音乐 listen to music 去 ~ 重金摇滚乐队 go to hear a heavy metal rock group ② (听从) heed, obey; listen 如果你想学的话, 必须 ~ 老师的				
49	女子	n	4	0.004028	0.022213	woman, female				
50	这种	r	4	0.004028	0.022213					
51	找	v	4	0.004028	0.022213	① (寻找) look for,				
52	刚才	t	4	0.004028	0.022213	just now, a moment ago				

A further comparison among the top 30 high-frequency Chinese words of MEs in the three selected cases was conducted to find similarities. The result can be seen in the following table:

Table 8

Comparison among the Top 30 High-frequency Chinese Words of MEs in Three Cases

Case 4	Case 7	Case 3a
1. 是	1. 是	1. 的
2. 的	2. 他	2. 是
3. 假	3. 不	3. 你
4. 吧	4. 说	4. 有
5. 这个	5. 你	5. 他
6. 他	6. 的	6. 不
7. 被	7. 吧	7. 说
8. 不	8. 就	8. 那么
9. 护照	9. 啊	9. 节
10. 朋友	10. 有	10. 就
11. 欺骗	11. 这个	11. 被告人
12. 拘留	12. 什么	12. 名字
13. 去	13. 了	13. 这样
14. 什么	14. 给	14. 也
15. 了	15. 吗	15. 在
16. 没有	16. 知道	16. 没有
17. 啊	17. 意思	17. 吧
18. 这	18. 要	18. 事实
19. 办	19. 那个	19. 啊
20. 用	20. 嗯	20. 没
21. 需要	21. 好	21. 我
22. 听	22. 没有	22. 没有
23. 名字	23. 那	23. 意见
24. 了	24. 对	24. 要
25. 吗	25. 看	25. 这个
26. 意思	26. 里面	26. 清楚
27. 呃	27. 听	27. 呃
28. 点	28. 没	28. 几
29. 行政	29. 在	29. 咳
30. 期限	30. 了	30. 到

The overlapping Chinese words include: “*shi* 是 (*be*)”, “*de* 的 (*used to link descriptive words, phrases and clauses to the noun they describe*)”, “*ba* 吧 (*a modal particle used at the end of the sentence*)”, “*zhege* 这个 (*this*)”, “*ta* 他 (*he*)”, “*bu* 不 (*no / not*)”, “*meiyou* 没有 (*not have / there is not / be without*)”, and “*a* 啊 (*ah, a modal particle used to express surprise or to indicate a question intonation*)”. The word “*meiyou* 没有” appears in the top 30 high-frequency Chinese word list of MEs in *Case 003a* twice, but their parts of speech are different. The one ranking the 16th is a verb while the one ranking the 22nd is an adverb. All these words are either functional words or commonly used pronouns, hence not appropriate to be used as the key words to search for MEs.

b) English verbal features

Same as the Chinese part, the top 30 high-frequency words of MEs in each case were selected.

Case 004:

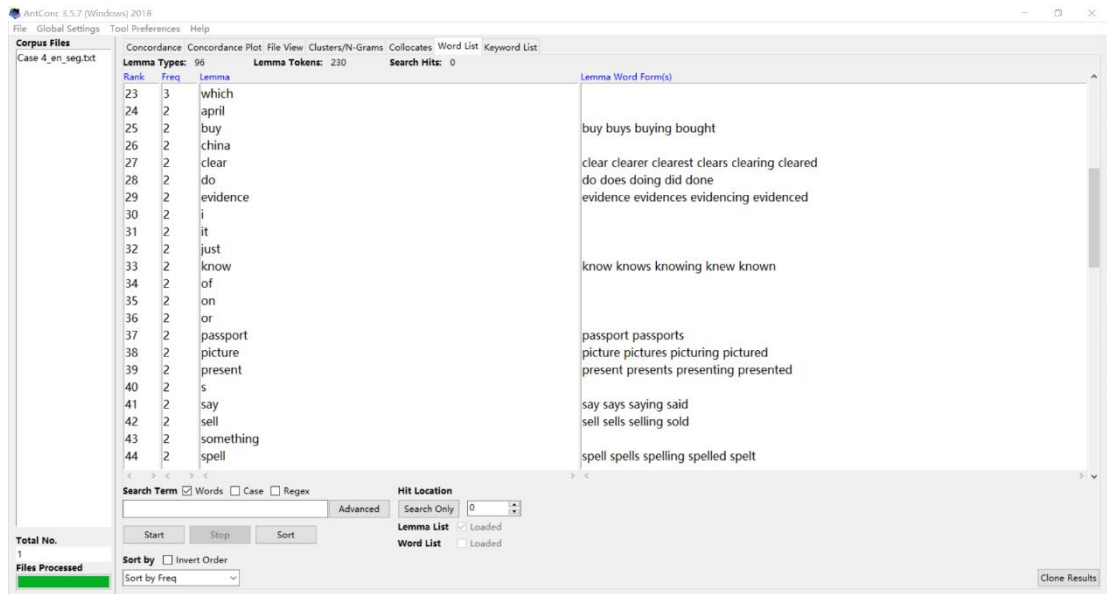
Figure 3

Top-30 High-frequency English Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 004 (Part 1)

Rank	Freq	Lemma	Lemma Word Form(s)
1	18	you	
2	17	the	
3	9	and	
4	9	right	right rights righting righted
5	7	to	
6	6	be	be am are is was were being been 'm m
7	6	no	no nos
8	6	your	
9	5	country	country countries
10	5	have	have has having had 'd 've d ve
11	5	sorry	sorry sorrier sorriest
12	4	clothe	clothe clothes clad clothed clothing
13	4	in	
14	4	that	that those
15	4	uh	
16	3	'nt	'nt 'nt t
17	3	can	
18	3	don	don dons donning donned
19	3	give	give gives giving gave given
20	3	my	
21	3	new	new newer newest
22	3	ok	

Figure 4

Top-30 High-frequency English Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 004 (Part 2)



Case 007:

Figure 5

Top-30 High-frequency English Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 007 (Part 1)

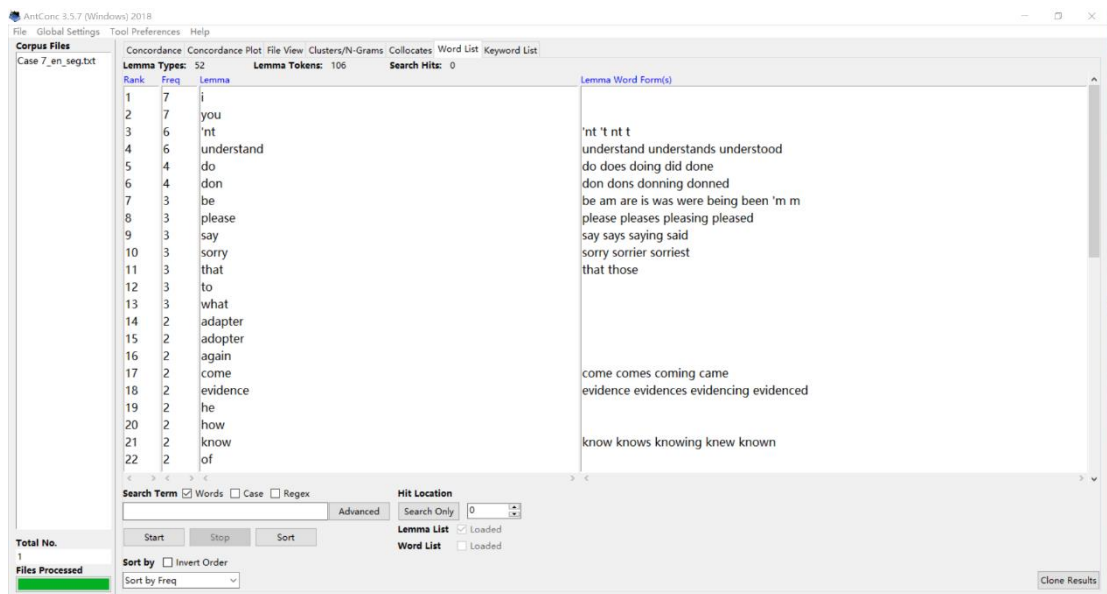
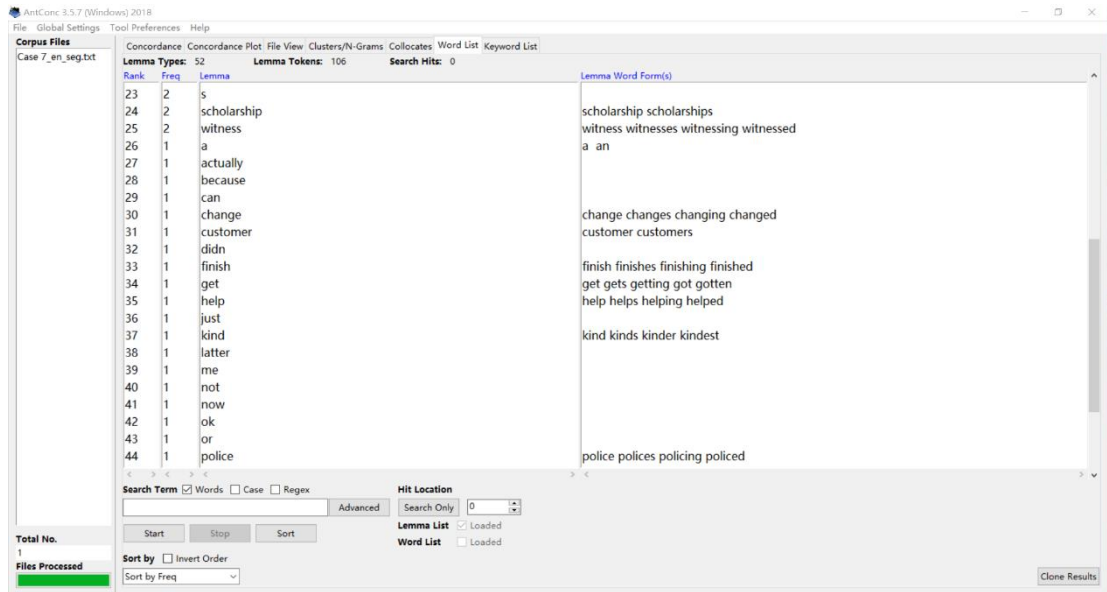


Figure 6

Top-30 High-frequency English Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 007 (Part 2)



Case 003a:

Figure 7

Top-30 High-frequency English Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 003a (Part 1)

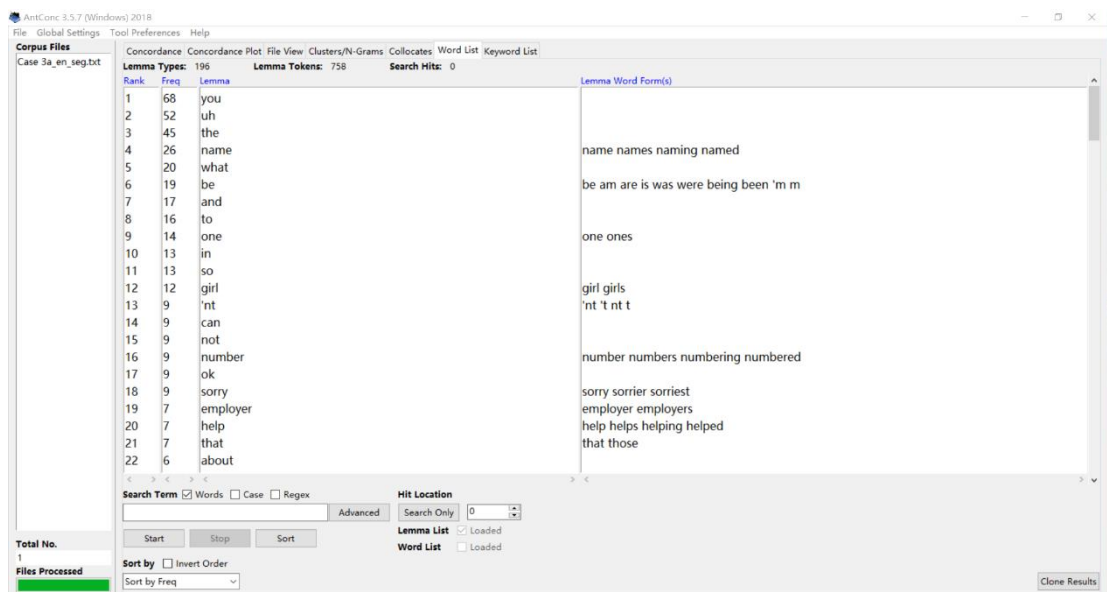


Figure 8

Top-30 High-frequency English Words of Miscommunication Events in Case 003a (Part 2)

Rank	Freq	Lemma	Lemma Word Form(s)
23	6	do	do does doing did done
24	6	have	have has having had 'd 've d ve
25	6	i	
26	6	just	
27	6	mean	mean means meaning meant
28	6	this	this these
29	6	want	want wants wanting wanted
30	6	which	
31	6	with	
32	5	for	
33	5	he	
34	5	hm	
35	5	know	know knows knowing knew known
36	5	money	
37	5	of	
38	5	pay	pay pays paying paid
39	5	then	
40	5	visa	visa visas
41	5	yeah	
42	4	a	a an
43	4	another	
44	4	ask	ask asks asking asked

Same as Chinese words, a comparison among the top 30 high-frequency English words of MEs in each case was also carried out to find similarities. The result can be found in the following table:

Table 9

Comparison among the Top 30 High-frequency English Words of MEs in Three Cases

Case 4	Case 7	Case 3a
1. <u>you</u>	1. i	1. you
2. the	2. you	2. uh
3. and	3. 'nt	3. the
4. right	4. understand	4. name
5. <u>to</u>	5. do	5. what
6. <u>be</u>	6. don	6. be
7. no	7. be	7. and
8. your	8. please	8. to
9. country	9. say	9. one
10. have	10. sorry	10. in
11. <u>sorry</u>	11. that	11. so
12. clothe	12. to	12. girl
13. in	13. what	13. 'nt
14. <u>that</u>	14. adapter	14. can
15. uh	15. adopter	15. not
16. 'nt	16. again	16. number
17. <u>can</u>	17. come	17. ok
18. don	18. evidence	18. sorry
19. give	19. he	19. employer
20. my	20. how	20. help
21. new	21. know	21. that
22. ok	22. of	22. about
23. which	23. s	23. do
24. april	24. scholarship	24. have
25. buy	25. witness	25. i
26. china	26. a	26. just
27. clear	27. actually	27. mean
28. <u>do</u>	28. because	28. this
29. evidence	29. can	29. want
30. <u>i</u>	30. change	30. which

The overlapping English words are following: “you”, “to”, “be”, “sorry”, “that”, “'nt”, “can”, “do”, and “I”. Except for the word “sorry”, all these words are either commonly used pronouns, prepositions, auxiliary verbs, or even suffixes. Due to its

complex pragmatic nature, only the word “*sorry*” is not sufficient enough to be utilized as the key word to search for MEs.

Investigating MEs through verbal features, there are inevitably many limitations. For instance, each speaker has his/her own speaking habits, so s/he may choose different expressions for questioning or asking for clarifications. Besides, the reasons causing MEs differ, which leads to some randomness of the words involved.

Nonetheless, since most of the participants in each court hearing shared the same cultural background and people of the same culture normally share the same system of facial and bodily expressions, there are more similarities among speakers concerning non-verbal features comparing to verbal ones. Examples with non-verbal features indicating MEs can be found in the following section.

5.3.2 Non-verbal features reflecting miscommunication events

Even though the same culture background enables people to share the same system of embodied expressions, the reasons behind each facial expression or bodily movement can vary greatly. For example, a participant may frown because of something else bothering his/her mind rather than *miscommunication events* (MEs) happening in the court.

As pointed out by Davitti and Pasquandrea (2016), “one common drawback in the current literature looking at interpreter-mediated interaction (IMI) as a multimodal activity is that the embodied dimension often seems to be regarded as ancillary to talk, rather than integrated with it” (Davitti & Pasquandrea, 2016, p. 4). Consequently, investigating verbal or non-verbal features alone is not enough, as both need to be viewed together rather than separately.

As mentioned before, verbal features are not efficient means to look for MEs. However, they can still help indicate the context in which MEs may occur. Therefore,

in this thesis, non-verbal features were used as the main means to search for MEs and to figure out the possible reasons behind each embodied expression detected in the trial participants, while verbal features served as support to provide the relevant context and verify the hypothesis generated by non-verbal communication.

The following two examples come from observations of the same three cases used for the analysis of verbal features in §5.3.1. In these examples, non-verbal features indicating possible MEs have been confirmed by verbal ones occurring after them.

Example 5

DF³⁷ 我 (...) 记- 我知道了 // 那个人答应给我三百块 //

DF(PY)³⁸ wo (...) ji- wo zhidao le // na ge ren daying gei wo sanbai kuai //

DF(WT)³⁹ I remember- I know // that person promised give me three hundred yuan //

DF (FT)⁴⁰ I know // That person promised to give me three hundred yuan //

TC⁴¹ 00:21:25.944 - 00:21:28.994

PCT1(NV)⁴² leaned backwards // sneered // tidied his shirt // licked his lips //

TC 00:21:26.506 - 00:21:29.863

...

DF 因为我手机里面 // 我忘记了是- (...) 包括那个一些- 一些- 那个- //

DF(PY) yinwei wo shouji limian // wo wangji le shi- (...) baokuo nage yixie- yixie- nage- //

DF(WT) Because in my mobile phone // I forgot was- (...) include that some- some- that- //

DF(FT) Because in my mobile phone // I forgot... //

TC 00:21:34.014 - 00:21:39.004

PCT1 好 // 好 // 我听懂了他的回答 //

PCT1(PY) hao // hao // wo ting dong le ta de huida //

PCT1(WT) OK // OK // I understand his answer //

PCT1(FT) OK // I get it //

TC 00:21:38.404 - 00:21:40.154

³⁷ DF: original utterances of the defendant.

³⁸ DF(PY): *pinyin* for the Chinese utterances of the defendant. To be noticed, this defendant is the only one who used both Chinese and English to defend for himself.

³⁹ DF(WT): *word-for-word translation* for the defendant's utterances in Chinese.

⁴⁰ DF(FT): *free translation* for the defendant's utterances in Chinese.

⁴¹ TC: *time code*. Readers can trace the conversation in the original video based on the time code via the link of the hearings.

⁴² PCT1(NV): *non-verbal features* of prosecutor 1. There are usually two prosecutors in publicly accused hearings. (As used for the preliminary observation, non-verbal annotation method here is not exactly the same as the one utilized in MUCCCI. For MUCCCI annotation method, see § 5.4.5.)

(Extracted from *Case 007*⁴³)

The conversation in Example 5 happened when one of the prosecutors was checking with the defendant whether he had asked for a financial reward from the person who had him mail the parcels with the drugs hidden inside. The defendant kept playing word games and avoided answering the prosecutor's question directly. Having realized this, the prosecutor leaned backward, sneered, tidied his shirt, and licked his lips. Even though no verbal utterance was pronounced here by the prosecutor, his impatience and attitude towards the defendant's words can be inferred from some non-verbal features: his bodily movements and facial expressions. His later words also proved that his non-verbal expressions were indeed caused by a ME because he interrupted the defendant when he was still talking.

Example 6

PJ 起诉书一共指控了你十二节犯罪事实 // 那么 // 你对其中的哪几节你是承认的? // 其它几节是不承认的? // 你向法庭- 向法庭说明一下 //

PJ(PY) qisu shu yigong zhikong le ni shi er jie fazui shishi // na me // ni dui qizhong de na ji jie shi chengren de? // qita ji jie shi bu chengren de? // ni xiang fa ming- xiang fating shuoming yixia //

PJ(WT) Indictment document in total charged you twelve articles criminal facts // then // you to among which articles you are admit? // other which articles are not admit? // You to the court explain a bit //

PJ(FT) Among all the twelve criminal facts you are accused in the indictment // which of them do you admit // and which of them you do not? // Explain to the court //

TC 00:47:33.000 - 00:47:42.178

SD⁴⁴ (0.05)

...

PJ(NV) frowning //

TC 00:47:52.880 - 00:48:01.404

PJ(NV) raised his eyebrows // put his left hand under his chin and remained like that // frowning //

TC 00:48:01.404 - 00:48:15.906

PJ(NV) dropped his left hand // dropped his head // looking downwards at the document //

TC 00:48:15.906 - 00:48:18.404

PJ(NV) head up at the defendant //

TC 00:48:18.404 - 00:48:19.111

⁴³ Link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/1338445>

⁴⁴ SD: silence duration.

PJ(NV) adjusted his glasses //
TC 00:48:19.111 - 00:48:20.114
PJ 你- // 先听清楚我的话 //
PJ(PY) ni- // xian ting qingchu wo de hua //
PJ(WT) You // first listen clearly my words //
PJ(FT) First of all // listen carefully to my questions //
TC 00:48:18.606 - 00:48:20.803
SD (1.21)
PJ 起诉书一共指控了你十二节的犯罪事实 // 那么 // 你对其中的哪几节你是认- 认可的?
// 或者是承认的? //
PJ(PY) qisu shu yigong zhikong le ni shi er jie de fazui shishi // na me // ni dui qizhong de na
ji jie ni shi ren- renke de? // huozhe shi chengren de? //
PJ(WT) Indictment document in total charged you twelve articles criminal facts // then // you
to among which articles you are admit? // or are admit? //
PJ(FT) Among all the twelve facts charged in the indictment // which of them do you admit? //
TC 00:48:22.016 - 00:48:29.693
SD (1.32)
(Extracted from *Case 003a*⁴⁵)

In Example 6, the presiding judge asked the same question twice, which indicated a potential ME. Before he asked the question for the second time, even without any verbal utterance, his impatience could be told from non-verbal features. When the interpreter and the defendant were communicating with each other, he kept frowning and resting his chin on his left hand.

From the above examples, it can be concluded that there are instances when MEs appear to be associated to non-verbal features. This proves the necessity of having a multimodal approach when compiling the corpus for the present research.

In the following section, the methodology to create the multimodal corpus, including the software used, the transcription conventions, the POS-tagging process and the annotation method will be presented in detail.

⁴⁵ Link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4454819>

5.4 The Multimodal Corpus of Chinese Court Interpreting (MUCCCI)

5.4.1 General description

The *Multimodal Corpus of Chinese Court Interpreting* (MUCCCI [mutʃi]) is a small-scale multimodal corpus based on eight authentic court hearings (in nine videos) (see §5.2.1) with Chinese-English interpreting held in Mainland China. There are in total 13,624 word types and 92,435 word tokens. Besides the transcription for linguistic and para-linguistic features (see §5.4.3), MUCCCI also includes 1,153 annotations for facial expressions (see §5.4.5). The corpus is still a work in progress because annotations for other non-verbal features such as gazes, gestures, bodily movements, etc., will be added in the future. The following data are reported in the tables below: type-token ratio calculation (Table 10) and non-verbal annotation calculation (Table 11).

Table 10

Type-token Ratio Calculation of MUCCCI

NO.	CHINESE			ENGLISH			TOTAL		
	WORD TYPE	WORD TOKEN	TTR	WORD TYPE	WORD TOKEN	TTR	WORD TYPE	WORD TOKEN	TTR
1	295	610	48.36%	290	932	31.12%	585	1542	37.94%
2	921	4184	22.01%	561	3365	16.67%	1482	7549	19.63%
3a	874	5574	15.68%	772	9134	8.45%	1646	14708	11.19%
3b	1100	9410	11.69%	952	10353	9.20%	2052	19763	10.38%
4	889	5315	16.73%	503	3240	15.52%	1392	8555	16.27%
5	1025	5722	17.91%	943	6069	15.54%	1968	11791	16.69%
6	784	4633	16.92%	757	7648	9.90%	1541	12281	12.55%
7	1183	7774	15.22%	600	3840	15.63%	1783	11614	15.35%
8	575	1832	31.39%	600	2800	21.43%	1175	4632	25.37%
TOTAL							13624	92435	14.74%

Table 11

Non-verbal Annotation Calculation of MUCCCI⁴⁶

NO.	ITP	DF1	DF2	PJ	JG1	JG2	PCT1	PCT2	ATN1	ATN2	CLK1	CLK2	BLF1	BLF2	BLF3	TOTAL
1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	10
2	15	76	N/A	21	0	22	3	1	16	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	156
3a	45	27	N/A	129	12	2	3	0	2	N/A	3	N/A	0	0	N/A	223
3b	44	20	N/A	269	8	3	4	N/A	3	N/A	6	N/A	0	0	N/A	357
4	16	8	N/A	0	0	1	9	5	14	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	0	53
5	2	23	0	100	0	0	8	N/A	10	17	0	N/A	0	0	0	160
6	33	31	N/A	5	2	0	16	2	2	N/A	7	N/A	0	0	N/A	98
7	4	25	N/A	13	12	0	9	8	4	N/A	2	N/A	0	0	N/A	77
8	2	15	N/A	0	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	19
TOTAL																1153

⁴⁶ NO. (number of the hearing cases), ITP (interpreter), DF (defendant), PJ (presiding judge), JG (judge), PCT (prosecutor), ATN (attorney), CLK (clerk), BLF (bailiff). N/A (not applicable).

The metadata for MUCCCI are the following:

case number: 001
case type: criminal case, fraud
date and location: 2018, Hefei
language: org-zh, org-en, int-zh-en, int-en-zh
duration: short⁴⁷
word types: 585
word tokens: 1,542
participant gender: defendant1-M, defendant2-M, interpreter-F, presiding judge-F, judge1-M, judge2-M, prosecutor-F, attorney1-M, attorney2-F, clerk-F, bailiff1-M, bailiff2-M, bailiff3-M
defendant nationality: N/A
comments: final judgement
link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4385373>

case number: 002
case type: criminal case, drug smuggling
date and location: 2018, Guangzhou
language: org-zh, org-en, int-zh-en, int-en-zh
duration: short
word types: 1,482
word tokens: 7,549
participant gender: defendant-M, interpreter-F, presiding judge-M, judge1-M, judge2-M, prosecutor1-F, prosecutor2-F, attorney-M, clerk-F, bailiff1-M, bailiff2-M
defendant nationality: Ethiopian
comments: N/A
link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/3982667>

case number: 003a
case type: criminal case, organizing others to illegally cross the national border
date and location: 2019, Wenzhou
language: org-zh, org-en, int-zh-en, int-en-zh
duration: medium
word types: 1,646
word tokens: 14,708
participant gender: defendant-M, interpreter-F, presiding judge-M, judge1-F, judge2-M, prosecutor1-M, prosecutor2-M, attorney-F, clerk-M, bailiff1-M, bailiff2-M
defendant nationality: Indonesian
comments: 003a and 003b from the same case

⁴⁷ Duration of speeches: short < 1 hour; medium >1 hour, < 2 hours; long > 2 hours.

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4454819>

case number: 003b
case type: criminal case, organizing others to illegally cross the national border
date and location: 2019, Wenzhou
language: org-zh, org-en, int-zh-en, int-en-zh
duration: long
word types: 2,052
word tokens: 19,763
participant gender: defendant-M, interpreter-F, presiding judge-M, judge1-F, judge2-M, prosecutor-M⁴⁸, attorney-F, clerk-M, bailiff1-M, bailiff2-M
defendant nationality: Indonesian
comments: 003a and 003b from the same case
link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4460303>

case number: 004
case type: criminal case, impeding the management of credit cards
date and location: 2019, Xining
language: org-zh, org-en, int-zh-en, int-en-zh
duration: medium
word types: 1,392
word tokens: 8,555
participant gender: defendant-M, interpreter-F, presiding judge-M, judge1-N/A, judge2-M, prosecutor1-F, prosecutor2-F, attorney-M, clerk-N/A, bailiff1-M, bailiff2-M, bailiff3-M
defendant nationality: Nigerian
comments: N/A
link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/4779771>

case number: 005
case type: criminal case, sheltering others to take drugs
date and location: 2019, Wenzhou
language: org-zh, org-en, int-zh-en, int-en-zh
duration: medium
word types: 1,968
word tokens: 11,791
participant gender: defendant1-M, defendant2-M, interpreter-F, presiding judge-M, judge1-F, judge2-F, prosecutor-F, attorney1-F, attorney2-M, clerk-M, bailiff1-M, bailiff2-M, bailiff3-M
defendant nationality: Zambian
comments: N/A

⁴⁸ During this second session of *Case 003*, only one prosecutor participated in the trial.

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/5219889>

case number: 006

case type: criminal case, smuggling, selling, transporting, manufacturing drugs

date and location: 2019, Guangzhou

language: org-zh, org-en, int-zh-en, int-en-zh

duration: medium

word types: 1,541

word tokens: 12,281

participant gender: defendant-M, interpreter-F, presiding judge-M, judge1-F, judge2-F,

prosecutor1-F, prosecutor2-F, attorney-F, clerk-M, bailiff1-M, bailiff2-M

defendant nationality: Mozambican

comments: defendant's translanguaging practice included, Chinese and English used as a vehicular language by the defendant

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/6227850>

case number: 007

case type: criminal case, smuggling, selling, transporting, manufacturing drugs

date and location: 2017, Shenzhen

language: org-zh, org-en, int-zh-en, int-en-zh

duration: medium

word types: 1,783

word tokens: 11,614

participant gender: defendant-M, interpreter-F, presiding judge-M, judge1-F, judge2-M,

prosecutor1-M, prosecutor2-F, attorney-M, clerk-F, bailiff1-M, bailiff2-M

defendant nationality: Nigerian

comments: defendant's translanguaging practice included, Chinese and English used as a vehicular language by the defendant

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/1338445>

case number: 008

case type: criminal case, drug smuggling

date and location: 2019, Guangzhou

language: org-zh, org-en, int-zh-en, int-en-zh

duration: short

word types: 1,175

word tokens: 4,632

participant gender: defendant-M, interpreter-M, presiding judge-M, judge1-F, judge2-

M, prosecutor1-F, prosecutor2-F, attorney-F, clerk-F, bailiff1-M, bailiff2-M

defendant nationality: Nigerian

comments: N/A

link: <http://tingshen.court.gov.cn/live/5422901>

5.4.2 Use of *ELAN* for transcription and annotation

The software chosen for the transcription process is *ELAN*⁴⁹, which is a professional software for the alignment, tagging, and complex annotation of audio/video materials and texts.

The utterances of all the participants in the court hearings documented in MUCCCI have been transcribed manually with the assistance of *SpeechTexter*⁵⁰, namely: one or two defendants (indicated as *DF1*, *DF2* in the transcription); the collegial panel which includes one presiding judge (*PJ*) and two judges (*JG1*, *JG2*); one or two prosecutors (*PCT1*, *PCT2*); one or two attorneys (*ATN1*, *ATN2*); one or two clerks (*CLK1*, *CLK2*); one interpreter (*ITP*) and one to three bailiffs (*BLF1*, *BLF2*, *BLF3*). The transcription for each participant consists of five types of tiers:

- *Original utterance*
- *Pinyin*
- *Word-for-word translation*
- *Free translation*
- *Facial actions (with an associate tier to mark the beginning and the end)*

Original utterance represents original words uttered by the participants. *Pinyin* is the official romanization system for standard Mandarin which indicates the pronunciation of Chinese characters. This tier was added to help readers who do not speak Chinese to follow the original Chinese utterance. *Word-for-word translation* refers to a translation in the Chinese word order as divided by the *Pinyin* system. To be noticed, this type of translation is different from the literal translation because it is a translation disregarding the context or meaning while a literal translation is still meaningful, though sometimes it may sound strange in different cultures. Similar to *Pinyin*, this tier was also intended to help readers who do not speak Chinese to follow the original Chinese utterance, but from the perspective of meaning rather than

⁴⁹ More information about *ELAN*: <https://archive.mpi.nl/tla/elan>

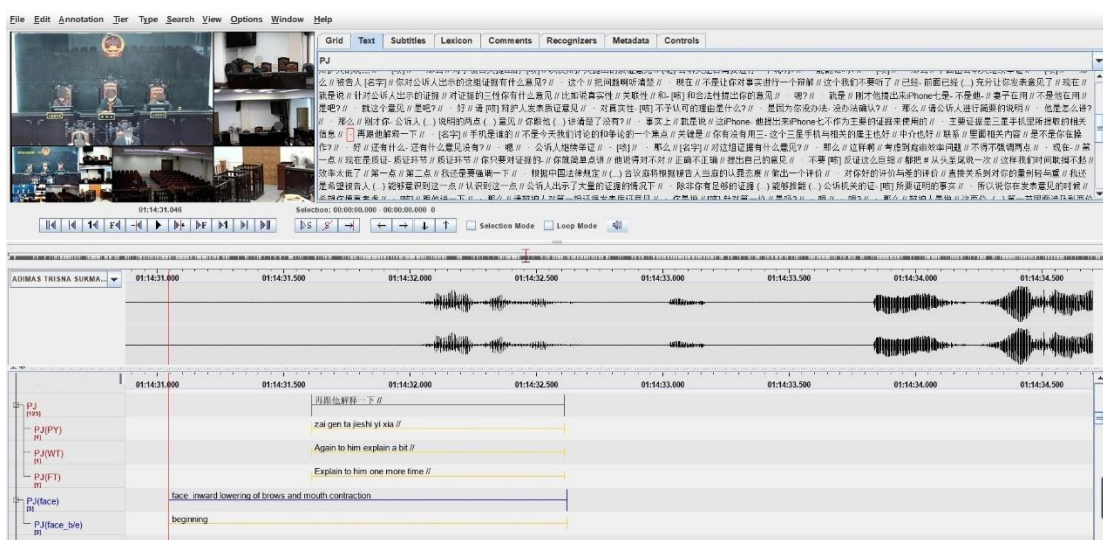
⁵⁰ *SpeechTexter*: a free multilingual speech-to-text application aimed at assisting transcription. (<https://www.speechtexter.com/>)

pronunciation. Since there is a huge difference between the structures of Chinese and English languages, readers might find it difficult to follow the meaning of the whole utterance when reading the *word-for-word translation* only. To help readers better comprehend the meaning, another tier called *free translation* was provided.

The following tiers referring to the presiding judge's turn sets an example (Figure 9). The tier for the presiding judge's *original utterance* is named *PJ*. The *pinyin* tier goes as *PJ (PY)*. The *word-for-word translation* tier is shown as *PJ (WT)*. And the *free translation* tier is presented as *PJ (FT)*. All the tiers are presented in hierarchical order. The tier of *original utterance* is the parent tier whilst the others derive from it as its child tiers. To be noticed, the tiers of *facial actions*, *PJ (face)* here, do not belong to any parent tiers. Instead, they are to be considered as parallel tiers to the tier of the *original utterance*. Nonetheless, each of them has its own associate tier to mark the *beginning / end of a certain facial action*, *PJ (face_b/e)* here. More details about these tiers can be found in §5.4.5.

Figure 9

ELAN Screenshots with All Tiers



Note. All the faces have been anonymized.

5.4.3 Transcription conventions

The transcription conventions for all tiers except for non-verbal features follows the conventions of the well-known corpus of interpreting studies, the *European Parliament Interpreting Corpus (EPIC)* (Russo et al., 2012). The transcription follows the EPIC conventions at both the linguistic and paralinguistic levels.

The following table shows the detailed EPIC convention (Russo et al., 2012, p. 59):

Table 12

EPIC Transcription Conventions

SPEECH FEATURE	EXAMPLE	TRANSCRIPTION CONVENTION
Truncated words	propo pro posal	propo- proposal </pro_posal/>
Mispronounced words	chorela	cholera </chorela/>
Pauses	(filled / empty)	(ehm) (...)
Numbers	532	five hundred and thirty-two
Figures	4%	four per cent
Dates	1997	nineteen ninety-seven
Unintelligible		#
Units	(based on syntax and // speaker's intonation)	

Note. Adapted from “The European Parliament Interpreting Corpus (EPIC):

Implementation and developments,” by Russo et al. (2012, p. 59)

Concerning the paralinguistic level, in the transcription of the Chinese part, filled pauses were also presented as “(呃)/(嗯)/(啊)/(嗯 哼)”, corresponding to “(uh)/(hm)/(ah)/(ahem)” in pronunciation. “?” was used as an indication of a rising

tone signaling a question. “[名字]”⁵¹, “[name]”, “[号码]”⁵², “[number]”, “[地点]”⁵³, and “[location]” were used for the anonymity purpose to protect the privacy of the participants. Noises such as “[咳]”⁵⁴ and “[cough]” were also included.

All the sensitive information such as people’s names, names of places (with detailed addresses), etc., have been anonymized to protect the privacy of relevant parties. Access to original videos to verify the transcription and to watch the relevant scenes should be possible via the corresponding links provided in the *Bibliography* and on the *tingshen* website according to the time code listed in the excerpts. But since all the videos were visited and downloaded two years ago, the links have unfortunately ceased to be accessible in the meantime. Those interested in the original videos are encouraged to contact the website using the original links. Or, since the file numbers of all the cases are available (see § 5.2.1 and *Bibliography*), it is also possible to contact the corresponding court in order to find the original videos using the archive numbers.

All legal terms have been controlled based on the analysis of different dictionaries as well as *zhongguo falü fagui yuliaoku* 中国法律法规语料库⁵⁵ (*Parallel Corpus of China’s Law Documents, PCCLD* for short). To fully present the characteristics of the original utterance, all the grammatical mistakes have been preserved in the transcription without any further modification.

5.4.4 Part-Of-Speech tagging process

Besides the above-mentioned transcription conventions, in order to be better adapted to corpus query tools, *part-of-speech (POS) tagging* was also conducted to mark the parts of speech for each token within MUCCCI. As a concept from traditional grammar, POS provides a method to categorize lexical items in accordance with their

⁵¹ *Mingzi* 名字 (name).

⁵² *Haoma* 号码 (number).

⁵³ *Didian* 地点 (location).

⁵⁴ *Ke* 咳 (cough).

⁵⁵ *PCCLD* official website: <http://corpus.usx.edu.cn/lawcorpus3/index.asp>

grammatical properties. And based on POS, POS tagging is a *natural language processing* process developed to categorize words in a text or word tokens in a corpus corresponding to their grammatical roles in the context.

To deal with the texts in MUCCCI, the English part is POS tagged by *TreeTagger*, and the Chinese part is processed by *NLPIR*.

1) *TreeTagger* tagging

TreeTagger is a tool for annotating text with POS and lemma information developed by Helmut Schmid (1994, 1995) in the TC project at the Institute for Computational Linguistics of the University of Stuttgart. Here is the tag set:

Table 13

TreeTagger Tag Set (58 Tags)⁵⁶

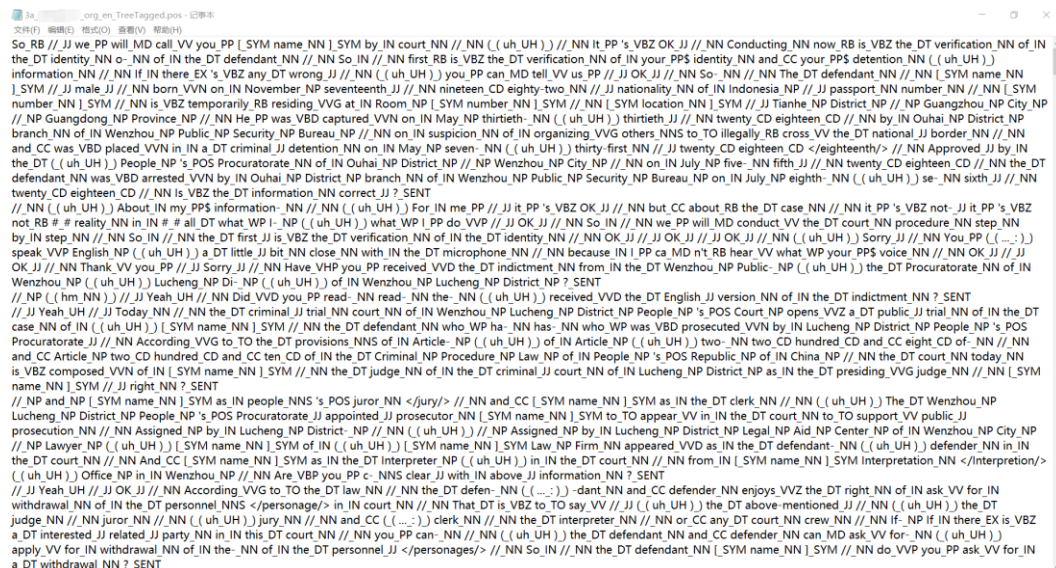
POS Tag	Description	Example	POS Tag	Description	Example
CC	coordinating conjunction	and, but, or, &	VB	verb be, base form	be
CD	cardinal number	1, three	VBD	verb be, past	was/were
DT	determiner	the	VBG	verb be, gerund/participle	being
EX	existential there	there is	VBN	verb be, past participle	been
FW	foreign word	d'œuvre	VBZ	verb be, pres, 3rd p. sing	is
IN	preposition/subord. conj.	in, of, like, after, whether	VBP	verb be, pres non-3rd p.	am/are
IN/that	complementizer	that	VD	verb do, base form	do
JJ	adjective	green	VDD	verb do, past	did
JJR	adjective, comparative	greener	VDG	verb do gerund/participle	doing
JJS	adjective, superlative	greenest	VDN	verb do, past participle	done
LS	list marker	(1),	VDZ	verb do, pres, 3rd per. sing	does
MD	modal	could, will	VDP	verb do, pres, non-3rd per.	do
NN	noun, singular or mass	table	VH	verb have, base form	have
NNS	noun plural	tables	VHD	verb have, past	had
NP	proper noun, singular	John	VHG	verb have, gerund/participle	having
NPS	proper noun, plural	Vikings	VHN	verb have, past participle	had
PDT	predeterminer	both the boys	VHZ	verb have, pres 3rd per. sing	has
POS	possessive ending	friend's	VHP	verb have, pres non-3rd per.	have
PP	personal pronoun	I, he, it	VV	verb, base form	take
PP\$	possessive pronoun	my, his	VVD	verb, past tense	took
RB	adverb	however, usually, here, not	VVG	verb, gerund/participle	taking
RBR	adverb, comparative	better	VVN	verb, past participle	taken
RBS	adverb, superlative	best	VVP	verb, present, non-3rd p.	take
RP	particle	give up	VVZ	verb, present 3d p. sing.	takes
SENT	end punctuation	?, !, .	WDT	wh-determiner	which
SYM	symbol	@, +, *, ^, , =	WP	wh-pronoun	who, what
TO	to	to go, to him	WP\$	possessive wh-pronoun	whose
UH	interjection	uhhuhhuhh	WRB	wh-abverb	where, when
			:	general joiner	;; --
			\$	currency symbol	\$, £

⁵⁶ This table is adapted by Laurence Anthony from the default *TreeTagger* tag set: https://www.laurenceanthony.net/software/tagant/resources/treetagger_tagset.pdf

An example of the segmented and POS tagged English texts is presented in the following figure:

Figure 10

The Segmented and POS-tagged English Texts of MUCCCI



2) NLP IR tagging

NLP IR is a multi-functional system that supports Chinese word segmentation, English tokenization, POS tagging, named entity recognition, new word identification, keywords extraction, and user-defined lexicon. The following table shows the tag set of this system:

Table 14

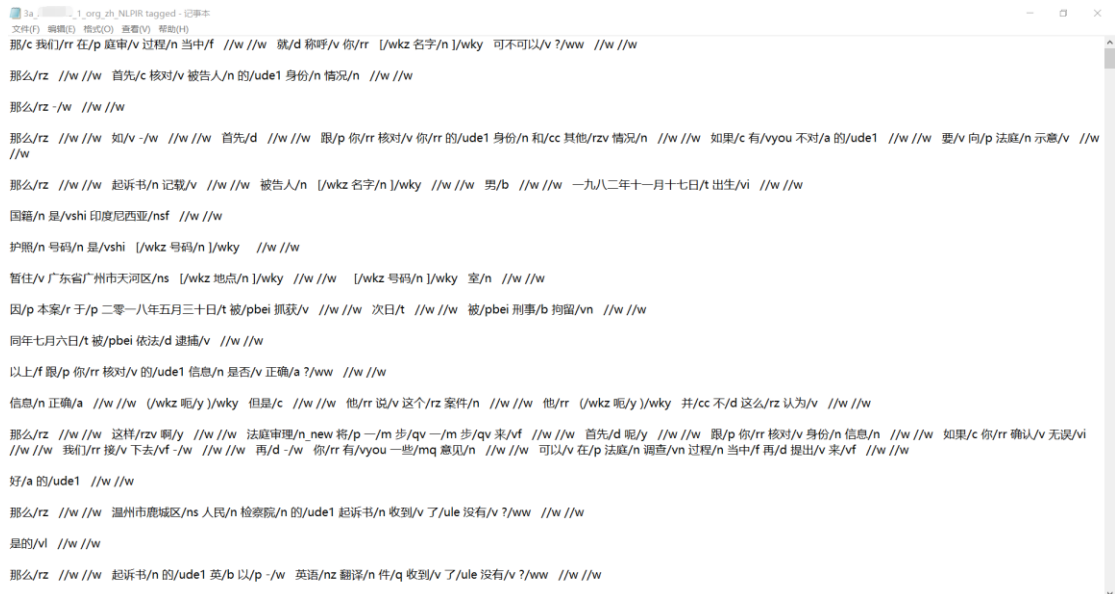
NLPIR Tag Set⁵⁷

POS tag	Description	POS tag	Description	POS tag	Description
N	noun	Z	state word	UDH	"de hua 的话" as an auxiliary
NR	person's name	R	pronoun	ULS	"lai jiang 来讲/ lai shuo 来说/ er yan 而言/ shuo lai 说来" as an auxiliary
NR1	Chinese surname	RR	personal pronouns	UZHI	"zhi 之" as an auxiliary
NR2	Chinese name	RZ	demonstrative pronoun	ULIAN	"lian 连" as an auxiliary
NRJ	Japanese name	RZT	time demonstrative pronoun	E	interjection
NRF	transliterated name	RZS	location demonstrative pronoun	Y	modal particle
NS	place name	RZV	predicate demonstrative pronoun	O	onomatopoeia
NSF	transliterated place name	RY	interrogative pronoun	H	prefix
NT	organization name	RYT	interrogative pronoun of time	K	suffix
NZ	other proper names	RYS	interrogative pronoun of location	X	string
NL	nominal idiom	RYV	predicate interrogative pronoun	XE	Emal string
NG	nominal morpheme	RG	pronoun morpheme	XS	Weibo session separator
T	time word	M	number	XM	emoji match
TG	time morpheme	MQ	quantifier	XU	URL
S	location word	Q	measure word	W	punctuation mark
F	localizer	QV	action measure word	WKZ	left bracket, full-width: (([[《 《 [half-width: (({ { <
V	verb	QT	time measure word	WKY	right bracket, full-width:))]] 《 《 [half-width: (({ { >
VD	adverbial verb	D	adverb	WYZ	left quotation mark, full-width: “ “ [
VN	denominative	P	preposition	WYY	right quotation mark, full-width: ” ”]
VSHI	"shi 是" as a verb	PBA	"ba 把" as a preposition	WJ	period, full-width: 。
VYOU	"you 有" as a verb	PBEI	"bei 被" as a preposition	WW	question mark, full-width: ? half-width: ？
VF	directional verb	C	conjunction	WT	exclamation mark, full-width: ! half-width: ！
VX	formal verb	CC	coordinating conjunction	WD	comma, full-width: ， half-width: ；
VI	intransitive verb	U	auxiliary	WF	semicolon, full-width: ; half-width: ；
VL	verbal idiom	UZHE	"zhe 着" as an auxiliary	WN	slight-pause mark, full-width: ；
VG	verbal morpheme	ULE	"le 了" as an auxiliary	WM	colon, full-width: : half-width: ；
A	adjective	UGUO	"guo 过" as an auxiliary	WS	ellipsis, full-width: …… half-width: …
AD	adverbial adjective	UDE1	"de 的" as an auxiliary	WP	dash, full-width: —— half-width: ---
AN	nominal adjective	UDE2	"de 地" as an auxiliary	WB	percent sign, thousandth sign, full-width: % % half-width: ‰
AG	adjective morpheme	UDE3	"de 得" as an auxiliary	WH	unit symbol, full-width: ¥ \$ £ ° °C half-width: \$
AL	adjective idiom	USUO	"suo 所" as an auxiliary		
B	distinguishing word	UDENG	"deng 等/ deng deng 等等/ yunyun 云云" as an auxiliary		
BL	distinguishing idiom	UYU	"yuyang 一样/ yiban 一般/ shi de 似的/ ban 般" as an auxiliary		

An example of the segmented and POS tagged Chinese texts can be found in the following figure:

Figure 11

The Segmented and POS-tagged Chinese Texts of MUCCCI



⁵⁷ The English version of the tag set is translated by the author. The original Chinese version: <http://kgb.lingjoin.com/nlpir/html/readme.htm>

5.4.5 Annotation method of non-verbal features

In the 19th century, Darwin (1872) discovered the close relationship between body movements, postures, and specific emotions. Birdwhistell (1970) also points out that “no more than 30 to 35 percent of the social meaning of a conversation or an interaction is carried by the words” (Birdwhistell, 1970, p. 158). In order to better preserve extralinguistic features of the communication in the interpreter-mediated courtroom interactions, MUCCCI also includes the annotation of non-verbal information.

The non-verbal annotation of the present corpus is articulated based on *facial expressions*. The annotation for facial expressions is in accordance with the parameter proposed by Black and Yacoob (1995).

As mentioned before (see §3.1), Black and Yacoob (1995, p. 374) carried out an “extensive experimentation with over 100 video sequences of facial expressions gathered in both a lab setting and from television talk shows, news, movies, etc. [...] implemented their recognition rules for the six universal facial expressions (*surprise, sadness, anger, happiness, disgust, and fear*)”. 40 participants from different cultural backgrounds were included in the lab setting. The facial expression classification rules are the following (B=beginning, E=ending):

Table 1 (same as Table 1 from §3.1)

The Rules for Classifying Facial Expressions

Expression (B/E)	Satisfactory actions
Anger (B)	inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction
Anger (E)	outward raising of brows and mouth expansion
Disgust (B)	mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows
Disgust (E)	mouth contraction and raising of brows
Happiness (B)	upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation
Happiness (E)	downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation
Surprise (B)	raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth
Surprise (E)	lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth

Sadness (B)	downward curving of mouth and upward-inward motion in inner parts of brows
Sadness (E)	upward curving of mouth and downward-outward motion in inner parts of brows
Fear (B)	expansion of mouth and raising-inwards inner parts of brows
Fear (E)	contraction of mouth and lowering inner parts of brows

Note. Adapted from “Tracking and recognizing rigid and non-rigid facial motions using local parametric models of image motion,” by Black and Yacoob (1995, p. 378)

The annotation has been conducted using the *ELAN*⁵⁸ function *Controlled Vocabulary (CV)* which consists of several predefined values that a user can choose from when annotating. As illustrated above, predefined values are based on the parameters of Black and Yacoob (1995). The lists of all the CVs defined in *ELAN* are presented in the following screenshots (Figure 12 and Figure 13).

⁵⁸ More information about *ELAN* can be found via link: <https://archive.mpi.nl/tla/elan>

Figure 12

Controlled Vocabularies for Facial Expressions

Edit Controlled Vocabulary ×

Edit Controlled Vocabulary

Controlled Vocabulary

Current CVs: Facial Actions

und - undetermined (und)

CV Name: Facial Actions

Description:

Entries

und
face_inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction
face_outward raising of brows and mouth expansion
face_mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows
face_mouth contraction and raising of brows
face_upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation
face_downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation
face_raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth
face_lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth
face_downward curving of mouth and upward-inward motion in inner parts of brow
face_upward curving of mouth and downward-outward motion in inner parts of brow
face_expansion of mouth and raising-inwards inner parts of brows
face_contraction of mouth and lowering inner parts of brows

Entry value:

Entry description:

ISO Data Category:

Figure 13

Controlled Vocabularies for Facial Expressions (Beginning / End)

Edit Controlled Vocabulary ×

Edit Controlled Vocabulary

Controlled Vocabulary

Current CVs: Facial Actions (beginning / end) ▼
und - undetermined (und) ▼

CV Name: Facial Actions (beginning / end)

Description:

Entries

und
beginning
ending

Entry value:

Entry description:

ISO Data Category:

The tier of presiding judge’s facial expressions in the figures below sets an example. In the annotation mode, when clicking on the selected segment, all the predefined *controlled vocabularies* will appear for the annotators to select. Details can be found in Figure 14 and Figure 15.

Figure 14

Controlled Vocabulary Tiers in the Annotation Mode (Part 1)

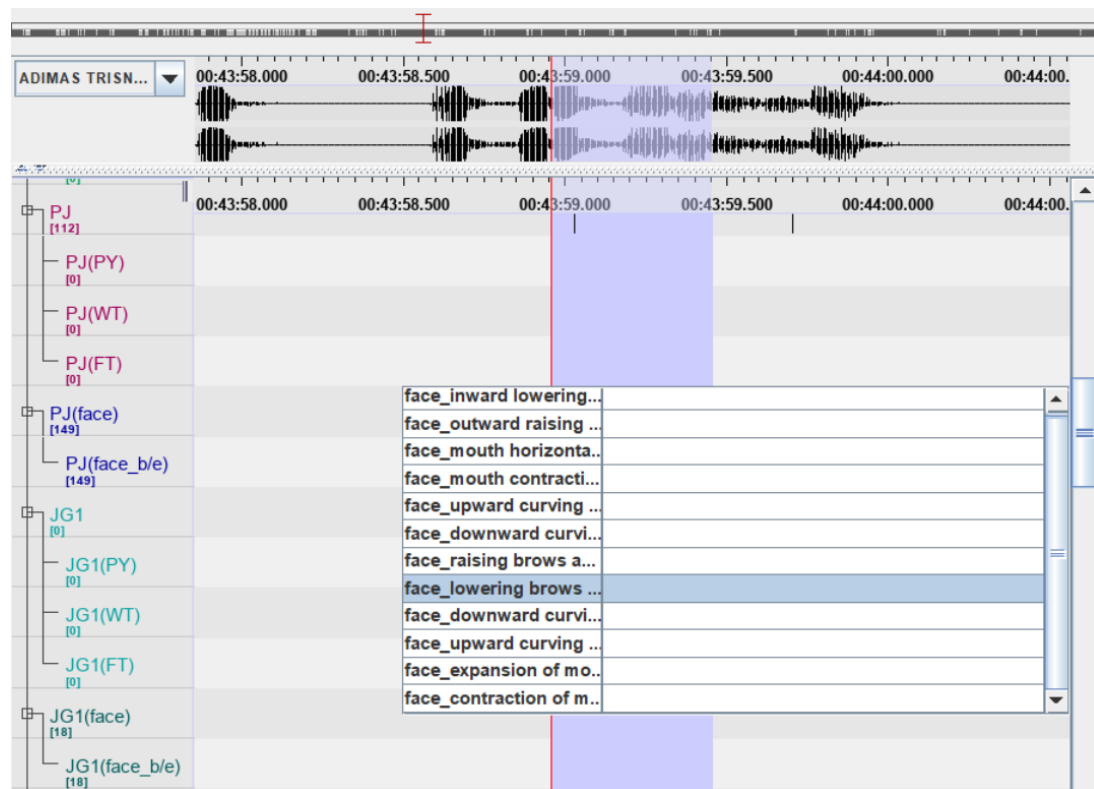
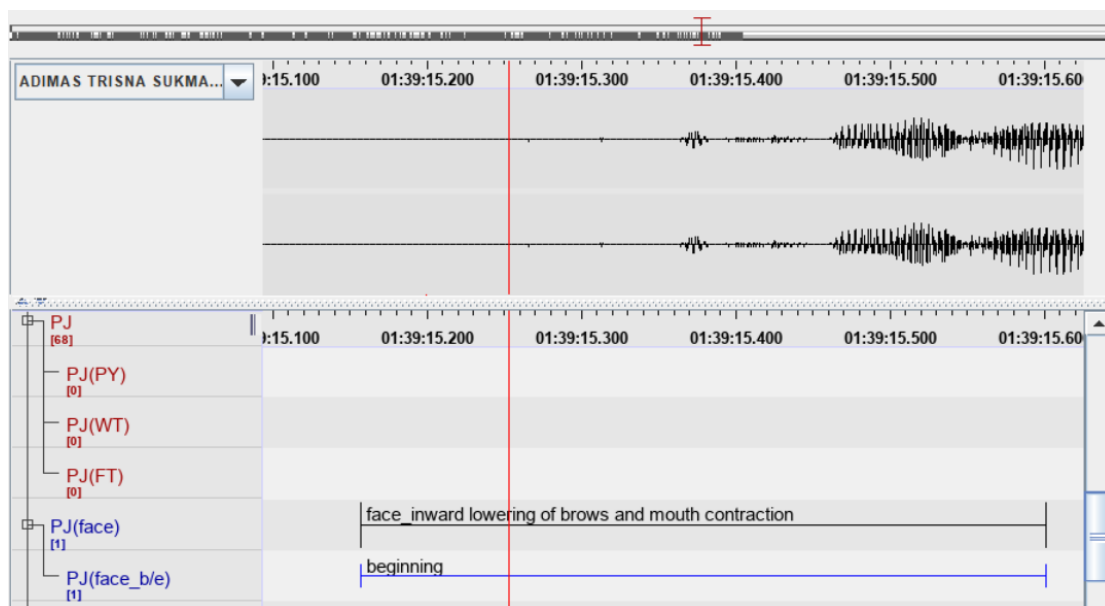


Figure 15

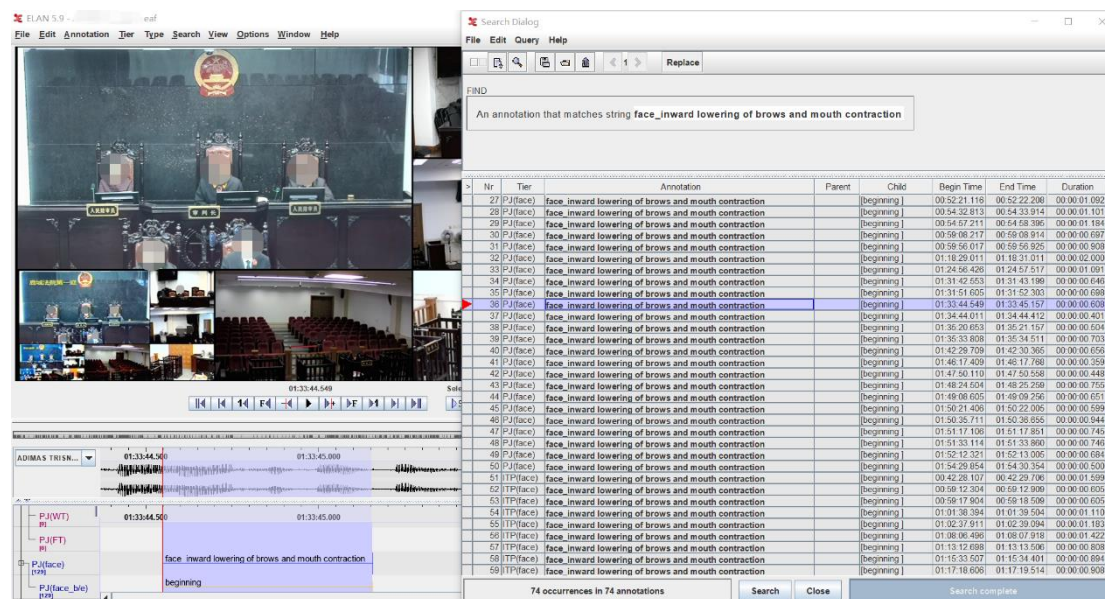
Controlled Vocabulary Tiers in the Annotation Mode (Part 2)



Due to privacy concerns, MUCCCI is not open to the public at this stage yet. Verbal transcriptions and non-verbal annotations can only be queried within *ELAN*. An example of query results of *Case 003a* on one of the facial expressions, *anger*, can be found in the following Figure 16. In this example, the results were generated by searching the beginning facial action of *anger*: “*face_inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction*”. When clicking a certain annotation in the results, *ELAN* will immediately locate the precise segment of it. This will allow the inquirers to further explore the entire conversation which contains not only the queried annotation, but also relevant verbal transcriptions and synchronized video and audio materials.

Figure 16

Query Results of Non-verbal Annotations in ELAN



5.4.6 Final layout of excerpts

To be noticed, for privacy reasons items such as screenshots from the videos cannot be included in the present thesis, therefore Table 15 has been used as a template for the excerpts:

Table 15

Table Template for Excerpts

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag

For facial expressions related to emotions, a *color code* has been applied to help to distinguish among the different facial actions. Detailed codes can be found in Table 16:

Table 16

Color Codes for Facial Expression Annotations

Red for <i>anger</i>
Green for <i>disgust</i>
Orange for <i>happiness</i>
Blue for <i>surprise</i>
Purple for <i>sadness</i>
Grey for <i>fear</i>

As mentioned at the beginning (see Chapter 1), according to Linell (1995), *miscommunication events* (MEs) can be identified at the following instances:

- repairs (at least repair initiations, such as clarification requests);
- (meta-)comments (related to understanding problems);
- negotiations of meaning;
- incongruent threads of discourse;
- non-interlocking utterances;
- incoherence and hitches in dialogue;
- salient silences within topics;
- vocal / non-vocal signs of uncertainty / irritation / uncomfortableness. (p. 188)

These MEs have been presented as *ME tag* in the tables of excerpts. Tags have been attached to all verbal transcriptions or non-verbal annotations as long as there are MEs indicated.

Chapter 6. Analysis of miscommunication events in multimodal data

Through searching *controlled vocabularies* of facial actions in MUCCCI, segments including facial expressions of negative emotions have been traced first, namely: *anger*, *disgust*, *sadness* and *fear*. Then, neutral and positive emotions, *surprise* and *happiness*, have also been queried.

In the sections below, a selection of significant excerpts with *miscommunication events* (MEs)⁵⁹ was presented following the sequence of the six basic facial expressions listed in Black and Yacoob's (1995) table (see Table 1 in § 3.1). The excerpts were further divided into two parts: *negative facial expressions* and *neutral and positive facial expressions*. All the excerpts have been manually verified to be interactions with MEs among courtroom participants with regards to both non-verbal and verbal information. Qualitative analysis can be found in detail following each individual excerpt.

6.1 Negative facial expressions

6.1.1 Anger

The facial expression, *anger*, mainly appeared when the participant was confused by the information provided by other participants. For instance, in the following excerpt, *anger* was found on the face of both the defendant and the interpreter when they were confused by the information they heard during the trial.

Excerpt 003a/21⁶⁰

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:24:21.447 -	PCT1		那么 // 被	nàme // bèigàorén	Then // defendant	Then // defendant	

⁵⁹ The complete list of ME excerpts can be found in *Appendix II*.

⁶⁰ *Excerpt 003a/21* means the 21st excerpt from *Case 003a*, which is in accordance with the excerpt code in *Appendix II*. The coding for the following excerpts follows the same structure.

01:24:31.254			告人 [名字] // 有没有 (...) 参与或者安排 [名字] (...) 去中国雇主那里收取 (...) 自己介绍的女孩子的相关费用? //	[míngzi] // yǒu méiyǒu (...) cānyù huòzhě ānpái [míngzi] (...) qù zhōngguó gùzhǔ nàlǐ shōuqǔ (...) zìjǐ jièshào de nǚ háizǐ de xiāngguān fèiyòng? //	[name] // have not have (...) participate or arrange [name] (...) to Chinese employers there charge (...) himself introduced girls' relevant fees? //	[name] // have you yourself or arranged [name] to go to the Chinese employers' home and charge the fees for the Indonesian women you introduced to them? //	
01:24:31.355 - 01:24:31.904	ITP		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:24:32.413 - 01:24:41.442	ITP		So // defendant // did you (...) ask [name] to collect (...) the fees from the (...) employers in China? //				
01:24:42.206 - 01:24:42.843	DF		"Collect"? //				negotiation of meaning
01:24:42.580 - 01:24:43.292	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:24:43.292 - 01:24:43.608	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					

01:24:43.312 - 01:24:52.014	ITP		Did you arran- Have you arranged [name] to collect fees (uh) from the Chinese employers for your girls? //				
01:24:53.224 - 01:24:54.610	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (E)					
01:24:53.355 - 01:24:55.470	DF		What- What- What mean about "collect"? //				negotiation of meaning
01:24:55.596 - 01:24:57.501	ITP		Did you (...) a- arranged? //				
01:24:56.426 - 01:24:57.517	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					salient silence within topics
01:24:57.573 - 01:24:58.117	DF		Arrange? //				negotiation of meaning
01:24:58.201 - 01:24:59.004	ITP		[name] //				
01:24:58.360 - 01:24:59.365	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:24:58.903 -	DF		Yeah? //				

01:24:59.394							
01:24:59.355 - 01:25:06.341	ITP		To (...) ask for money // To get the money (...) from the Chinese employers //				
01:25:06.912 - 01:25:08.004	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:25:07.211 - 01:25:08.936	DF		I give money to [name] //				
01:25:08.217 - 01:25:09.107	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:25:09.275 - 01:25:10.807	ITP		You give money to [name]? //				negotiation of meaning
01:25:09.321 - 01:25:10.259	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:25:10.259 - 01:25:11.066	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:25:10.302 - 01:25:11.706	DF		Yeah // I give- //				
01:25:11.009 -	ITP		Did you ask [name]				clarification

01:25:16.201			to (...) ask for the money from the employers? //				request
01:25:16.403 - 01:25:21.711	DF		(uh) // No // because (uh) hm-employer know about that // And then // (uh) I just (uh) give about the [name] money //				
01:25:18.107 - 01:25:19.015	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					incongruent thread of discourse
01:25:22.217 - 01:25:23.015	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:25:22.449 - 01:25:26.118	ITP		(呃) 他说没有 // 然后 // 是他-他要给 [名字] 钱 //	(e) tā shuō méiyǒu // ránhòu // shì tā- tā yào gěi [míngzi] qián //	(uh) // He says not // then // is he- he needs to give [name] money //	(uh) He denied and stated that he needed to give money to [name] //	

In this excerpt, prosecutor 1 was questioning the defendant if he had asked a second person to charge fees from the Chinese employers as payment for the Indonesian women introduced. The information of “the women introduced” was omitted in the interpretation. But from the defendant’s *negotiation of meaning* together with a *surprise* face, the obstacle to comprehension was mainly caused by the word “collect” used by

the interpreter. The word chosen by the interpreter here was not accurate because it did not correspond to the original meaning of the word used by the prosecutor in his question, which was supposed to be “charge” instead of “collect”.

Then, the interpreter repeated the sentence adding the information “for your girls”, which corresponded to the missing information in the previous interpreted rendition, “the women introduced”. However, with an *anger* face, the defendant performed another *negotiation of meaning*, “what mean about ‘collect’?”, which still focused on the word “collect”.

In their next conversation, the interpreter tried to split the question into several parts. But at the same time, since there was no interpretation provided to the court, an *anger* face was observed on the presiding judge’s face due to this *salient silence within topics*. This time, the defendant proposed a new *negotiation of meaning* to figure out the meaning of “arrange” in the interpretation.

Realizing the confusion caused to the defendant, the interpreter changed her rendition to make it simpler: “to get money from the Chinese employers.” Upon hearing the new question, the defendant suddenly gave an irrelevant utterance: “I give money to [name]”, which led to the interpreter’s *negotiation of meaning* with an *anger* and a *surprise* face: “You give money to [name]?” After receiving the affirmative answer from the defendant, the interpreter made a *clarification request* to remind the defendant of replying to the original question. The request went as follows: “Did you ask [name] to ask for the money from the employers?” Again, the response from the defendant was quite illogical and as he did not answer the question, it resulted in an *incongruent thread of discourse*. In the end, with an *anger* face, the interpreter interpreted the irrelevant answer.

The MEs here seem to have resulted from the inaccurate interpretation by the interpreter and also to the uncooperative defendant. Despite her linguistic self-repairs, the interpreter still did not manage to render the communication fluently. This situation appears inevitable when facing this kind of defendant, but it would have been more

appropriate for the interpreter to inform the court of what was happening between her and the defendant in due course.

This excerpt contains both *anger* and *surprise*, but since the MEs occurred are mostly associated with *anger*, the excerpt is included in the current section of *Anger*.

Besides the confusion caused by the meaning/use of a certain word, *anger* face could also be caused by the speaker's accent. As mentioned before (see § 5.2.2), the English spoken by most of the defendants was limited. In addition to the lexical and grammatical limitations, some defendants' accents were also quite strong. The following sets an example to illustrate:

Excerpt 003a/17

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:15:28.008 - 01:15:37.658	DF		I'm pay // because the- // (uh) I'm changed- // I'm return about the money // but I'm not pay about the everything // No // I just return about the money // return the money from- //				
01:15:33.507 - 01:15:34.401	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					

01:15:34.401 - 01:15:35.016	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:15:36.752 - 01:15:38.124	ITP		Written about-? //				negotiation of meaning
01:15:38.154 - 01:15:53.508	DF		Like // [name] (...) come to China from girl from Shantou // And girl from Shantou pay of him about ticket flight // another // another // but after she come // and then // (uh) I'm (...) return about the money for girl from Shantou //				
01:15:54.102 - 01:15:54.801	ITP		You are-? //				clarification request
01:15:55.854 - 01:15:56.910	ITP		So // did you paid? //				clarification request
01:15:59.292 - 01:16:06.769	DF		(uh) // (...) Yeah // I'm- I'm re- return about the money for girl from Shantou // (...) before pay about the ticket				

			flight //				
01:16:06.752 - 01:16:13.004	ITP		(uh) // So // the guy- the Shantou guy bay- paid the ticket flight for her? //				negotiation of meaning
01:16:11.649 - 01:16:12.188	DF		Yeah //				
01:16:12.649 - 01:16:13.222	DF		(uh) Yeah //				
01:16:13.353 - 01:16:15.004	ITP		And you paid the Shantou guy? //				
01:16:15.154 - 01:16:15.790	DF		Yeah //				

What the defendant stated here was that a girl from *Shantou* 汕头⁶¹ helped one of the Indonesian women to book the flight ticket and what he did was just to pay the money back to the girl later on. The ME in this excerpt began with the *anger* face and the *negotiation of meaning* by the interpreter. Due to the strong accent of the defendant, the interpreter mistakenly perceived the original word “return” as “written”. The following two *clarification requests* were possibly due to the accent as well as to the illogical statement, but there was no concrete evidence to support this.

In addition to MEs between the defendant and the interpreter, MEs also occurred between the interpreter and the legal professionals, such as judges, prosecutors and

⁶¹ *Shantou* 汕头, a prefecture-level city on the eastern coast of *Guangdong* 广东 province.

attorneys. The following example shows a ME between the interpreter and the prosecutor.

Excerpt 004/3

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:31:15.084 - 00:31:24.003	PCT1		证实对于被告人供述的服装生意 // 以及尼日利亚籍人 [名字] 境外资金无法查证的事实 //	zhèngshí duìyú bèigàorén gòngshù de fúzhuāng shēngyì // yǐjí ní rì lì yà jí rén [míngzi] jìng wài zījīn wúfǎ cházhèng de shìshí //	Verify to defendant confessed clothing business // and Nigeria nationality person [name] overseas funds unable to verify fact //	The facts including the clothing business confessed by the defendant and the overseas funds of the Nigerian [name] cannot be verified //	
00:31:26.210 - 00:31:26.863	ITP		# //				
00:31:27.073 - 00:31:30.821	PCT1		对被告人 [名字] 供述的服装生意 //	duì bèigàorén [míngzi] gòngshù de fúzhuāng shēngyì //	To defendant [name] confessed clothing business //	About the clothing business confessed by the defendant [name] //	
00:31:32.021 - 00:31:40.610	ITP		And about the- the clothing (...) trade you confessed just now // and your partner- // 合作人? //	hézuò rén? //	<i>And about the- the clothing (...) trade you confessed just now // and your partner- // Partner-? //</i>	<i>And about the- the clothing (...) trade you confessed just now // and your partner- // Partner-? //</i>	clarification request

00:31:35.034 - 00:31:35.713	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:31:35.713 - 00:31:36.430	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:31:36.439 - 00:31:37.024	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:31:40.673 - 00:31:43.610	PCT1		尼日利亚籍人 // [名字] //	ní rì lì yà jí rén // [míngzi] //	Nigeria nationality person // [name] //	The Nigerian // [name] //	
00:31:42.821 - 00:31:44.210	ITP		Nigerian // [名字] //	[míngzi] //	Nigerian // [name] //	Nigerian // [name] //	

Prosecutor 1 in this excerpt was presenting evidence to the court. The interpreter started interpreting before the prosecutor finished her statement. In her interpretation, an extra information, “partner”, was added to help understand the identity of the “Nigerian [name]” in the original utterance. But the interpreter failed to remember the exact name of the Nigerian man. An *anger* face followed by a *surprise* face was identified during her interpreting. Then, she stopped interpreting and made a *clarification request* to the prosecutor. After receiving the name repeated by the prosecutor, she continued to interpret.

The ME here seems to have resulted from the name of the foreigner. Indeed, this phenomenon was quite common in many other cases. Because of the accents and the

pronunciation barriers of both the defendants and the legal professionals, it was often difficult for the interpreters to figure out the original names precisely. Furthermore, foreign names can cause interpreter's cognitive overload.

Although a *surprise* face is also shown in this excerpt, *anger* is the expression appeared earlier together with the ME.

In addition, defendants and even interpreters can also be confused by the complicated logic and condensed language patterns of legal professionals during the trial. The following excerpt can help better illustrate this point:

Excerpt 007/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:23:11.839 - 00:23:18.329	PCT1		你是否曾经 (...) 说 (...) 你有一次货物没有从马来西亚中转 // 导致你没有收到运费? //	nǐ shǐfǒu céngjīng (...) shuō (...) nǐ yǒu yī cì huòwù méiyǒu cóng mǎ lái xī yà zhōngzhuǎn // dǎozhì nǐ méiyǒu shōu dào yùnfèi? //	You did not did ever (...) say (...) you have once cargo not from Malaysia transfer // result in you not received the shipment fee? //	Have you ever said that once your cargo was not transferred from Malaysia // resulting in the fact that you did not receive the shipment fee? //	
00:23:18.709 - 00:23:19.339	DF		啊? //	a? //	(ah)? //	(ah)? //	clarification request
00:23:19.890 - 00:23:25.294	ITP		You didn't get the- // 你的意思-? //	nǐ de yìsi-? //	You didn't get the- // Your meaning-? //	You didn't get the- // What do you mean? //	clarification request

00:23:24.609 - 00:23:36.929	PCT1		他在- 他在聊天记录里面 // 他的微信聊天记录 - 与 [名字] 的微信聊天记录里面说过 // "我有一批货 - // 上一次- // 有一次 // 货物没有从马来西亚- 西亚中转 // 导致我没有收到 (呃) 报酬" //	tā zài- tā zài liáotiān jìlù lǐmiàn // tā de wēixin liáotiān jìlù - yǔ [míngzì] de wēixin liáotiān jìlù lǐmiàn shuō guò // "wǒ yǒu yī pī huò- // shàng yī cì- // yǒu yī cì // huòwù méiyǒu cóng mǎ láixī- xī yà zhōngzhuǎn // dǎozhì wǒ méiyǒu shōudào (e) bàochóu" //	He in- He in chat record within // his WeChat chat record- with [name]'s WeChat chat record within said // "I have a batch of carg- // last time- // once // cargos not have from Malaysia transfer // resulting in I not have received (uh) reward" //	In his WeChat chat history with [name] // he said // "Once // the cargos did not transfer from Malaysia // which results in the fact that I did not receive the reward" //	
00:23:24.894 - 00:23:25.704	DF		再来 // 再 - //	zài lái // zài- //	Again // Ag- //		clarification request
00:23:25.697 - 00:23:26.601	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:23:36.954 - 00:23:37.364	ITP		哦 //	ó //	(oh) //	(oh) //	
00:23:38.954 - 00:23:41.094	DF		Maybe (...) // 你可能认错了 //	nǐ kěnéng rèn cuò le //	Maybe (...) // You might recognize wrong //	Maybe (...) // You might make a mistake //	

00:23:41.599 - 00:23:43.909	DF		那个是 (...) 第一 次 // 不好 意思 //	nàge shì (...) dì yī cì // bù hǎo yìsi //	That is (...) first time // not good meaning //	That was the first time // Excuse me //	
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As can be observed from the code of this excerpt, the conversation here comes from *Case 007*, where the defendant spoke both English and Chinese. Most of the time during the trial, the defendant communicated with the court directly in Chinese, while the interpreter acted merely as one of the resources of the defendant's communicative repertoire (see §5.2.1).

When prosecutor 1 put his question for the first time, he put it in a condensed way. The *clarification request* came not only from the defendant, who made the request through the word “a 啊 (*ah*)” accompanied by a question intonation, but also from the interpreter, who stopped interpreting and addressed the prosecutor asking: “What do you mean?”.

In the next turn, prosecutor 1 added more details to the original question to make the facts more explicit. After hearing the modified question, despite another *clarification request* and an *anger face*, the defendant understood the meaning before receiving the interpretation.

So, the ME in this excerpt seems to have been caused by the condensed information of the prosecutor's turn; this would seem to be warranted by the reaction of the defendant to the modified and more detailed question put by the prosecutor.

Besides defendants and interpreters, presiding judges also show *anger face*. Despite being an *unaddressed recipient* most of the time during the hearing, the presiding judge is still the most powerful participant in the courtroom. As a result, his/her reactions can influence the entire hearing. The following examples are all

concerned with MEs involving mainly presiding judges.

Excerpt 003b/6

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:06:07.605 - 01:06:09.789	DF		And then she go to (uh) employer // right? //				
01:06:09.406 - 01:06:10.609	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:06:10.105 - 01:06:11.009	ITP		She go- //				negotiation of meaning
01:06:10.596 - 01:06:12.701	DF		She go to employer- // house of employer //				
01:06:10.626 - 01:06:11.516	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:06:12.394 - 01:06:13.403	ITP		Employer? //				negotiation of meaning
01:06:13.105 - 01:06:20.528	DF		(uh) // But just few (...) few week (uh) // she stay // and then // after that // she go back to Indonesia //				

01:06:21.192 - 01:06:26.201	DF		And then // (uh) I'm not get lucky money for employer give me the money //				
01:06:27.009 - 01:06:32.487	ITP		Oh // You mean // she signed the contract and worked a fe- few days // then // she go back // you didn't get money? //				
01:06:29.201 - 01:06:30.004	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:06:31.504 - 01:06:32.504	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:06:32.605 - 01:06:33.221	DF		Yes //				
01:06:33.211 - 01:06:34.307	ITP		(uh) [name]- //				
01:06:33.509 - 01:06:36.403	DF		And then // I'm- I'm- I'm not get about the money for employer //				
01:06:36.807 -	ITP		OK // (呃) [名字] 的	(e) [míngzi]	OK // (uh) [name]'s	OK // concerning	

01:07:02.141			这个案件里面 // (呃) [名字] 她是- (呃) 她在中- 她过来中国之后 // 工- 在雇主家工作了几天 // 然后 // 就回- (呃) 返回印尼了 // 然后 // 他从中是- (呃) 被告人从中是没有 (呃) 得到任何的 (呃) 钱 // (呃) 包括雇主也没有给他任何的 (呃) 钱 //	de zhège ànjiàn lǐmiàn // (e) [míngzi] tā shì- (e) tā zài zhōng- tā guò lái zhōngguó zhīhòu // gōng- zài gù zhǔ jiā gōngzuò le jǐ tiān // rán hòu // jiù huí- (e) fǎnhuí yìn ní le // rán hòu // tā cóngzhōng shì- (e) bèigàorén cóngzhōng shì méiyǒu (e) dé dào rèn hé de (e) qián // (e) bāokuò gù zhǔ yě méiyǒu gěi tā rèn hé de qián //	this case within // (uh) [name] she was- (uh) she was in Chi- She came to China after // work- in employer's home worked several days // Then // just return- (uh) returned to Indonesia // Then // he from it was- (uh) Defendant from it did not (uh) received any (uh) money // (uh) including employer also did not give him any money //	the criminal fact involving [name] // after she came to China // she worked in the employer's house for several days // Afterward // she returned to Indonesia // The defendant did not receive any money // neither from the woman nor from the employer //	
01:07:02.605 - 01:07:07.131	DF		OK // for [name] // and then // (uh) another girl // another- //				
01:07:06.297 - 01:07:08.721	PJ		这个- // 把问题啊听清楚 //	zhège- // bǎ wèntí a tīng qīngchǔ //	This- // make question (ah) listen clearly //	Listen carefully to the question //	incongruent thread of discourse
01:07:07.157 - 01:07:08.051	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth					

		contraction (B)					
01:07:09.807 - 01:07:10.432	ITP		So- //				
01:07:09.894 - 01:07:25.499	PJ		现在 // 不是让你对事实进行一个辩解 // 这个我们不要听了 // 已经-前面已经 (...) 充分让你发表意见了 // 现在 // 就是说 // 针对公诉人出示的证据 // 对证据的三性 // 你有什么意见 // 比如说 // 真实性 // 关联性 // 和- [咳] 和合法性 // 提出你的意见 //	xiànzài // bùshì ràng nǐ duì shìshí jìnxíng yīgè biànjiě // zhège wǒmen bùyào tīng le // yǐjīng-qiánmian yǐjīng (...) chōngfèn ràng nǐ fābiào yìjian le // xiànzài // jiù shì shuō // zhēnduì gōngsùrén chūshì de zhèngjù // duì zhèngjù de sān xìng nǐ yǒu shénme yìjiàn // bǐrú shuō // zhēnshí xìng // guānlián xìng // hé- [ké] hé héfǎ xìng // tíchū nǐ de yìjiàn //	Now // not is let you to fact conduct a defense // This we do not want to listen // Already- Before already (...) adequately let you express opinions // Now // just is say // to prosecutor presented evidence // to evidence's three natures // you have what opinions // For example // authenticity // relevance // and- [cough] and legality // propose your opinions //	Now // we do not need to hear your defense against facts // You have been given enough opportunity to express your opinions in previous sessions // What we need now is your opinions against the three natures of the evidence presented by the prosecutor // namely // authenticity // relevance // and legality //	
01:07:25.721 - 01:07:47.499	ITP		So // it's not about your defense against the- the facts // but the- we				

			are asking you about the evidence showed to you // Do you have some opinions about its three natures // which are its (uh) truthfulness // its relevance // and its (uh) legitimacy </legiticy/> //				
01:07:48.105 - 01:07:48.926	DF		What? // Sorry? //				clarification request
01:07:49.701 - 01:07:56.105	ITP		That means you- // Do you have some opinions of the- (uh) opi- (uh) evidence showed to you? //				
01:07:56.605 - 01:08:11.201	DF		(uh) Yeah // about (uh) this one- in the- in the- the transcript // have some a- a- according words like [name] // some like a- another girls (uh) were- (uh) come- come to China for				

			me // but the girl is not for me //				
01:08:03.402 - 01:08:04.416	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					incongruent thread of discourse
01:08:04.422 - 01:08:05.414	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:08:10.605 - 01:08:15.450	ITP		Not the- Not those (...) facts // but the- // How about the evidence? //				clarification request
01:08:15.711 - 01:08:16.335	DF		(hm)- //				
01:08:16.224 - 01:08:25.605	ITP		Evidence // that about the- the records // the trans- the- the other things // the- mobile phones // the (uh) accounts //				
01:08:25.894 - 01:08:32.913	DF		(uh) No // (uh) # (uh) I just use about the one- one mobile phone // not use a- another				

			mobile phone //				
01:08:33.903 - 01:08:35.134	ITP		You just-? //				clarification request
01:08:35.509 - 01:08:36.826	DF		Use the one mobile phone //				
01:08:36.605 - 01:08:40.605	ITP		Use the one mobile phone? // OK // 他只 用过一部 手机 //	tā zhǐ yòng guò yī bù shǒujī //	<i>Use the one mobile phone? // OK // He only used one mobile phone //</i>	<i>Use the one mobile phone? // OK // He only used one mobile phone //</i>	
01:08:37.903 - 01:08:39.921	DF		Yeah // I'm not u- use another mobile phone //				
01:08:43.009 - 01:08:43.615	PJ		嗯? //	(ń)? //	(hm)? //	(hm)? //	clarification request
01:08:44.394 - 01:08:47.797	ITP		他- 他说 // 其它没有意见 // 就是他 (...) 只用过一部手机 //	tā- tā shuō // qítā méiyǒu yìjiàn // jiù shì tā (...) zhǐ yòng guò yī bù shǒujī //	He- He says // other no objection // Just is he (...) only used one mobile phone //	His only objection is that he used only one mobile phone //	
01:08:44.993 - 01:08:46.095	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:08:47.817 - 01:08:48.262	DF		Yeah //				
01:08:48.078 -	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction					

01:08:48.705		and raising of brows (E)					
01:08:48.605 - 01:08:52.399	PJ		就是 // 刚才他提出 来 iPhone 七是- 不是 他- // 妻子 在用 // 不 是他在用 // 是吧? //	jiù shì // gāngcái tā tí chū lái iPhone qī shì- bù shì tā- // qīzi zài yòng // bù shì tā zài yòng // shì ba? //	Just is // just now he proposed iPhone seven is- not is he- // wife is using // not is he is using // right? //	That is to say // as he mentioned just now // iPhone seven is used by his wife // not him // right? //	negotiation of meaning
01:08:52.307 - 01:08:52.903	ITP		对 //	duì //	Right //	Right //	
01:08:54.499 - 01:08:55.403	PJ		就这个意 见 // 是吧? //	jiù zhège yìjiàn // shì ba? //	Just this objection // right? //	Only this objection // right? //	clarification request
01:08:55.413 - 01:08:55.865	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	

As described in the background information (see §5.2.1), the defendant of *Case 003* tended to give irrelevant answers, as can be seen in this excerpt. Three minutes had passed since the presiding judge addressed the defendant putting his question for the first time. During these three minutes, the defendant continued to provide irrelevant answers. To save space, the author did not include the full conversation here.

From the first two *negotiations of meaning* carried out by the interpreter and her *anger* face, it is not difficult to tell that she was quite confused by the defendant's answer. And this can be proven by the presiding judge's interruption and his *anger* face. From the words of the presiding judge, "Listen carefully to the question", it is obvious that an *incongruent thread of discourse* occurred. That is to say, the defendant did not give the expected answers.

Then the presiding judge emphasized to the defendant that the focus of the ongoing session was to verify the *three natures* of the evidence against him, but not his defense against the criminal facts charged on him. However, the presiding judge's words here were of highly formal register, which was beyond the defendant's knowledge of Chinese. The expression “*zhengju de san xing* 证据的三性 (*evidence's three natures*)” refers to three natures of authentic evidence. Namely, “*zhenshi xing* 真实性 (*authenticity*)”, “*guanlian xing* 关联性 (*associativity*)” and “*hefa xing* 合法性 (*legality*)”. A person without legal training cannot understand the precise meaning of the concept of *evidence's three natures* easily. So, it is not surprising to see the *clarification request* from the defendant after hearing the generally faithful interpretation: “What? Sorry?” In the next interpretation, the interpreter simplified the question into: “Do you have some opinions of the evidence showed to you?”

Yet, after another *clarification request*, the defendant's next answer still did not tally with the original question, as can be proven by the interpreter's reactions. With another instance of *anger face*, the interpreter made a *clarification request* and emphasized that the focus should be on the evidence presented to the court, rather than the criminal facts he was charged with. Noticing the defendant's hesitation, the interpreter added some details, such as “the records, the mobile phones, the accounts”, to make the question easier to understand.

After the interpreter's explanation, the defendant understood the question and started to provide the relevant answers. Subsequently, because of the defendant's illogical expressions, there came another *clarification request* from the interpreter, “You just-?” But in the end, the interpreter understood what he meant and offered a quite brief interpretation to the presiding judge: “He used only one mobile phone.”

It is not surprising to see the reaction of the presiding judge. After hearing the extremely brief interpretation, the presiding judge initiated a *clarification request*, “(hm)?”, followed by a *disgust face*. His confusion was probably due to the interpreter's rendition, which was too brief to reflect the seemingly endless conversation between

the defendant and the interpreter of the previous turns.

The MEs of this excerpt seem to be related to many reasons. First, the defendant's illogical expressions and irrelevant answers might have confused the interpreter most of the time. Second, the highly formal register (especially the legal terminology) of the presiding judge's questions could have created comprehension barriers for the defendant. Third, possibly the lack of communication between the interpreter and the court. Furthermore, a seemingly inaccurate interpreter's rendition of the defendant's long turns might also have led to the presiding judge's dissatisfaction.

Two instances of *disgust* face can be found in this excerpt, but only one of them is closely related to ME. Compared to this, *anger* faces here are the more dominant ones showing MEs.

According to the redefinition of the *facial expression classification rules* (see §3.1), *anger* in MUCCCI was mostly identified as *irritation* while only on a few occasions it was regarded as *fury*. The following excerpt is one of these few occasions.

Excerpt 003b/13

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
02:35:03.204 - 02:35:12.815	PJ		那么 // [名字] 的儿子 // 也叫 [名字] 的 // 跟你的微信联系过 // 关于 // 就是说- // 家政服务的问题 // (...) 跟你具体联系过 // 这个事情 // 你怎么解释? //	nàme [míngzi] de érzi // yě jiào [míngzi] de // gēn nǐ de wēixìn liánxì guò // guānyú // jiùshìshuō- // jiāzhèng fúwù de wèntí // (...) gēn nǐ	Then // [name]'s son // also named [name] // with your WeChat contacted // about // just is say- // domestic service issues // (...) with you specifically	[name]'s son // named [name] // has contacted you through WeChat to discuss about the details of the domestic service // About this	

				jùtǐ liánxì guò // zhège shìqing // nǐ zěnmē jiěshì? //	contacted // This fact // you how to explain? //	// how can you explain? //	
02:35:13.018 - 02:35:22.611	ITP		So how do you (uh) defend yourself (uh) that you have contact (uh) [name] through WeCha- through the (...) WeChat? //				
02:35:23.222 - 02:35:39.426	DF		The babysitter </babysister/> // (uh) [name] // introduce to me // And then // (uh) (...) [name] told me about the babysitter </babysister/> // but I- I- I said // I don't have time // (uh) I'm- (uh) I give you the contact card from another my friend // because I don't have time for this one //				
02:35:40.815 - 02:35:54.034	ITP		(呃) [名字] 找到他 // 说- 问他要保姆 // 然后 // 他- 他还有其它 的事- (呃) 这 个- 生意要做 // 因此// 他 (呃) 又- // give (uh) it-	(e) [míngzi] zhǎo dào tā // shuō- wèn tā yào bǎomǔ // ránhòu // tā- tā háiyǒu qítā de shì- (e) zhège-	(uh) [name] found him // said- asked him about nannies // Then // he- he also have other thing- (uh)	[name] came to him and ask for nannies // Then // because he has other business to do // he again- //	

			her to another person //	shēngyì yào zuò // yīncǐ // tā (e) yòu- //	this-business to do // Therefore // he (uh) again- // give (uh) it-her to another person //	give (uh) it-her to another person //	
02:35:47.106 - 02:35:47.751	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:35:50.059 - 02:35:51.055	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
02:35:50.222 - 02:35:50.815	DF		Yeah //				
02:35:53.222 - 02:35:54.018	DF		The name is [name] //				
02:35:53.407 - 02:35:54.611	PJ		我问你具体的事情 //	wǒ wèn nǐ jùtǐ de shìqing //	I ask you specific fact //	I mean // this specific fact //	incongruent thread of discourse
02:35:56.222 - 02:36:06.407	PJ		[名字] 跟你微信联系过 // 微信内容显示的就是 (...) 关系到为他母亲请保姆 // 价格问题 // 或者 (...) 很具体的一些内容 // <u>你怎么解释?</u> ⁶² //	[míngzi] gēn nǐ wēixìn liánxì guò // wēixìn nèiróng xiǎnshì de jiàgé wèntí // wǒ wèn nǐ jùtǐ de shìqing //	[name] with you contacted // WeChat content shows just is (...) related to for his mother hire nanny // price issues // or (...) very	The WeChat chat history shows that [name] has contacted with you on WeChat // and has discussed with you many details concerning	clarification request

⁶² The underlined and capitalized letters here indicate a raised volume of the speaker.

				// huòzhě (...) hěn jùtǐ de yīxiē nèiróng // <u>nǐ zěnmē</u> <u>jiěshì?</u> //	specific contents // <u>YOU</u> <u>HOW TO</u> <u>EXPLAIN?</u> //	hiring a nanny for his mother // such as price // <u>HOW</u> <u>CAN YOU</u> <u>EXPLAIN?</u> //	
02:35:57.155 - 02:35:58.316	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:36:06.455 - 02:36:06.856	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:36:07.018 - 02:36:19.018	ITP		I'm asking you fact // that (uh) how do you interpret that you have communicate with her (uh) to discuss about the price and how- and where- how she- can she get a nanny //				

Uncooperative as always, the defendant from *Case 003* continued to provide irrelevant answers, which infuriated the presiding judge this time. As mentioned before (see §5.2.1), *Case 003* is the longest hearing among all the hearings included in MUCCCI. The entire hearing of this case took so much time that it had to be divided into two sessions, one in the morning, which was coded as *Case 003a*, and the other one in the afternoon, which was coded as *Case 003b*. This excerpt comes from the

afternoon session, and the time code indicates that the conversation took place almost at the end of the session.

Compared to the presiding judge's original question, some information was missing in the first interpretation, namely "the details of the domestic service". But even when the interpreter did translate everything, the defendant did not answer the question at all. The interpretation of the defendant's answer was in general faithful, even though at the end the interpreter got confused and started mixing English with Chinese. This inevitably irritated the presiding judge, who immediately put on an *anger* face while listening to the "strange" interpretation.

Even if the interpreter's rendition appeared dissatisfactory to the presiding judge, he nevertheless noticed the *incongruent thread of discourse*, that is to say, the irrelevance of the defendant's answer. He took the floor and repeated his question again, with more details this time, to make a *clarification request* to the defendant. Besides another instance of *anger* face, the presiding judge raised the volume of his voice and almost shouted at the defendant: "HOW CAN YOU EXPLAIN?".

After about four and a half hours, all the participants in the courtroom were already exhausted, which also explains why the presiding judge was furious when hearing the defendant's irrelevant answers. Even though with the missing information in the first interpretation, the first ME seems to have resulted from the uncooperative defendant. The second interpretation with the mix of Chinese and English probably also infuriated the presiding judge, but it is understandable that the interpreter might be exhausted at this point with such an uncooperative defendant.

To be pointed out, exhaustion is not the only challenge for interpreters during court trials. Besides exhaustion, they need to face the pressure coming from the legal professionals as well.

Excerpt 003a/4

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:41:43.514 - 00:41:44.413	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:41:51.213 - 00:41:51.803	DF		Yeah //				
00:41:53.186 - 00:41:55.409	PJ		[咳] // 翻译人员 // 你声音尽量响-响一点啊 //	[kē] // fānyì rényuán // nǐ shēngyīn jǐnliàng xiǎng-xiǎng yīdiǎn a //	[cough] // translator personnel // you voice try to loud-loud a bit (ah) //	[cough] // Interpreter // speak louder as much as possible //	clarification request
00:41:55.393 - 00:41:55.931	ITP		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	

There is no obvious ME or mediation in this excerpt. But from the *anger* face and *clarification request* of the presiding judge, the interpreter was blamed for talking in a low volume, which was an inconvenience for other participants, especially the *addressed recipient* here, namely the presiding judge.

The next excerpt more explicitly illustrates the pressure that interpreters have to endure from legal professionals.

Excerpt 003a/9

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:51:28.711 - 00:51:29.720	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:51:32.405 - 00:51:33.018	ITP		(hm) //				
00:51:34.301 - 00:51:36.707	PJ		你仅要回答第几项 // 第一 // 第八 // 还是第几啊? //	nǐ jǐn yào huídá dì jǐ xiàng // dì yī // dì bā // háishi dì jǐ a? //	You only need answer which number // Number one // number eight // or which one? //	You only need to answer the number // Number one // number eight // or which one? //	incongruent thread of discourse indicated
00:51:37.207 - 00:51:39.462	ITP		(uh) // Just number one and number eight </eighth/> // right? //				incongruent thread of discourse
00:51:39.608 - 00:51:40.688	DF		Yeah // number one and number eight </eighth/> //				
00:51:40.783 - 00:51:42.120	ITP		OK // 就一和八 //	jiù yī hé bā //	OK // just one and eight //	OK // just number one and number eight //	

00:51:43.306 - 00:51:44.429	PJ		你不是说三个吗? //	nǐ bùshì shuō sān gè ma? //	You not say three? //	Didn't you say that there are three in total? //	clarification request
00:51:44.589 - 00:51:46.999	ITP		(uh) Didn't you say three people? //				
00:51:44.853 - 00:51:45.683	PJ		一和八# //	yī hé bā # //	One and eight # //	Number one and number eight //	
00:51:46.806 - 00:51:52.404	DF		(uh) A- Another is- (uh) (...) // number- // this one // number twelve //				
00:51:52.749 - 00:51:54.249	ITP		还有 (...) 第十二项 //	háiyǒu (...) dì shíèr xiàng //	And (...) number twelve //	And number twelve //	
00:51:53.700 - 00:51:55.132	PCT1		十二项 // [名字] //	shíèr xiàng // [míngzi] //	Number twelve // [name] //	Number twelve // [name] //	meta-comment
00:51:54.614 - 00:51:55.101	PJ		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
00:52:00.051 - 00:52:06.650	PJ		那么 // 也就是说 // 你对第一 // 第八 // 第十二项的指控是没意见的 // 对其他指控 // 你都是有意见的? //	nàme // yě jiù shì shuō // nǐ duì dì yī // dì bā // dì shíèr xiàng de zhǐkòng shì méi yìjian de // duì qítā zhǐkòng // nǐ dōu	Then // also just say // you to number one // number eight // number twelve accusation is no objection // to other accusations // you all	That is to say // you have objections to all the other accusations except for number one // number eight // and number twelve? //	

				shì yǒu yìjian de? //	have objection? //		
00:52:07.699 - 00:52:18.599	ITP		(uh) So you just admit number- (uh) one // (uh) eight </eighth/> and twelve </twelveth/> // (uh) but you have objections to all the other (...) facts? //				
00:52:18.985 - 00:52:21.499	DF		Yeah // because (uh) // the- the- the other //				
00:52:21.103 - 00:52:22.004	PJ		你- // 这样- //	nǐ zhèyàng- //	You- // like this- //	You- // well- //	
00:52:21.116 - 00:52:22.208	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:52:22.306 - 00:52:22.778	DF		Yeah? //				
00:52:22.900 - 00:52:25.254	PJ		你这- // 你- // 翻译 // 你 直接跟- // 你直接翻译 就行了 //	nǐ zhè- // nǐ- // fānyì // nǐ zhíjiē gēn- // nǐ zhíjiē fānyì jiù xíng le //	You this- // You- // translator // you directly with- // You directly translate just enough //	Interpreter // just interpret directly to him //	meta- comment
00:52:24.226 -	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and					

00:52:25.107		mouth expansion (E)					
00:52:25.556 - 00:52:26.061	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
00:52:26.495 - 00:52:27.570	PJ		他说 // 是对的 // 是吧? //	tā shuō // shì duì de // shì ba? //	He said // is right // right? //	He said // yes // Right? //	clarification request
00:52:27.655 - 00:52:28.014	ITP		对 //	duì //	Yes //	Yes //	

In this excerpt, the presiding judge was verifying with the defendant which one(s) of the twelve criminal facts charged against him he admitted. Several minutes had passed since the question was first put (the previous part was omitted here because it is too long). With an *anger* face, the presiding judge interrupted the *incongruent thread of discourse* from the defendant and asked him to answer the exact number of the corresponding criminal facts (apparently, each criminal fact is identified by a number). His question indicated that there were also some other criminal facts besides “Number one and number eight”, as he also added “or which one?”. Yet, the interpreter translated: “Just number one and number eight, right?”. This rendition appeared to be an *incongruent thread of discourse* because it was misleading. The defendant followed the indication provided by the interpretation and said: “Yeah, number one and number eight.” But the presiding judge immediately made a *clarification request* and *threatened the face* of the defendant: “Didn’t you say that there are three in total?”. This threat successfully forced the defendant to admit another criminal fact: “Number twelve”.

After the above exchange, the presiding judge repeated the question to seek confirmation. However, since there were so many uninterpreted turns between the interpreter and the defendant, and even if the interpreter was interpreting faithfully in this case, she lost the presiding judge’s trust. He made a *meta-comment* with an *anger*

face to demand the interpreter translate immediately after each turn without further intervention, which indicates that he was dissatisfied with the interpreter’s performance during the trial.

The MEs in this excerpt seem to have been caused by the *weak performance* of the interpreter and her lack of communication with the court.

Nonetheless, also from *Case 003a*, interpreter’s “intervention” has indeed facilitated the communication. Details are presented in the following excerpt.

Excerpt 003a/15

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:07:32.556 - 01:07:37.949	PCT1		那么 // 被告人 (...) 称的 自己介绍的 这个女孩子 到中国境内 是做什么的? //	nàme // bèigàorén (...) chēng de zìjǐ jièshào de zhège nǚ háizǐ dào zhōngguó jìngnèi shì zuò shénme de? //	Then // defendant (...) stated himself introduced this girl to China territory within is do what? //	What is the intention of the girls introduced by the defendant to come to China? //	
01:07:38.899 - 01:07:47.798	ITP		(hm) // So // what (uh) does the girls you admit (uh) come to Ch- // Why does- Why do they come to China? //				
01:07:47.803 - 01:07:48.476	DF		What? // Sorry? //				clarification request
01:07:48.602 -	ITP		Why do they come to				

01:07:53.344			China? // The girl- Among the girls you- you confess //				
01:07:53.347 - 01:07:59.104	DF		Oh // (uh) (...) they- they- they- they come to China for working // about that- //				
01:07:56.495 - 01:07:58.118	JG2 (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:07:58.652 - 01:08:00.108	ITP		她们来中国工作 //	tāmen lái zhōngguó gōngzuò //	They came to China work //	They came to China to work //	
01:08:00.204 - 01:08:00.857	DF		(uh) //				
01:08:01.104 - 01:08:29.753	DF		The- (uh) For- For working // but before // I- I- I told with Indonesia wi- (uh) (...) this girl working in China don't have visa // I have information about the- the girl don't have visa before from (uh) the Indonesia baby sister introduced me about the employer // because I				

			never- (...) can find employer by myself without the baby sister ⁶³ Indonesia introduce me (...) to them //				
01:08:04.907 - 01:08:06.613	JG2 (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)					
01:08:06.496 - 01:08:07.918	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:08:08.010 - 01:08:09.212	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:08:30.451 - 01:08:33.058	ITP		(uh) So // could you re-repeat that? //				clarification request
01:08:33.301 - 01:08:39.100	DF		(uh) In the first time // (uh) I told with the Indonesia //				
01:08:39.129 - 01:08:39.573	ITP		(hm) //				
01:08:39.652 - 01:08:41.660	DF		Indonesia person in Indonesia- //				
01:08:41.868 -	ITP		(hm) //				

⁶³ “Baby sister” here is not a typo. It is as what was said in the original utterance of the defendant.

01:08:42.331							
01:08:42.363 - 01:08:43.403	DF		-about visa- //				
01:08:43.355 - 01:08:44.250	ITP		The intermediary? //				
01:08:44.183 - 01:09:00.033	DF		(uh) Yeah // A- A- Abou- About- About visa // it's (uh) not sure // can continue // cannot continue // it's not sure // I not really sure // because I have information for (...) job // for agency job from Indonesia baby sister in China //				
01:08:49.455 - 01:08:49.953	ITP		(hm) //				
01:08:52.602 - 01:08:53.163	ITP		(hm) //				
01:09:01.673 - 01:09:02.501	ITP		You have-? //				clarification request
01:09:05.652 - 01:09:06.652	ITP		Wha- What do you-? //				clarification request
01:09:07.150 - 01:09:08.919	ITP		First // you told the-? //				clarification request

01:09:08.853 - 01:09:13.718	DF		The first // I told with the intermediary in Indonesia about visa //				
01:09:12.455 - 01:09:12.924	ITP		(hm) //				
01:09:14.865 - 01:09:20.799	DF		It's not- (uh) (...) not yet // S- (uh) Sometime // visa continue // some continue- //				
01:09:20.351 - 01:09:23.171	ITP		Sometime visa continue // You mean you renew? //				negotiation of meaning
01:09:23.204 - 01:09:26.154	DF		Yeah // renew // or sometime // cannot continue //				
01:09:26.752 - 01:09:27.355	ITP		(hm) //				
01:09:28.096 - 01:09:37.496	DF		Because I have about the- (...) the words about visa can continue and cannot continue from Indonesia person // baby sister // told with me about that //				
01:09:38.455 - 01:09:44.054	ITP		(uh) You- (...) that you know that visa can- (...) ha- can be				negotiation of meaning

			renewed in China? //				
01:09:44.045 - 01:09:58.351	DF		Yeah // because from Indonesia person // baby sister // told with me // Sometime // employer want- (uh) want pay about the visa can be continue // but sometime // cannot be- (uh) don't want pay about visa cannot be continue //				
01:09:49.652 - 01:09:49.991	ITP		(ahem) //				
01:09:53.363 - 01:09:53.870	ITP		(hm) //				
01:09:55.803 - 01:09:56.471	ITP		(hm) //				
01:09:58.179 - 01:10:10.107	ITP		(hm) //				
01:10:10.502 - 01:10:11.047	DF		Yeah //				
01:10:21.502 - 01:10:31.655	PCT1		也就是说 // 他所称的自 己介绍的这 些女- 保- 印 尼女子 // 签 证的内容跟 她们到中国 境内所从事	yě jiù shì shuō // tā suǒ chēng de zìjǐ jièshào de zhèxiē nǚ- bǎo- yìnní nǚzǐ // qiānzhèng	Also just is say // he claimed himself introduced these Indonesian women // Visas' content	That is to say // is he aware that the visa type of those Indonesian women he introduced does not	salient silence within topics

			的事务是不一致的 // 是不是确定? //	de nèiróng gēn tāmen dào zhōngguó jìngnèi suǒ cóngshì de shìwù shì bù yīzhì de // shì bù shì quèdìng? //	with they came to China territory within conduct affairs is not consistent // Is or not sure? //	correspond to their real intention of coming to China? //	
01:10:26.017 - 01:10:26.789	ITP		嗯 //	(ŋ) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:10:31.902 - 01:10:49.599	ITP		So // are you sure that (uh) the Indonesian women (uh) you introduced // (uh) the- about their visas // that the com- that the purpose to come to China // and the tourist visa- with the tourist visas are not (...) the same? //				
01:10:50.604 - 01:11:03.403	ITP		And in- // Do you know that (uh) they apply- the content of their work- of their- (...) what they are doing in China is not the same with the tourist visa they have applied?				

			//				
01:11:04.223 - 01:11:05.223	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:11:04.353 - 01:11:06.295	DF		Sorry // I'm not understand what you mean //				clarification request
01:11:05.232 - 01:11:05.709	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:11:06.404 - 01:11:20.510	ITP		Tha- // 就- 那就直接问他是不是- 不是去中国旅游 // 可以吗? // (ah) // So // do you know that they not come to China for vi- for (...) tourist- tourist // for visiting // but for working? //	jiù- nà jiù zhíjiē wèn tā shì bùshì- bùshì qù zhōngguó lǚyóu // kěyǐ ma? //	Tha- // Just- then just directly ask him is or not- not to China travel // OK? // (ah) // So // do you know that they not come to China for vi- for (...) tourist- tourist // for visiting // but for working? //	Tha- // Can I directly ask him if he knows these women were not coming to China to travel? // (ah) // So // do you know that they not come to China for vi- for (...) tourist- tourist // for visiting // but for working? //	negotiation of meaning
01:11:11.013 - 01:11:12.153	PCT1		对 // 可以 //		Right // OK //	Right // OK //	
01:11:17.000 -	DF		Tourist // but- but- //				

01:11:19.157							
01:11:20.851 - 01:11:21.434	DF		Yeah //				
01:11:21.553 - 01:11:22.710	ITP		是的 // 他知道 //	shide // tā zhīdao //	Yes // he knew //	Yes // he knew //	

The interpreter's rendition of the question from prosecutor 1 was in general faithful, although the interpreter did several self-corrections, which probably led to the *clarification request* from the defendant, "What? Sorry?"

The following several clarification requests and the *anger* face observed in the interpreter's turns were probably due to the defendant's illogical utterances and overwhelming expressions.

From the end of the last interpreter's rendition, "They came to China to work", the defendant has kept defending himself even if he was not required to do so. For two minutes communication in the courtroom took place only between the defendant and the interpreter. Just like the other *unaddressed recipients* in the courtroom, prosecutor 1, who was in fact the *addressed recipient* in this conversation, did not receive any interpreter's rendition of the exchange between the two. Since most of the participants in the courtroom did not know English very well, from their perspective there was a *salient silence within topics*.

To solve the situation, prosecutor 1 took the initiative and intervened in the ongoing exchange between the defendant and the interpreter: "That is to say, is he aware that the visa type of those Indonesian women he introduced does not correspond to their real intention of coming to China?"

After hearing the second question from prosecutor 1, the interpreter rendered a faithful interpretation, with the extra information concerning "the tourist visa".

Nevertheless, even with this extra information, the defendant still did not get the meaning of the prosecutor's question. With an *anger* face, he made a *clarification request*: "Sorry, I'm not understand what you mean."

In the next turn, the interpreter spontaneously asked the prosecutor if it was appropriate for her to change the question into "If he knows these women were not coming to China to travel?" After receiving the prosecutor's approval, the interpreter changed the question, with an added information again, "but for working" and the defendant understood the meaning instantly.

Here MEs were possibly due to the interpreter's self-corrections on the one hand, whilst on the other hand, they might have been caused by the prosecutor's condensed language. The interpreter's *linguistic* and *cognitive mediation* here were indeed successful. This also sets an example for an appropriate approach to mediation in court. That is to say, any mediation which facilitates communication should be encouraged, but all interpreters' initiatives of mediation need to be reported to the court before being conducted.

Although a *disgust* face is found on judge 2's face once, compared to *anger* faces, its connection to MEs here is much less apparent.

6.1.2 Disgust

Besides *anger*, the face of *disgust* can also be regarded as a clue to search for MEs. This facial expression is often connected with *impatience* and *dissatisfaction* (see §3.1).

The following excerpt shows the *disgust* face of the presiding judge towards both the interpreter and the defendant.

Excerpt 003a/7

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:45:25.409 - 00:45:57.213	PJ		[咳] // 那么 // 这样啊 // 被告人 [名字] // 起诉书一共指控你是- (...) 单独或 [咳] 伙同他人 // 一共 (...) 组织他人偷越国边境- [咳] 国边境 // 是- 一共是十二起 // 那么 // 你刚才说 // 你其中只有五- 五个女子是经你介绍的 // 而且有签证的 // 那么 // 那么 // 向法庭具体说明一下 // 这个五个女子相对应的这十二节犯罪事实里面是哪几节? //	[ké] // nàme // zhèyàng a // bèigàorén [míngzì] qǐsù shū yīgòng yītóng zhìkòng nǐ shì- (...) dāndú huò [ké] huǒtóng tārén yīgòng (...) zǔzhī tārén tōu yuè guó biānjìng- [ké] guó biānjìng // shì- yīgòng shì shí èr qǐ // nàme // nǐ gāngcái shuō // nǐ qízhōng zhìyǒu wǔ- wǔ gè nǚzǐ shì jīng nǐ jièshào de // érqǐě yǒu qiānzhèng de // nàme // nàme // xiàng fǎtīng jùtǐ shuōmíng yīxià // zhègè wǔ xiāngduìyīng de zhèshí èr jié fǎcrímín shìshí de lǐmiàn shì nǎ jǐ jié? //	[cough] // Then // like this (ah) // Defendant [name] // indictment accuses you of twelve cases in total // For these cases // you are- (...) alone or [cough] with others // in total (...) organized others sneak across national border // As you said just now // you are only related to five of them // And the five women involved in these cases came to China with a visa // So // please explain in detail to the court // among the twelve criminal facts // which of	Defendant [name] // the indictment accuses you of twelve cases in total // For these cases // either alone or with others // you helped others to sneak across the national border // As you said just now // you are only related to five of them // And the five women involved in these cases came to China with a visa // So // please explain in detail to the court // among the twelve criminal facts // which of	

				duìyìng de zhè shí èr jié fànzuì shìshí limiàn shì nǎ jǐ jié? //	court specifically explain a bit // this five women corresponding the twelve section criminal facts among are which sections? //	them are related to these five women? //	
00:45:57.622 - 00:46:12.829	ITP		OK // So // the indictment charge you with fa- fi- (uh) twelve (uh) facts of (uh) illegally cross the border (uh) to China // s- but you only admit five of them are (...) done by you? //				
00:46:12.918 - 00:46:14.819	DF		Yeah // because- // (uh)? //				clarification request
00:46:13.409 - 00:46:18.901	ITP		(uh) So // could you tell us specifically what the- which the five people are? //				
00:46:19.409 -	DF		Oh // (...) The- f- The- The first is				

00:46:23.229			[name] //				
00:46:24.016 - 00:46:29.213	ITP		(hm) (uh) The first is L- // (...) The first is- //				
00:46:28.491 - 00:46:30.819	DF		[name] // [name] //				
00:46:30.970 - 00:46:33.409	ITP		[name]- // OK // 谁- //	shuí- //	[name]- // OK //	[name]- // OK // Who- //	
00:46:33.777 - 00:46:34.688	PJ		哪个 [名 字] ? //	nǎge [míngzi]? //	Which [name]? //	Which [name]? //	clarification request
00:46:34.409 - 00:46:35.327	ITP		等一下啊 //	děng yīxià a //	Wait a bit (ah) //	Wait a second //	
00:46:43.606 - 00:46:45.409	ITP		(uh) The first is-? //				clarification request
00:46:44.096 - 00:46:47.760	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
00:46:45.426 - 00:46:46.409	DF		[name] //				
00:46:46.606 - 00:46:47.703	ITP		[name]- //				
00:46:47.213 - 00:46:50.098	DF		[name] // (uh) //				
00:46:50.311 - 00:46:51.114	ITP		[name]? // Oh //				clarification request

00:46:51.196 - 00:46:52.918	DF		[name] // (uh)? //				clarification request
00:46:52.786 - 00:46:55.018	ITP		No // (uh) //				
00:46:54.213 - 00:46:54.836	ATN		#- //				
00:46:56.016 - 00:46:59.221	ITP		# // 找不到 了 //	# // zhǎo bù dào le //	# // Find no yet //	I cannot find it //	
00:46:56.304 - 00:46:56.886	ATN		表格上面 //	biǎogé shàngmiàn //	Table on //	On the table //	
00:47:04.213 - 00:47:10.606	PCT1		法官的意思 // 叫你 // 就 是问他起诉书上的十二 节事实里面 // 哪些是他 承认的 // 是指十二节 的次序 //	fǎguān de yìsi // jiào nǐ // jiù shì wèn tā qǐsù shū shàng de shí èr jié shìshí límiàn // nǎxiē shì tā chéngrèn de // shì zhǐ shí èr jié de cìxù //	Judge's meaning // asks you // just is ask him indictme nt on twelve section facts among // which are he admits // is referring twelve sections' sequence //	The judge wanted to know // among the twelve criminal facts // which of them does he admit // That is to say // the specific number of the correspon ding admitted facts //	
00:47:08.885 - 00:47:14.409	ITP		So // Whi- Whi- The (...) sequence- From the sequence of- in the indictment //				

00:47:14.213 - 00:47:15.582	DF		O- Oh //				
00:47:20.606 - 00:47:22.082	DF		This one is [name] //				
00:47:23.803 - 00:47:27.000	ITP		Which- Which fact? // Number-? //				clarification request
00:47:27.409 - 00:47:31.229	DF		This you can read in the (...) facts Number seven //				
00:47:27.799 - 00:47:28.853	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (B)					incongruent thread of discourse
00:47:28.426 - 00:47:32.217	PJ		那么 // 这 样啊 // [名 字] // 我打 断你一下啊 //	nàme // zhèyàng a // [míngzi] // wǒ dǎ duàn nǐ yīxià a //	Then // like this (ah) // [name] // I interrupt you a bit (ah) //	[name] // let me interrupt //	
00:47:32.393 - 00:47:33.065	DF		(uh) //				
00:47:33.000 - 00:47:42.178	PJ		起诉书一共 指控了你十 二节犯罪事 实 // 那么 // 你对其中的 哪几节你是 承认的? // 其它几节是 不承认的? // 你向法庭 </法明/> - 向法庭说明	qǐsù shū yīgòng zhìkòng le nǐ shí èr jié fànzuì shìshí // nàme // nǐ duì qízhōng de nǎ jǐ jié nǐ shì chéngrèn de? // qítā	Indictme nt in total accuses you twelve section criminal facts // Then // you to among which sections	The indictment accuses you of twelve criminal facts // About which of them you admit // while which of them you	clarification request

			一下 //	jǐ jié shì bù chéngrèn de? // nǐ xiàng fǎtíng </fǎmíng/ >- xiàng fǎtíng shuōmíng yīxià //	you are admit? // Other which sections are not admit? // You to the court- to the court explain a bit //	do not? // Explain to the court //	
00:47:42.229 - 00:47:50.229	ITP		(hm) So // how- //whi- which of them (uh) that you admit // and how about the others you don't mi- admit? //				
00:47:51.134 - 00:48:04.409	DF		The- The others- The o- The other people in- in the- in the- in here is- // the first time // not me meet with them // but another person meet with them // but I'm not arrangement about them come to China //				

The first interpretation in this excerpt was generally faithful, even though interrupted by the defendant with a *clarification request*. However, the following *clarification requests* from the interpreter and the presiding judge were mainly caused by the confusing Indonesian names.

After the presiding judge's *clarification request*, being also confused, the interpreter told him "Wait a second." Although this interpreter's request was motivated by her need to place another *clarification request* with the defendant to confirm a name, it could still be considered a *threat to the face* of the presiding judge as she challenged his power position in the court, as was confirmed by his immediate *disgust face*.

Next both the interpreter and the defendant placed several *clarification requests* during their exchanges on the Indonesian names. The communication took so many turns that one *unaddressed recipient*, the attorney, stepped in and provided extra information, "On the table", to help the interpreter find the corresponding Indonesian women listed on the documents. Later, another *unaddressed recipient*, prosecutor 1, joined the conversation to point out the intention behind the presiding judge's question: "The judge wanted to know...the specific number of the corresponding admitted facts."

With the help of the attorney and prosecutor 1, the interpreter managed to provide a faithful interpretation. Nonetheless, the defendant still did not get the meaning of the question and continued to talk about specific Indonesian names. This led to another *clarification request* from the interpreter and another *disgust face* of the presiding judge.

Having noticed the *incongruent thread of discourse*, the presiding judge intervened in the conversation between the interpreter and the defendant and repeated the question. But after hearing the interpreter's faithful translation of the presiding judge, the defendant again avoided answering the question.

In general, the MEs of the above excerpt were presumably caused by foreign names and by the uncooperative defendant. But the interpreter also needs to be aware of the power distribution in the courtroom and be more cautious when taking the initiative to mediate.

In addition to foreign names, interpreters can also be confused by legal terminology during the trial. The excerpt below illustrates this challenge in detail.

Excerpt 005/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:14:09.611 - 01:14:37.611	PJ		那么 // 控辩双方的意- (...) [咳] 对于指控的犯罪事实和法律适用的意见 // 那么 // 基本一致 // 那么 // 被告人 [名字] 的辩护人提出 // [名字] 检举毒品上线的行为 // 应当评价为立功 // 就- 具有立功表现 // 那么 // 同时 // 还提出 // 就是说 // [咳] 因本案 (嗯) 吸毒 // 被行政拘留 // 那么 // 应作为 (...) 刑期予以折抵 // 这么两个具体的一个- 辩护意见 //	nàme // kòng biàn shuāngfān g de yì- (...) [ké] duìyú zhǐkòng de fānzù de fānzù shìshí hé fǎlǜ fǎlǜ shìyòng de yìjiàn // nàme // jīběn yīzhì // nàme // bèigàorén [míngzi] de biànhùrén tí chū // [míngzi] jiǎnjǔ dúpǐn shàngxiàn de xíngwéi // yīngdāng píngjià wéi lìgōng // jiù- jù yǒu lìgōng biǎoxiàn // nàme // tóngshí // hái tí chū // jiù shì shuō // [ké] yīn běn àn (èn) xī dú // bèi xíng zhù // nàme // yīng zuò wéi (...) xíng qī yǐ zhé dī // zhè me liǎng ge jù tǐ de yí ge - biàn hù yì jiàn //	Then // control debate both sides' opini- (...) [cough] to accused criminal facts and law suitable opinions // Then // basically consistent // Then // defendant [name]'s defender pointed out // [name] reported drug upper line's behavior // should be evaluated as meritorious service // just- with meritorious performance // Then // meanwhile // also proposed // just is say // [cough] because of this case (hm) take drugs // be administratively	The opinions of both sides concerning the accused criminal facts and suitable laws are in general consistent // According to the defender of the defendant [name] // the defendant's behavior of reporting the drug seller is meritorious // and the defendant has had an administrative detention because of taking drugs // Considering these two facts // the defender suggested a	

				liǎng gè jùtǐ de yī gè- biànhù yǐjiàn //	detained // Then // should as (...) imprisonment term given offset // These two specific a- defense opinion //	lenient sentence //	
01:14:34.621 - 01:14:35.319	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:14:35.319 - 01:14:36.036	PJ (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:14:39.407 - 01:14:43.221	ITP		嗯 // 行政 拘留? // OK //	(ń) // xíngzhèng jūliú? //	(hm) // Administr ative detention? // OK //	(hm) // Adminis trative detentio n? // OK //	negotiation of meaning
01:14:43.796 - 01:14:44.610	ITP		行政拘留? //	xíngzhèng jūliú? //	Administr ative detention? //	Adminis trative detentio n? //	negotiation of meaning
01:14:45.221 - 01:14:45.798	PJ		嗯? //	(ń)? //	(hm)? //	(hm)? //	clarification request
01:14:45.227 - 01:14:46.595	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:14:46.610 -	ITP		行政拘留 是? //	xíngzhèng jūliú shì?	Administr ative detention	What is administ rative	negotiation of meaning

01:14:47.610				//	is? //	detention? //	
01:14:48.907 - 01:14:52.378	PJ		辩护人意见 (呃) 意见 说 // 行政 拘留 // 因 为本案 // 行政拘留 //	biànhù rén yì- (e) yìjiàn shuō // xíngzhèng jūliú // yīnwèi běn àn // xíngzhèng jūliú //	Defender's opinion (uh) opinion say // administra tive detention // because of this case // administra tive detention //	The defender means that the defendan t had the administ rative detentio n because of this case //	
01:14:52.407 - 01:14:52.907	ITP		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:14:53.407 - 01:14:56.814	PJ		那么 // 他- [咳] 认为 // 应当在 刑期里予 以折抵 //	nàme // tā- [ké] rènwéi // yīngdāng zài xíngqī lǐ yǔyǐ zhédǐ //	Then // he- [cough] thinks // should in the term of imprisonm ent given offset //	He thinks that the days for administ rative detentio n should be counted into the term of imprison ment //	
01:14:55.836 - 01:14:57.628	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:14:55.999 - 01:14:56.476	ITP		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:14:57.628 - 01:14:59.817	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows					

		(E)					
01:14:59.018 - 01:14:59.814	ITP		# //				
01:15:00.610 - 01:15:06.505	PJ		就是说 // 他那个- // 因为行政 拘留羁- 羁 押了五日 // 应当在 刑- (呃) 刑 期里予以 折抵 //	jiù shì shuō // tā nàge- // yīnwèi xíngzhèng jūliú jī- jīyā le wǔ rì // yīngdāng zài xíng- (e) xíngqī lǐ yǔyǐ zhédǐ //	Just is say // he that- // because of administra tive detention deta- detained five days // should in the term- (uh) term of imprisonm ent given offset //	That is to say // because the defendan t had a five-day administ rative detentio n // these days should be reduced from the term of imprison ment //	
01:15:01.366 - 01:15:01.814	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:15:03.999 - 01:15:04.610	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:15:06.610 - 01:15:07.221	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:15:07.833 - 01:15:25.764	ITP		OK // so // (uh) the opinion are fully considered by the court // And the proposal </proposio n/> of the meritorious service of [name] and the five- day				

			detention should be deducted in the penal- (uh) in the- in the penalty are accepted in court //				
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The excerpt comes from *Case 005*. The defendants not only took drugs themselves, but they illegally sheltered others to do so in their dormitory. Since one of the defendants voluntarily gave the information about the drug pushers to the police, his attorney pled to the court for a lighter sentence. According to his attorney, since he had already received an administrative detention⁶⁴ for several days, these days needed to be deducted from his final term of imprisonment (see §5.2.1).

The presiding judge here was repeating the plea from the attorney mentioned above. But the interpreter was not very familiar with the terminology, “administrative detention”. So she continuously performed *negotiations of meaning* with the presiding judge, who gradually lost his patience and started to put on *disgust* faces.

Here MEs were seemingly a consequence of the interpreter’s lack of professionalism since the expression “administrative detention” is part of the basic legal terminology. Therefore, the presiding judge became impatient and showed his dissatisfaction with the interpreter’s performance. His facial expressions also constituted *face threatening* acts against the interpreter.

A *surprise* face was also shown on the presiding judge’s face, but since it appeared when he was confirming with the defendant the attorney’s plea without any ME, it is

⁶⁴ “*xingzheng juliu* 行政拘留 (*administrative detention*)” refers to the period of detention executed by the police after the arrest of suspects. During the detention, suspects can be interrogated by the police, but they can also plea for a trial. The duration of the detention should be no more than 20 days.

not considered as a face action accompanying MEs here in this excerpt.

Among all the courtroom participants, with the highest judicial authority, presiding judges can often be fastidious. The following excerpt is another example.

Excerpt 005/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:08:20.480 - 01:08:21.026	PJ		翻译好了吗? //	fānyì hǎo le ma? //	Translate ready? //	Interpretation completed? //	clarification request. salient silence within topics
01:08:23.013 - 01:08:24.013	PJ		[咳] 翻译好了 // 是吧? //	[ké] fānyì hǎo le // shì ba? //	[cough] // Translate ready // yes? //	Interpretation completed // right? //	clarification request, salient silence within topics
01:08:23.613 - 01:08:24.823	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:08:24.207 - 01:08:24.805	ITP		啊 // 对 //	a // duì //	(ah) // right //	Right //	
01:08:25.013 - 01:08:26.701	PJ		要提示一下- 提醒一下法庭啊 //	yào tíshì yīxià-tíxǐng yīxià fǎtīng a //	Need remind a bit- remind a bit court (ah) //	Remember to remind the court //	(meta-)comment
01:08:26.671 -	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion					

01:08:27.445		and lowering of brows (B)					
01:08:27.298 - 01:08:27.792	ITP	OK //					

The conversation in this excerpt appeared after a *salient silence within topics*. Since most of the legal professionals in the hearing do not know English very well, sometimes it is not easy for them to figure out whether the interpretation is finished. This excerpt is a perfect example.

The *disgust* face of the presiding judge appeared when he repeated his remark to the interpreter, because the interpreter did not reply to his first remark. Apparently, the *face* of the presiding judge was *threatened* by the silence of the interpreter. This can be inferred from the presiding judge’s “[cough]”, which probably covered his embarrassment.

Finally, after receiving the reply from the interpreter, with another instance of *disgust* face, the presiding judge emphasized directly to the interpreter that she should “Remember to remind the court” when she had finished her translation.

Here, the ME seemingly resulted from the interpreter’s lack of attention. But it was also possibly due to the seating arrangement of the courtroom. Because this is the only hearing with a seating arrangement which is different from the other hearings (the usual seating arrangement can be found in Figure 1 in §4.2.1). In this hearing, the interpreter was facing the defendant and the collegial panel was behind her. Therefore, it is possible that the interpreter did not hear the presiding judge.

6.1.3 Sadness and fear

In addition to *anger* and *disgust*, *sadness and fear* constitute another important part of *negative facial expressions*. Yet, the connection between these facial expressions

and MEs is not as clearcut as the previous two.

As a matter of fact, *sadness* and *fear* are two intricate facial expressions that are difficult to recognize. But compared to *fear*, *sadness* is easier to find because it is often accompanied by *weeping*. Nonetheless, among the few conversations with *sadness* faces, none of them is related to any ME, hence not included as the ME excerpts.

Unfortunately, *fear* is much harder to find. Consequently, there are no noticeable *fear* faces detected in the hearings.

6.2 Neutral and positive facial expressions

After searching possible segments of MEs based on *negative facial expressions*, namely, *anger*, *disgust*, *sadness* and *fear*, MUCCCI has been further queried looking for *neutral and positive facial expressions* including *surprise* and *happiness*. Surprisingly, there do exist certain connections between these two facial expressions and MEs.

6.2.1 Surprise

Excerpt 004/4

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:56:52.194 - 00:56:54.015	PJ		被告人自行辩护 //	bèigàorén zìxíng biànhù //	Defendant voluntarily defend //	The defendant can defend for himself //	
00:56:54.821 - 00:56:56.223	ITP		You can defend yourself //				
00:57:01.015 - 00:57:02.806	DF		Oh // should I say something? //				clarification request

00:57:01.365 - 00:57:02.639	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:57:02.639 - 00:57:05.526	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:57:02.806 - 00:57:05.612	ITP		You can defend for yourself // OK? //				
00:57:06.612 - 00:57:08.104	ITP		You can say something //				
00:57:08.209 - 00:57:09.209	DF		I can say something? //				clarification request
00:57:09.209 - 00:57:09.806	ITP		Yeah //				

In each hearing, self-defense is one of the three basic rights of defendants. But most of the time, when it comes to their turn to defend themselves, most of the defendants are not prepared, not sure if they can say something.

For instance, in this excerpt, when being asked to defend himself, with a *surprise* face the defendant made his first *clarification request* to make sure that he could say something. Later, even after the interpreter's affirmative answer, he was still not sure and placed another *clarification request* to double check.

Again, the ME here is presumably related to the defendant not being acquainted with court proceedings.

The following is an example of the prosecutor indicating the occurrence of MEs through a *surprise* face.

Excerpt 003a/14

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:06:06.308 - 01:06:13.801	DF		(uh) The three girl have visa // The three- (...) have visa // And then // just two girl don't have visa // Visa already expire //				
01:06:08.801 - 01:06:10.294	ITP		The three girl have vi- //				
01:06:13.794 - 01:06:20.339	ITP		Oh // OK // 有两- 有三个是有 (...) 签证的 // 有两个的护- (呃) 签证 (呃) 过期了 //	yǒu liǎng- yǒu sān gè shì yǒu (...) qiānzhèng de // yǒu liǎng gè de hù- (e) qiānzhèng (e) guòqī le //	Oh // OK // Have two- Have three were have (...) visa // Have two's pass- (uh) visas (uh) expired //	Oh // OK // Three of them had visas // and the visas of the other two expired //	
01:06:20.308 - 01:06:21.007	DF		Yeah //				
01:06:21.250 -	PCT1		不是 // 只是要	bùshì // zhǐshì yào	No // only is need	No // he only	incongruent thread of

01:06:23.948			他回答 是什么样的签证 //	tā huídá shì shénme yàng de qiānzhèng //	him answer is what kind of visa //	needs to tell us the visa type //	discourse
01:06:21.605 - 01:06:22.312	PCT1 (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:06:22.596 - 01:06:23.119	PCT1 (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:06:23.009 - 01:06:24.206	ITP (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
01:06:23.015 - 01:06:27.344	ITP		-什么样的 签证 // What visa? // Travel visa? // Business visa? //	- shénme yàng de qiānzhèng //	-What kind of visa // <i>What visa? // Travel visa? // Business visa? //</i>	-What type of visa // <i>What visa? // Travel visa? // Business visa? //</i>	
01:06:25.205 - 01:06:28.624	DF		Oh // travel visa // travel visa //				
01:06:28.338 - 01:06:29.494	ITP		Travel visa? //				
01:06:29.507 - 01:06:30.227	DF		Travel visa //				

01:06:29.551 - 01:06:30.455	ITP		旅游签证 //	lǚyóu qiānzhèng //	Travel visa //	Tourist visa //	
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After hearing a faithful interpretation of the defendant’s answer, prosecutor 1 put on a *surprise* face and addressed the interpreter: “No, he only needs to tell us the visa type.” His words here indicate an *incongruent thread of discourse*. Interestingly, from the *happiness* face of the interpreter and her words, “What kind of visa”, it appeared that she started to remember the question that the prosecutor had put at the beginning.

Again, the ME here was probably due to the uncooperative defendant. But it is also important for interpreters to bear in mind not to be distracted by uncooperative defendants. Instead of being led by defendants, interpreters need to stick to the main purpose of the questionings and timely report to the court if anything goes out of control.

In this excerpt, compared to *happiness*, *surprise* is more apparently associated with MEs.

Besides defendants and legal professionals such as prosecutors, interpreters as mediators were also found expressing their confusion with *surprise* on their faces. Take the following excerpt as an example.

Excerpt 003b/3

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:45:43.373 - 00:45:55.806	DF		OK // from-from- // (uh) I'm clearly // from WeChat contents // it's-it's- (uh) // before // I'm already deleted about				

			that // I'm already delete // I'm already deleted about the- my- my- my WeChat //				
00:45:54.582 - 00:45:55.510	ITP		You deleted- //				negotiation of meaning
00:45:56.000 - 00:45:56.582	DF		Delete //				
00:45:56.597 - 00:45:57.223	ITP		Delete? //				negotiation of meaning
00:45:56.904 - 00:45:57.305	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:45:57.000 - 00:46:31.626	DF		(uh) Delete // because (uh) it's very full in the my- my- my mobile phone // Samsung // about that // And all conversation- (...) all conver- (uh) conversation // me with another person // or [name] with another person // already deleted about that // But in the fact // I told with you about- about that // And then // number- number				

			second // my girl // the- the first (...) girl is [name] // have about the bank of card // ICBC // In the- On the transcript // (uh) said (uh) have ICBC // right? //				
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All the interpreter's *negotiations of meaning* in this excerpt focused on the word, "delete". With a *surprise* face, the interpreter tried to figure out the precise meaning of "delete" from the defendant's broken English and illogical expressions.

Unlike the previous excerpt, in the excerpt below, the *inquisitiveness* of the interpreter was caused by other reasons.

Excerpt 006/4

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:24:05.267 - 00:24:08.222	PCT1		你首先给的是 [名字] // 是吗? // 还是? //	nǐ shǒuxiān gěi de shì [míngzi] // shì ma? // háishi? //	You first gave was [name] // yes? // Or? //	You first gave the drugs to [name] // right? // Or who else? //	
00:24:07.943 - 00:24:10.018	ITP		So // first // you gave to [name] // or? //				
00:24:08.574 - 00:24:11.203	DF		Yeah // first # // the first to him //				

00:24:11.222 - 00:24:11.952	PCT1		也就是说- //	yě jiù shì shuō- //	Also just is say- //	That is to say- //	
00:24:11.611 - 00:24:12.654	ITP		[name] or [name]? //				clarification request
00:24:11.806 - 00:24:12.166	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:24:12.166 - 00:24:12.853	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:24:12.393 - 00:24:13.805	DF		I don't- I don't know his name //				
00:24:13.037 - 00:24:14.000	PCT1		OK // OK //				
00:24:13.833 - 00:24:14.759	ITP		(呃) 不知 道名字 //	(e) bù zhīdào míngzi //	(uh) Does not know the name //	He does not know the name //	

This excerpt comes from *Case 006*, where the defendant was accused of selling drugs to two foreigners (see §5.2.1). Prosecutor 1 in this conversation was verifying with the defendant to which of the two foreigners he gave the drugs to. The interpretation was quite faithful, but the defendant seemed to avoid answering the question directly.

Having noticed the defendant's behavior, with a *surprise* face the interpreter made a *clarification request* and took the initiative to force him to answer the question directly. This somehow pushed the defendant to reply to the question. Even though his answer

was still tricky, which went as “I don’t know his name”, more information became available for the legal professionals to judge whether he was lying or not.

Here the ME seems to be the result of the defendant’s lack of cooperation. Even though the interpreter’s mediation helped facilitate communication, it is still recommended to report to the court the interpreter’s initiative before conducting the mediation.

As mentioned before (see *Excerpt 007/1* in §6.1.1), interpreters could also be confused by the sophisticated and information-dense speaking style of the legal professionals during the trial. In the following is another typical example.

Excerpt 004/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:28:13.824 - 00:28:31.051	PCT1		第二组证据 // 书证 // 出入境 (...) 记录及国籍确认函 // 在证据卷第一到三页 // 证实被告人 // [名字] // 在境内长期非法居留 // 现已达到刑事责任年龄 // 其真实护照号码为 [号	dì èr zǔ zhèngjù // shūzhèng // chūrù jìng (...) jìlù jí guójí quèrèn hán // zài zhèngjù juàn dì yī dào sān yè // zhèngshí bèigàorén // [míngzi] // zài jìng nèi chángqī fēifǎ jūliú // xiàn yǐ dá dào xíngshì zérèn niánlíng // qí zhēnshí hùzhào hàomǎ wéi	The second set of evidence // documentary evidence // entry and exist (...) record and nationality confirmation letter // On evidence volume one to three page // verifying defendant // [name] // in territory long-time illegally resided // Now already reached criminal responsible	The second set of evidence // documentary evidence // entry and exit record and nationality confirmation letter // which can be found from page one to three in the evidence volume // The evidence prove that the defendant // [name]	

			码] //	[hàomǎ] //	age // His true passport number is [number] //	// has been residing illegally in China for a long time // and his true passport number is [number] //	
00:28:33.403 - 00:28:34.088	ITP		OK- //				
00:28:33.421 - 00:28:35.366	PJ		翻译 // 听- 听全了没有? //	fānyì // tīng- tīng quán le méiyǒu? //	Translator // hear- hear all not have? //	Interpreter // have you heard all the information? //	clarification request
00:28:36.017 - 00:28:37.261	PJ		听全了啊? // 啊 //	tīng quán le a? // (a) //	Hear all (ah)? // (ah) //	Everything heard? //	clarification request
00:28:37.436 - 00:28:54.886	ITP		(uh) The picture on the passport- (uh) The picture on the credit card is yours // And- (uh) and you- (uh) we have testified that you are legally reside in China // and- // 麻烦你再说下	máfan nǐ zài shuō xià hòumiàn de bùfèn // "fēifā jūliú zhōngguó" // ránhòu? //	<i>(uh) The picture on the passport- (uh) The picture on the credit card is yours //</i> <i>And- (uh) and you- (uh) we have testified that you are legally reside in China //</i> <i>and- //</i> ⁶⁵ <i>Bother you again say latter part //</i> <i>"Illegally residing in</i>	<i>(uh) The picture on the passport- (uh) The picture on the credit card is yours //</i> <i>And- (uh) and you- (uh) we have testified that you are legally reside in China //</i> <i>and- //</i> <i>Could you repeat the part after "Illegally residing in</i>	clarification request

⁶⁵ The English words in the original utterances have been made *italic* to be distinguished from English translations.

			后面的部分 // "非法居留中国" // 然后? //		China" // then? //	China"? //	
00:28:50.375 - 00:28:50.866	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:28:50.875 - 00:28:51.781	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:28:54.912 - 00:28:57.775	PCT1		已经达到刑事责任年龄 //	yǐjīng dá dào xíng shì zé rèn nián líng //	Already reached criminal responsible age //	Already reached the criminal-responsible age // which is eighteen //	
00:28:58.403 - 00:28:59.017	PCT1		其- //	qí- //	His- //	His- //	
00:28:58.403 - 00:29:00.218	ITP		OK // you are over eighteen //				
00:28:59.807 - 00:29:06.807	PJ		就是他的这个年龄-从中国的法律上 // 已经达到了负刑事责任的这个年龄 // 是这个	jiù shì tā de zhè ge nián líng zài- cóng zhōng guó de fǎ lǜ shàng // yǐ jīng dá dào le fù xíng shì zé rèn de zhè ge nián líng //	Just is his this age in- from Chinese laws // already reached take criminal responsibilities this age // Is this meaning? //	That is to say // people of his age in China should be responsible for all the crimes they might conduct // Is that so? //	negotiation of meaning

			意思? //	shì zhège yìsi? //			
00:29:06.421 - 00:29:07.614	PCT1		是的 // 审判长 //	shìde // shěnpànzh ǎng //	Yes // presiding judge //	Yes // presiding judge //	
00:29:07.300 - 00:29:08.026	ITP		OK //				
00:29:07.824 - 00:29:09.462	PJ		这样跟 他翻译 // # //	zhèyàng gēn tā fānyì //	Like this with him translate // # //	Interpret this to him //	(meta-)com ment
00:29:08.403 - 00:29:16.403	ITP		(uh) In China // if you are over re- (uh) (uh) eighteen // and that means you have to be responsi ble for you- the crime you committ ed //				
00:29:17.614 - 00:29:21.824	PCT1		其真实 的护照 号码为 [号码] //	qí zhēnshí de hùzhào hàomǎ wéi [hàomǎ] //	His true passport number is [number] //	His true passport number is [number] //	
00:29:18.000 - 00:29:18.911	ITP		You get it? //				clarification request
00:29:22.315 - 00:29:25.824	ITP		And we have the- the- the true number of your passport				

			//				
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The current excerpt comes from *Case 004*, where the presiding judge is the most considerate judge of all the presiding judges among all the hearings selected for MUCCCI. The presiding judge in this case is the only one who cares about the interpreter's feelings. Whenever noticing legal terminologies occurring in the courtroom, he would either stop and provide detailed explanations to the interpreter or ask the speaker to rephrase original sentences to lower the register.

The conversation begins with prosecutor 1 presenting evidence to the court. Aware of the highly informative and technical language used by the prosecutor, the presiding judge made two *clarification requests* to make sure that the interpreter understood and remembered everything. Considerate as it is though, this could also be another form of *face threatening*.

Interestingly, the interpreter's own behavior later on led to a weaker performance. Because after the above two *clarification requests* from the presiding judge, the interpreter did not reply and started interpreting, which indicated that she did understand and remembered everything of the statement made by prosecutor 1. However, before finishing her interpretation, with a *surprise* face she stopped and made her own *clarification request* to prosecutor 1 to ask for the parts that she could not remember.

After prosecutor 1's repetition, the presiding judge stepped in again to carry out *negotiation of meaning* with the prosecutor and, consequently, the original statement was changed into an easier one, which helped the interpreter produce a better interpretation.

Here the MEs were presumably related to the condensed language patterns of legal expressions in court, which can lead to a cognitive overload in the interpreter and, consequent memory decay. Unfortunately, not all the legal professionals are as considerate as the presiding judge of this case.

The following is an example from *Case 003a*, which helps illustrate *face threatening* acts from legal professionals against the interpreter.

Excerpt 003a/6

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	MC tag
00:43:17.623 - 00:43:29.786	PJ		那么 // 首先一个 // [咳] 被告人 [名字] // 你刚才说到有几个越南籍 // 越南籍并不是起诉书所指控的- // 起诉书并没有说- 说指控啊 // 你说的- 你所说到的那个越南籍是什么- 什么情况? //	nàme // shǒuxiān yīgè // [ké] bèigàorén [míngzi] // nǐ gāngcái shuō dào yǒu jǐ gè yuènnán jí // yuènnán jí bīng bùshì qǐsùshū suǒ zhǐkòng de- // qǐsùshū bīng méiyǒu shuō- shuō zhǐkòng a // nǐ shuō de- nǐ suǒ shuōdào de nàge yuènnán jí shì shénme- shénme qíngkuàng? //	Then // first one // [cough] defendant [name] // you just now said that there are several Vietnamese // Vietnamese are not indictment accuses- // Indictment not say- say accuse (ah) // You said- You said that Vietnamese is what- what situation? //	Defendant [name] // you just mentioned that there were several Vietnamese involved // who are not included in the accusation of the indictment // Explain this //	negotiation of meaning
00:43:30.000 - 00:43:37.010	ITP		(uh) So // what did you mention (uh) // (uh) OK // about the Vietnam (uh) people? //				

00:43:37.609 - 00:43:38.811	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:43:38.803 - 00:43:39.639	DF		This one? //				clarification request
00:43:38.819 - 00:43:44.016	ITP		In the indictment // It's- It doesn't- It's- // (uh) They are not in the indictment //				
00:43:40.016 - 00:43:41.278	DF		Yeah // # Vietnam //				
00:43:44.229 - 00:43:45.378	DF		Yeah // and- (uh) //				
00:43:48.000 - 00:43:54.032	DF		In- In- In here // said // (uh) wo- woman without visa sneaked into China //				
00:43:54.803 - 00:43:55.336	ITP		(hm) //				
00:43:55.007 - 00:43:55.916	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					salient silence within topics
00:43:55.229 -	DF		And then-				

00:43:56.000			//				
00:43:55.409 - 00:43:56.245	PCT1		偷渡 //	tōudù //	Smuggling //	Smuggling //	
00:43:56.507 - 00:43:57.314	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:43:56.803 - 00:43:57.409	PJ		嗯? //	(ń)? //	(hm)? //	(hm)? //	clarification request
00:43:57.213 - 00:43:58.487	PCT1		从越南偷渡 //	cóng yuènnán tōudù //	From Vietnam smuggle //	Smuggle from Vietnam //	
00:43:59.032 - 00:43:59.704	PJ		哦 //	ó //	Oh //	Oh //	
00:43:59.868 - 00:44:05.803	DF		And then // come-come to China // but (...) the real // in the fact // like [name] # //				
00:44:05.213 - 00:44:11.016	PJ		(呃) 刚才这个翻译这里有点 - // 是从越南偷渡 // 不是说越南籍 // 是吧? //	(e) gāngcái zhège fānyì zhèlǐ yǒu diǎn- // shì cóng yuènnán tōudù //bùshì shuō yuènnán jí // shì ba? //	(uh) Just now this translation here a bit- // Is from Vietnam smuggling // not Vietnamese // right? //	There is a mistake in the interpretation just now // It should be smuggling from Vietnam // rather than having Vietnamese people involved // right? //	meta-comment
00:44:11.159	ITP		(呃) 对 //	(e) duì //	(uh) Yes //	Yes // it	

- 00:44:17.713			不是从越南籍 // (呃) 越-不是越南籍 // 是从越南偷渡进 (...) 入 (...) 中国境内 //	bùshì cóng yuènnán // (e) yuè-bùshì yuènnán jí // shì cóng yuènnán tōudù jìn (...) rù (...) zhōngguó jìngnèi //	not from Vietnamese // (uh) Viet- not Vietnamese // Is from Vietnam smuggle in (...) to (...) China territory within//	should be smuggling from Vietnam // instead of having Vietnamese involved //	
00:44:18.032 - 00:44:18.606	PJ		哦 //	ó //	Oh //	Oh //	
00:44:18.803 - 00:44:20.180	DF		(uh) Can I continue? //				
00:44:20.606 - 00:44:21.508	PJ		清楚了 // 明白了 //	qīngchū le // míngbai le //	Clear // Understand //	Clear //	
00:44:21.590 - 00:44:22.819	ITP		(uh) Yeah // I'm clear //				

This excerpt begins with the presiding judge's *negotiation of meaning* on the defendant's statement: "several Vietnamese involved". With a *surprise* face, the defendant made a *clarification request*: "This one?" However, the conversation between the interpreter and the defendant afterwards did not solve the presiding judge's confusion properly. Rather, without being notified of any information, *anger* was found on the presiding judge's face.

The dilemma continued until prosecutor 1 stepped in clarifying the existing ME. After a *surprise* face and a *clarification request* "(hm)?" addressed to prosecutor 1, the presiding judge finally realized "the mistake in the interpretation" and made a *meta-comment* to blame the interpreter, which led to a *face threatening* act.

The MEs here apparently have been caused by the interpreter's weak performance.

But considering the broken English, strong accent and illogical expressions of the defendant, the cognitive load of the interpreter also needs to be taken into consideration.

For the reason that *surprise* faces here are more closely related to MEs compared to *anger*, this excerpt is included in the section of *Surprise*.

6.2.2 Happiness

Happiness, a classical positive facial expression, although found in certain segments involving MEs, is not always connected to the MEs. But the following is an excerpt containing *happiness* related to MEs.

Excerpt 003b/11

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	MC tag
02:31:45.796 - 02:31:51.815	PCT1		# (呃) // [名字] 啊 // 我刚才讲到的不是 [名字] // 是 [名字] //	# (e) // [míngzi] a // wǒ gāngcái jiǎng dào de bù shì [míngzi] // shì [míngzi] //	# (uh) // [name] (ah) // I just said not [name] // is [name] //	It's not [name] // but [name] //	incongruent thread of discourse
02:31:48.815 - 02:31:49.222	ITP		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
02:31:51.611 - 02:31:52.815	ITP		[name] // OK //				
02:31:52.255 - 02:31:54.018	PCT1		对 // [名字] // 对 //	duì // [míngzi] // duì //	Right // [name] // Right //	Right // [name] // Right //	
02:31:52.300 - 02:31:53.198	ITP (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or					

		horizontal deformation (B)					
02:31:53.407 - 02:31:54.222	ITP		哦 //	ó //	(Oh) //	(Oh) //	

Prosecutor 1's denial at the beginning of this excerpt showed an *incongruent thread of discourse*. The interpreter seemed to have been confused by the overwhelming Indonesian names again. With a *happiness* face, the interpreter realized her mistake and modified her interpretation.

The *happiness* face here was presumably an indicator of the interpreter's embarrassment since her weak performance had been revealed by prosecutor 1.

As mentioned at the beginning of this section, the relation between *happiness* and MEs is not quite evident. Rather, it can be considered a possible means to verify whether the defendant is lying or not. The two excerpts below can help explain:

Excerpt 003b/10

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
... ⁶⁶
02:19:03.815 - 02:19:09.018	ITP		哦 // 他- 他说- // 他不知道怎么说 // 因为他觉得这个证据没有说明真实的情况 //	ó // tā- tā shuō- // tā bù zhīdào zěnme shuō // yīnwèi tā juéde zhège zhèngjù méiyǒu shuōmíng	Oh // he- he says- // he does not know how to say // because he thinks this evidence does not	He says // he does not know how to say // because he thinks the evidence is not true	

⁶⁶ Full excerpt can be found in *Appendix II*.

				zhēnshí de qíngkuàng //	explain true situation //	//	
02:19:10.389 - 02:19:11.611	PCT1		他说 // 是不 真实的 //	tā shuō // shì bù zhēnshí de //	He says // is not true //	He says // it's not true //	
02:19:12.103 - 02:19:13.001	PCT1 (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
02:19:13.404 - 02:19:15.364	JG 2	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					

The *happiness* faces in this excerpt concerned prosecutor 1 and judge 2. After hearing the exchange between the defendant, the interpreter and the presiding judge, prosecutor 1 turned to judge 2 indicating that the defendant was lying: “He says, it’s not true”, together with a *happiness* face. And the same face also appeared on the listener, judge 2. The combination of the verbal and non-verbal features here seemingly highlights the fact that the defendant was considered to be lying.

The following is a similar example from a different case.

Excerpt 007/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:23:43.929 - 00:23:46.009	DF		那个- (...) // 第一点 // 是那个 女孩子- //	nàge- (...) // dì yī diǎn // shì nàge nǚ háizi- //	That- (...) // the first point // is that girl- //	First of all // it was that girl- //	
00:23:44.553 - 00:23:45.103	PCT1 (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
00:23:46.580 - 00:23:47.330	DF		I don't know anything //				
00:23:47.664 - 00:23:48.504	DF		是那个女- //	shì nàge nǚ- //	Was that gir- //	Was that gir- //	
00:23:47.799 - 00:23:49.099	ITP		那你现在的 意思-? //	nà nǐ xiànzài de yìsi-? //	Then you now meaning-? //	What do you mean now? //	clarification request
00:23:49.760 - 00:23:52.510	DF		No (...) // This- this girl- this customer is my customer //				
00:23:53.006 - 00:23:53.750	PCT1 (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
00:23:53.940	DF		Me and				

00:23:55.620			this girl // I never have- //				
00:23:55.689 - 00:23:59.320	DF		我没有做过那一些东西 // Anything she sent to me // she is the one //	wǒ méiyǒu zuò guò nà yīxiē dōngxi //	I not have did those stuff // <i>Anything she sent to me // she is the one //</i>	I didn't do those things // <i>Anything she sent to me // she is the one //</i>	
00:23:56.399 - 00:23:57.499	PCT1 (face)	Downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation (E)					
00:23:59.694 - 00:24:03.694	DF		那个女的 // 我认识她 // 不是刚刚认识她 // 我们已经认识很久了 //	nàge nǚ de // wǒ rènshi tā // bù shì gānggāng rènshi tā // wǒmen yǐjīng rènshi hěn jiǔ le //	That woman // I knew her // not was just knew her // We already know very long //	I have been knowing that woman for a long time // not just now //	
00:24:04.304 - 00:24:04.904	DF		然后呢 //	ránhòu ne //	Then //	Then //	
00:24:05.090 - 00:24:06.530	DF		I'm calming // I'm calming // I'm calming //				
00:24:06.754 - 00:24:07.394	DF		她说的- //	tā shuō de- //	She said- //	What she said- //	
00:24:07.719 - 00:24:08.699	DF		是那个女的- //	shì nàge nǚ de- //	Was that woman- //	It was that woman- //	

00:24:10.004 - 00:24:11.204	DF		帮我 (...) 说的- //	bāng wǒ (...) shuō de- //	help me (...) say- //	she helped me to say- //	
00:24:10.489 - 00:24:11.419	JG1		完全不承认 //	wánquán bù chéngrèn //	Completely not admit //	He does not admit at all //	
00:24:11.229 - 00:24:12.009	DF		说的 //	shuō de //	say //	say //	
00:24:11.594 - 00:24:12.394	PCT1		这样乱讲 //	zhèyàng luàn jiǎng //	Like this nonsense //	Nonsense //	

The excerpt comes from *Case 007*, where the defendant spoke both English and Chinese, and tended to use Chinese to communicate with the court most of the time directly (see §5.2.1).

Prosecutor 1 displayed a *happiness* face during the whole communication between the defendant and the interpreter. Just as redefined in the previous section (see §3.1), the *happiness* face here was an expression of *sneer*, as it seemed to be the case from the words pronounced later on by prosecutor 1 and judge 1.

After the conversation between the defendant and the interpreter, judge 1 made a comment: “He does not admit at all”. This was followed by the affirmation from prosecutor 1, which was even more explicit in recognizing the defendant’s lack of cooperation: “Nonsense.”

6.3 General trends: connections between facial expressions and miscommunication events

Based on Black and Yacoob’s facial expression classification rules (Black & Yacoob, 1995), as presented in the above sections, excerpts containing *miscommunication events* (MEs) were successfully queried. However, when it comes to the relation between certain facial expressions and MEs, the following general trends

were identified and presented in the tables below.

The data in the following tables represent occurrences of each facial expression in the non-verbal annotation of MUCCCI. According to the coding conventions, “ANG” equals *anger*, “DIS” equals *disgust*, “SUR” equals *surprise*, “HAP” equals *happiness*, “SAD” equals *sadness* and “FEAR” equals *fear*. As illustrated before (see §6.1.3), since there were no noticeable *fear* faces in the hearings, “N/A” was used to represent “*not applicable*”.

In Table 17, “ANG-B” and “ANG-E” represent the beginning (B) and ending (E) facial action of *anger*. Given the fact that sometimes certain facial expression ended with the beginning of another facial expression (but without an ending action) whilst the beginning of each facial expression could always be detected, only beginning facial actions were counted for the total occurrence calculation of each facial expression (represented in column “ANG”). Similarly, “ANG-ME-B” and “ANG-ME-E” stand for the beginning (B) and ending (E) facial action of *anger* appeared in excerpts containing MEs. Beginning facial actions of *anger* which appeared in such excerpts were also used for the occurrence calculation (represented in column “ANG-ME”). The first column “NO.” contains the number of the relevant hearing cases.

Table 17

Annotation Occurrences of Anger in Total and in Miscommunication Excerpts

NO.	ANG-B	ANG-E	ANG	ANG-ME-B	ANG-ME-E	ANG-ME
1	6	2	6	4	2	4
2	12	9	12	7	6	7
3a	74	35	74	29	18	29
3b	71	37	71	24	15	24
4	12	6	12	1	0	1
5	9	3	9	0	0	0
6	20	9	20	11	5	11
7	20	9	20	2	0	2
8	3	0	3	1	0	1
TOTAL	227	110	227	79	46	79

The same criterium was applied for Tables 18–22 indicating the occurrence of *disgust* (DIS), *surprise* (SUR), *happiness* (HAP), *sadness* (SAD) and *fear* (FEAR).

Table 18

Annotation Occurrences of Disgust in Total and in Miscommunication Excerpts

NO.	DIS-B	DIS-E	DIS	DIS-ME-B	DIS-ME-E	DIS-ME
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	10	8	10	4	3	4
3a	16	15	16	4	3	4
3b	75	57	75	6	4	6
4	5	4	5	0	0	0
5	57	29	57	4	1	4
6	14	10	14	1	1	1
7	15	13	15	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	192	136	192	19	12	19

Table 19

Annotation Occurrences of Surprise in Total and in Miscommunication Excerpts

NO.	SUR-B	SUR-E	SUR	SUR-ME-B	SUR-ME-E	SUR-ME
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	20	18	20	11	9	11
3a	45	35	45	16	13	16
3b	59	44	59	8	3	8
4	10	6	10	5	4	5
5	32	20	32	1	1	1
6	16	13	16	9	7	9
7	3	2	3	0	0	0
8	3	3	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	189	142	189	54	41	54

Table 20*Annotation Occurrences of Happiness in Total and in Miscommunication Excerpts*

NO.	HAP-B	HAP-E	HAP	HAP-ME-B	HAP-ME-E	HAP-ME
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	45	34	45	4	3	4
3a	2	1	2	2	1	2
3b	10	4	10	3	0	3
4	6	4	6	0	0	0
5	7	3	7	0	0	0
6	9	7	9	1	1	1
7	9	6	9	3	2	3
8	1	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	89	60	89	13	7	13

Table 21*Annotation Occurrences of Sadness in Total and in Miscommunication Excerpts*

NO.	SAD-B	SAD-E	SAD	SAD-ME-B	SAD-ME-E	SAD-ME
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3a	0	0	0	0	0	0
3b	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	4	4	4	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	4	4	0	0	0

Table 22*Annotation Occurrences of Fear in Total and in Miscommunication Excerpts*

NO.	FEAR-B	FEAR-E	FEAR	FEAR-ME-B	FEAR-ME-E	FEAR-ME
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3a	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3b	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The distribution of all the facial expressions associated to MEs in MUCCCI is displayed in Table 23.

Table 23*Facial Expression Ratio in Non-verbal Annotations Related to Miscommunication Events*

TOTAL MEs	165
ANG-ME/TOTAL-MEs	47.88%
SUR-ME/TOTAL-MEs	32.73%
DIS-ME/TOTAL-MEs	11.52%
HAP-ME/TOTAL-MEs	7.88%
SAD-ME/TOTAL-MEs	0.00%

From Table 23, it can be observed that among all the non-verbal annotations related to MEs in MUCCCI, the ratio of *anger* is the highest, followed by *surprise* and *disgust*. The ratio of *happiness* is the lowest and *sadness* seems to have no connection to MEs.

Chapter 7. Discussion and conclusion

7.1 Answering research questions

7.1.1 Multimodal corpus and court interpreting

7.1.1.1 The necessity of building a multimodal corpus for court interpreting

Traditional corpus-based interpreting studies (CIS) have been proven to be an effective approach to investigate quantitative research questions in the arena of interpreting studies. However, qualitative research questions still remain to be further explored in the field of CIS. Unlike issues related to discourse per se, analyses of social aspects of interpreting such as interpreters' roles and mediation activities do not easily fit in a quantifiable framework.

The focus of this research was to investigate *miscommunication events* (MEs) in the bilingual courtroom. The occurrence of MEs is one of the major obstacles hindering the proceedings in courtrooms. But how can such phenomena be properly investigated? When dealing with case studies or few materials of interpreter-mediated courtroom interactions containing MEs, it is feasible to conduct analyses on manually selected extractions. But what if the materials to be investigated come from large datasets?

Based on preliminary observations, notwithstanding the fact that courtroom communications are mostly dialogical including short turns at speaking, on some occasions, they share similar features with conference interpreting as consecutive interpreting is also occasionally needed in the courtroom, when prepared documents such as indictments and evidence are read out to the court, or when talkative defendants keep defending for themselves with long, tedious and (often) illogical statements. In this case, MEs may appear in the middle of such long turns and other courtroom participants cannot always step in to prevent them. MEs reflected in verbal forms can only be identified in the utterances of other participants when they take their turns after the completion of the previous long turns. But compared to verbal information, non-

verbal information is more spontaneous and instinctive as it appears at the immediate moment when loss of control happens. And this unique feature allows interpreters and researchers to figure out the starting point as well as the causes leading to MEs in an easier way.

Furthermore, preference in word choices to express participant's confusion arising from certain communicative exchanges varies from person to person. On the other hand, more similarities can be identified in terms of basic human emotions. Based on extensive experimentation with over 100 video sequences of facial expressions gathered in both a lab setting (with 40 participants from different cultural backgrounds) and from television talk shows, news, movies, etc., recognition rules for the six universal facial expressions (*anger, disgust, surprise, happiness, sadness, and fear*) were suggested by Black and Yacoob (1995) (see §3.1).

By adopting these *facial expression recognition rules*, this research attempted to find a way to qualitatively investigate MEs within the quantifiable framework of a multimodal corpus created by the author. However, this does not mean that this research only took into consideration non-verbal features. In fact, the results of this research emphasized that verbal and non-verbal information are strictly interconnected and that they are both indispensable to shape communication structures and process.

7.1.1.2 Prevailing trends of facial expressions linked to miscommunication events

The general trends concerning the connections between facial expressions and MEs (see Table 23 in §6.3) have proven the strong connection between MEs and three facial expressions, namely, *anger* (47.88%), *surprise* (32.73%), and *disgust* (11.52%). On the other hand, *happiness* (7.88%) seemed to be loosely connected with MEs. *Sadness* and *fear* appeared to have no connection to MEs. Possible reasons leading to such prevailing trends were discussed in the following.

1) Anger

According to Ekman and Friesen (2003), *anger* is a dangerous emotion that can be aroused in numerous ways. Namely, the main provocations of *anger* in an individual include: a) frustration resulting from interference with his/her activity or pursuit of goals; b) physical threats; c) action or statement leading to psychological hurts; d) action violating his/her moral values; e) others' failure to meet his/her expectations; f) others' anger directed at him/her (Ekman & Friesen, 2003).

Concerning the cases investigated in MUCCCI, *anger* associated with MEs was mostly caused by frustration resulting from interference with courtroom activities and the pursuit of goals which, in particular, refers to smooth proceedings of hearings. For example, *legal professionals* can be irritated when uncooperative defendants hindered the proceedings (see *Excerpt 003b/6*, *Excerpt 003b/13*) or when interpreters showed weak performances (see *Excerpt 003a/4*, *Excerpt 003a/9*). *Interpreters* became frustrated when *defendants* did not answer the legal professionals' questions directly or spoke with strong accents in broken English (see *Excerpt 003a/17*), because such behavior interfered with their interpreting performances, threatened their public face and hindered the proceedings. Frustrations also occurred when *interpreters* had difficulties in interpreting foreign names and condensed legal discourse (see *Excerpt 004/3*), as their unprofessionalism could also be recognized by other participants on these occasions. *Anger* appeared on *defendants'* faces when they could not understand the interpreters or legal professionals properly (see *Excerpt 003a/21*, *Excerpt 007/1*) and possibly feared that this might have had an impact on legal professionals' impression on him/her. Furthermore, concerning the instances listed above, *defendants'* violation of moral values could also be a reason leading to *anger* faces on other participants, legal professionals such as judges and prosecutors in particular.

2) Surprise

Surprise is aroused both by *unexpected* and "misexpected [sic]" events. *Unexpected* events refer to unanticipated occasions. For instance, the surprised person

was not expecting any specific thing to happen. Unlike *unexpected* events, *misexpected* [sic] events are occasions in contrast with what might be expected at certain moments (Ekman & Friesen, 2003).

Interactions with MEs in the courtroom contained both types. *Unexpected* events were identified when *defendants* unfamiliar with courtroom procedures were asked to conduct self-defense (see *Excerpt 004/4*) or were addressed with unexpected questions (see *Excerpt 003a/6*). *Interpreters* could be *surprised* by unexpected utterances from *defendants* or *legal professionals* as well (see *Excerpt 003b/3*, *Excerpt 004/2*). *Misexpected* events appeared mostly when irrelevant answers were provided by *defendants* (see *Excerpt 003a/14*).

3) Disgust

Disgust varies from a *nausea-vomiting disgust* to a *mild dislike* with the getting-away-from or getting-rid-of impulses (Ekman & Friesen, 2003).

Most *disgust* associated with MEs in MUCCCI were *mild dislikes* instead of being *nausea-vomiting*. For instance, in *Excerpt 003a/7*, the presiding judge put on a *disgust* face because of the improper performance of the interpreter, who unintentionally threatened his *face*. Similarly, in *Excerpt 005/2*, the presiding judge showed his *mild dislike* at the interpreter's lack of knowledge of legal terms.

4) Happiness, sadness, and fear

Happiness is the only positive one among all the six facial expressions related to emotions (Ekman & Friesen, 2003). But given the serious and highly formal nature of courtroom hearings, it is not an expression normally related to courtroom discourse.

On the other hand, *sadness* and *fear* are facial expressions associated with negative emotions. However, most of the time, such sufferings are muted (Ekman & Friesen, 2003). This is particularly true as reflected in the courtroom. Based on the observations on MUCCCI, these two facial expressions were either not identified or were related to the *defendants'* regretful attitudes, while having no clear connection to MEs.

7.1.1.3 Constraints and obstacles encountered during corpus compilation

Even though all the non-verbal annotations have been double-checked, it is still too hasty to say that the annotation is exhaustive enough of all occurring phenomena. Because of uncontrollable variables such as the angle of courtroom cameras, the audio and video quality, and even the switch of main screens, annotation is sometimes inevitably affected.

Courtroom participants' behaviors such as head rotations also constitute another disturbance to the annotation process. On some occasions, before ending a facial expression, participants would either turn their head and look somewhere else or look down at the documents on the table. In this case, it is impossible for the cameras to record a frontal view of participants' faces.

Besides, individual differences have been observed among different participants. Namely, each participant had his/her own "default" facial expression and their performance of each of the six basic facial expressions was slightly different. Some participants tended to keep a serious face most of the time, which was quite similar to the *anger* face in the *facial expression recognition rules* of Black and Yacoob (1995) (see § 3.1). Taking this feature into consideration, during the annotation process, comparisons between "default" facial expressions and those actually displayed by the participants were carried out and differences stressed, besides following the original *facial expression recognition rules*. For instance, if a participant tended to put on a serious face, only when his/her face showed a deeper "*inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction*" could such a facial expression be annotated as *anger*.

7.1.2 Causes of miscommunication events in court interpreting

According to the result of the qualitative analysis on queried excerpts of MEs in MUCCCI, causes leading to MEs in interpreter-mediated courtroom interactions can be divided into four aspects: *interpreters*, *defendants*, *legal professionals* and *working environment*.

1) Interpreters

The principal mission for court interpreters is to provide linguistically faithful and legally appropriate interpretation. The analysis has shown that interpreters' *inaccurate interpretation* could often lead to MEs during courtroom hearings. Besides creating MEs hindering courtroom proceedings, *inaccurate interpretation* was sometimes extremely serious. For the interpreters involved, this may initiate an appeal which can severely affect their career. In Hong Kong for instance, an interpreter can even be removed from the registered court interpreter list if his/her weak performance disrupts the proceedings in the courtroom. A court interpreter's weak performance may also lead to much heavier sentencing to defendants, hence affecting judicial justice.

None of the interpreters working for cases included in MUCCCI was a native English speaker. Their *English as a lingua franca (ELF)* not only weakened their performance when interpreting from Chinese into English, but also affected their understanding of the meaning of defendants' original English utterances. These drawbacks resulted in MEs in courtroom interactions.

When it comes to *legal terminology*, their performance was even more problematic as shown by the analysis. Whenever an interpreter was not familiar with certain legal terminology, legal professionals, such as presiding judges, tended to put on *anger* or *disgust* faces to show their dissatisfaction because MEs occurred, and proceedings were hindered.

Furthermore, interpreters' *cognitive overload* is also an element that cannot be underestimated as it can lead to MEs in the courtroom. Besides overwhelming linguistic information, *cognitive overload* in court interpreters stems from numerous factors. Most of the cases included in MUCCCI lasted more than one hour. The longest one, *Case 003*, even reached approximately 4.5 hours given the total duration of both the morning and afternoon sessions. Without any work shift, the same interpreter worked from the beginning to the end of the trial. In addition

to the exhaustion caused by long trials, talkative defendants as well as their tedious, long and illogical statements can also increase interpreters' *cognitive overload*. Numbers, locations, and foreign names also constitute challenges for interpreters.

2) Defendants

Unlike other interpreting settings, due to the unique nature of courtroom hearings, court interpreters may frequently encounter *uncooperative defendants*. For instance, in cross examinations, some defendants intentionally avoided answering questions put by legal professionals. Rather, they either pretended not to understand the question or went on providing vague, illogical and irrelevant answers. In order to grasp the meaning of the answers, the analysis revealed that many interpreters sometimes “forgot” their ultimate role and started to act as “interrogators”. Even though the “interrogation” was carried out for the purpose of making a clarification request or meaning negotiation, interpreters were seen by the court as if they had stepped over the line and gone beyond their interpreting role, as can be inferred by their facial expressions. In general, uncooperative defendants' meaningless answers led to many negotiations between defendants and interpreters, which resulted in courtroom MEs.

Given the fact that some defendants were cooperative enough and willing to confess their crime, as none of them in MUCCCI was a native English speaker, their *strong accents* and *broken English* also created comprehension barriers for interpreters, thus triggering MEs.

As mentioned before, MEs could be caused by *illogical statements* by *uncooperative defendants*, but this type of statements could sometimes be provided by *cooperative but emotional defendants* as well. On some occasions, such as *Case 008*, the defendant wept from the beginning to the end of the trial. Both his tension and regretful attitude resulted in his *illogical statements*. In this case, interpreters not only needed to work hard to find the logic of the defendant's statements, but they were also expected to ignore the interference caused by the defendant's

emotions.

Another obstacle to communication came from the defendants when they *lacked knowledge of courtroom proceedings*. In almost every case documented in MUCCCI, except for those only containing final judgements, defendants made either *clarification requests* or *meaning negotiations* on the concept of “application for withdrawal”. Similarly, many defendants were surprised and not sure if they were allowed to say something when being asked to make a self-defense. All these negotiations inevitably slowed down communication between the parties.

3) Legal professionals

Courtroom speeches display a *highly formal register*. The utterances pronounced by legal professionals in MUCCCI were filled with *legal terminology*, *complicate logic* and *condensed language patterns*. Such a sophisticated and information-dense speaking style inevitably caused MEs and posed challenges to the interpreters.

In some cases, such as *Case 002* and *Case 004*, presiding judges were considerate enough to lower the register to help interpreters fully understand the meaning of some legal terminology. They either added extra explanations of certain concepts or asked speakers (legal professionals) to rephrase their original utterances in a simplified version.

Nevertheless, not all interpreters are as fortunate as in the above two cases. Most of the time, court interpreters have to endure *cognitive overload* caused by highly formal speeches of legal professionals.

4) Working environment

MEs can also be generated by inappropriate working environments. During the hearings, sometimes participants, especially bailiffs, tended to walk around the courtroom. As they frequently came in and out of the room, the door of the courtroom needed to be opened and closed accordingly, which not only caused a

noisy environment, but also *distracted* the other participants' *attention*.

Overlapping talks can also be quite annoying for an interpreter. Whenever a participant's turn at talk was interrupted by somebody, this disrupted the interpreter's performance leading to MEs. For example, presiding judges tended to stop talkative defendants; prosecutors debated with attorneys; attorneys sometimes exchanged opinions on certain legal concepts with presiding judges, etc. All these instances made the working environment for court interpreters even worse.

7.1.3 Impact on the court interpreter profession

Understanding or *successful communication* is a public and cooperative activity which at some level is shared by all the participants in social events (Bremer et al., 1996; Wadensjö, 1998). On the contrary, *miscommunication* implies a lack of mutual understanding among participants during interactions (Wadensjö, 1998). In order to minimize the occurrences of MEs, "interlocutors have to rely on each other's sincerity in communicating what they seem to communicate" and "on each other's preparedness to respond adequately" (Wadensjö, 1998, p. 201). With a view to achieving smooth communication in bilingual courtrooms, all the participants need to make an effort. But given the unique nature of courtroom settings (with the presence of uncooperative defendants in particular), this is not as easy as can be realized in other daily communications.

Court interpreters need more professional training with specific reference to courtroom settings. *Legal professionals* are expected to be educated to better understand the professional needs and status of court interpreters and, furthermore, are supposed to provide a healthier and interpreter-friendly working environment.

As for *court interpreters*, besides offering their faithful interpretation, they should also bear in mind the fact that whenever mediation is needed, the court needs to be notified. Only in this case can they facilitate and smoothen communication and minimize the occurrence of MEs (see *Excerpt 003a/15*). Lack of communication with

the court can easily render the interpreter less trustworthy in the eyes of other participants in the proceedings, especially legal professionals. Furthermore, court interpreters ought to stay “question-oriented”: when communicating with defendants, they need to stay focused on original questions and avoid being distracted by defendants’ tedious and irrelevant answers. Non-verbal information such as the facial expressions of the other participants, *ratified hearers* in particular, require a certain amount of attention as well in that such information could be an indication of some MEs happening at that very moment. In general, court interpreters are expected to stick to the main purpose of the questionings and timely report to the court if anything goes out of control or if they notice an urgent need for mediation.

As for *legal professionals*, they need to be “educated” about court interpreting *per se*: the activity of a court interpreter requires deep linguistic and legal knowledge, but also a complex management of cognitive resources which should be taken into due consideration. Finally, as the most powerful party in the courtroom, the *collegial panel* ought to stay alert and intervene whenever noticing that something may hinder the flow of communication, including MEs caused by either highly formal register or uncooperative defendants.

As for the *court interpreter profession in general*, court interpreters’ rights need to be taken into consideration. Given the current neglected status of court interpreters in Mainland China, a regulatory system needs to be put in place so that potential disputes can be supervised. In this case, if an appeal is proposed against the performance of a certain interpreter, courtroom recordings could be taken as evidence of what really happened.

7.2 Future developments

One of the toughest hindrances to dialogue interpreting (DI) studies stems from the reduced accessibility to original data. The unique nature of relevant scenarios in DI such as “healthcare, courtrooms, pedagogy, police stations, and immigrations – all of

which pose serious problems in obtaining permission to video-tape and study such data” (Pasquandrea, 2011, p. 456). Even if data are already openly accessible to the public, data quality is another obstacle affecting the research process. For example, in order to create MUCCCI by crawling data utilizing *Python*, 14 court hearing videos with Chinese-English interpretation were detected. Yet, because of the video and audio quality, only nine of them were usable to carry out proper research. Compared to many of the existing interpreting corpora, MUCCCI is still a small-scale corpus and needs to be enlarged in the future to provide more results from thorough and larger-scale analyses.

As an “experiment” in the compilation of a multimodal court interpreting corpus, MUCCCI could be considered a work still in progress, because annotations of other non-verbal features such as gazes, gestures, bodily movements, etc., will have to be added. With more perspectives taken into consideration, non-verbal analyses will become more comprehensive and exhaustive. Other possible technical supports can also be sought to provide a more accurate capture of non-verbal movements such as more intricate micro-expressions.

Furthermore, more interactions with the parties involved including *court interpreters*, *legal professionals* and even *defendants* will have to be carried out. In this way, with more perspectives added, the results of multimodal analyses could be based on a larger amount of empirical evidence and thus be more robust.

7.3 Concluding remarks

Most of the descriptions in current corpus-based interpreting studies (CIS) “still rely safely on transcribed products, without capturing the elusive context or non-verbal dynamics” (Gao & Wang, 2017, p. 18). Thus, most CIS remain within the frame that “means an absence of evaluation and thus isolation from social and political aspects of interpreting” (Mason, 2006b, p.105).

On the basis of the *Multimodal Corpus of Chinese Court Interpreting* (MUCCCI),

this research attempted to assess the feasibility of investigating qualitative research questions within the quantifiable framework of interpreting corpora. With the combination of machine queries on emotion-related facial expressions and manual selections considering both verbal and non-verbal information, this research successfully extracted excerpts containing *miscommunication events* (MEs), hence proving the efficacy of a multimodal interpreting corpus to look for phenomena related to interactional issues in the field of interpreting studies.

The results of the qualitative analysis indicate that not only participants in the courtroom setting including *interpreters*, *defendants* and *legal professionals* can possibly cause MEs, but the inappropriate *working environment* can also further jeopardize communication. In order to professionalize court interpreting in Mainland China, collaborative efforts would have to be made by all parties involved, namely, *interpreter professional associations* and *legal professions in court hearings*. Further research on court interpreting is of paramount importance given its impact on fair justice and defendants' fate.

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Appendix I. Laws and regulations

The following only includes specific articles closely related to court interpreting in Mainland China instead of complete legal texts.

Constitution of the People's Republic of China (2018)

Article 139 Citizens of all nationalities shall have the right to use their native languages in litigation. People's courts and people's procuratorates shall provide interpretation for litigation participants who are not familiar with the commonly used local language.

Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (2018)

Article 9 Citizens of all nationalities shall have the right to use their native languages in litigation. People's courts, people's procuratorates, and public security authorities shall provide interpretation for litigation participants who are not familiar with the commonly used local language.

Interpretation of the Supreme People's Court on the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China (2012)

Article 398 After the people's court accepts a criminal case involving foreigners, it shall inform the defendant of foreign nationality in custody that s/he has the right to contact the embassy or consulate of his/her country of nationality in China, to meet and communicate with his/her guardian and close relatives, and to request the people's court to provide an interpreter.

Article 401 The people's court trying criminal cases involving foreigners, shall use spoken and written language commonly used in the People's Republic of China and provide an interpreter for the foreign party.

The litigation documents of the people's court are in Chinese. If the foreign party is not proficient in Chinese, the translated version shall be attached. The translation shall not be stamped with the people's court seal, and the Chinese version shall prevail.

If the foreign party is proficient in Chinese and refuses to be provided with an interpreter or does not require the translated version of the litigation documents, s/he shall issue a written statement.

Provisions on the Procedures for Handling Criminal Cases by Public Security Organs (2020)

Article 11 Public security organs handling criminal cases, shall interpret for litigation participants who do not know the commonly used local written or spoken language.

Article 204 Interrogation of deaf criminal suspects shall involve persons who are proficient in sign languages. The deaf status of the criminal suspect, as well as the name, company, and occupation of the interpreter shall be indicated in the interrogation record.

To interrogate criminal suspects who do not understand the local language, interpreters shall be provided.

Article 362 Public security organs handling criminal cases involving foreigners, shall use the spoken and written languages commonly used in the People's Republic of China. If the criminal suspect is not familiar with the Chinese language, the public security organ shall interpret for him/her; if the criminal suspect is familiar with the Chinese language and does not require an interpretation by others, s/he shall issue a written statement.

Appendix II. Excerpts of miscommunication events

In this section all the excerpts of MEs extracted from MUCCCI based on the entire context including both verbal and non-verbal information are presented. The extraction consisted of two rounds: 1. queries conducted within *ELAN* through non-verbal annotations; 2. manually selected and double-checked with regards to verbal information and the context.

The abbreviations are as follows: ITP (interpreter), DF (defendant), PJ (presiding judge), JG (judge), PCT (prosecutor), ATN (attorney), CLK (clerk), BLF (bailiff); ME (miscommunication).

The coding for each excerpt is following: “Excerpt [case number] / [excerpt number]”, which is consistent with the relevant excerpts presented in the main body of this thesis.

Case 001

Excerpt 001/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:10:56.810 - 00:11:03.710	PJ		被告人 // 这个-[名字] // 对本判决认定的事实 // 可处的刑罚 // 有无异议? // 是否上诉? //	bèigàorén // zhège-[míngzì] // duì běn pànjué rèndìng de shìshí // kě chù de xíngfá // yǒu wú yìyì? // shìfǒu shàngsù? //	Defendant // this-[name] // to this verdict affirmed fact // can be sentenced penalty // is there or not objection? // Yes or no appeal? //	Defendant // [name] // do you have any objections against the facts confirmed by this case // or the final sentence? // Do you want to apply for an appeal? //	

00:11:04.833 - 00:11:15.018	ITP		Defendant // [name] // do you have any disagreement with the facts we have (uh) presented // And are you going to appeal to a higher- in (...) higher court? //				
00:11:22.818 - 00:11:23.538	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					salient silence within topics ⁶⁷
00:11:30.814 - 00:11:32.611	PJ		嗯? // 说话 //	(ń)? // shuōhuà //	(hm)? // Say //	(hm)? // Say something //	
00:11:31.008 - 00:11:32.068	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:11:32.088 - 00:11:33.048	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:11:33.388 - 00:11:37.425	ITP		Can you answer the question? // [name]? //				incongruent thread of discourse
00:11:40.592 -	DF2		I don't have answer to the				

⁶⁷ ME tag does not necessarily mean that the tagged segment itself corresponds to a certain ME type. For example, this segment here is for sure not a *salient silence within topics* itself. Instead, it indicates that a *salient silence within topics* happened before.

00:11:43.037			question //				
00:11:43.638 - 00:11:45.198	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:11:45.592 - 00:11:46.832	ITP		You don't know how to? //				clarification request
00:11:50.000 - 00:11:51.220	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:11:51.407 - 00:11:54.570	ITP		Sorry // can you speak louder? // So // I can hear you better //				clarification request
00:11:56.611 - 00:11:59.407	DF2		I- // I said // I don't have answer to the question //				
00:12:00.018 - 00:12:03.018	ITP		(呢) // 他(...) 说 // 不知道 怎么回答这个问题 //	(e) // tā (...) shuō // bù zhīdào zěnmē huídá zhègè wèntí //	(uh) // He (...) say // no know how answer this question //	(uh) He said // he doesn't know how to answer this question //	incongruent thread of discourse
00:12:00.380 - 00:12:01.400	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:12:02.796 - 00:12:03.592	PJ		嗯? //	(ń)? //	(hm)? //	(hm)? //	clarification request
00:12:03.000 -	PJ (face)	Raising brows and					

00:12:03.600		vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:12:03.600 - 00:12:04.200	PJ (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:12:05.000 - 00:12:05.814	JG1		好 // 回去考虑一下 //	hǎo // huíqù kǎolǚ yīxià //	Fine // go back consider a bit //	Fine // go back and consider it //	
00:12:05.814 - 00:12:08.037	PJ		回去考虑一下吧 // 你跟他说话 // 啊 //	huíqù kǎolǚ yīxià ba // nǐ gēn tā shuō // a //	Go back consider a bit // you to him say // (ah) //	You tell him // go back and consider it //	
00:12:07.796 - 00:12:11.203	ITP		You can go back and think about it (...) and consider //				

Case 002

Excerpt 002/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:03:08.510 - 00:03:10.210	PJ		(呃) 住在埃塞俄比亚哪个地方? //	(e) zhù zài āisāi'ébǐyà nǎge dìfāng? //	(uh) Live in Ethiopia which place? //	Where did you live in Ethiopia? //	
00:03:11.130 - 00:03:13.000	ITP		Your detailed address in Ethiopia? //				

00:03:12.610 - 00:03:12.907	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:03:13.310 - 00:03:13.779	DF		Your address? //				negotiation of meaning
00:03:13.720 - 00:03:15.640	ITP		Your detailed address in Ethiopia? //				clarification request
00:03:14.355 - 00:03:14.909	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:03:15.510 - 00:03:16.010	DF		Yeah //				
00:03:16.720 - 00:03:19.410	ITP		No // your detailed address in Ethiopia //				negotiation of meaning
00:03:16.762 - 00:03:17.242	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:03:17.242 - 00:03:17.611	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:03:20.320 - 00:03:23.010	ITP		Where is your detailed address in Ethiopia?				clarification request

			//				
00:03:23.172 - 00:03:23.920	DF		Addis Ababa //				
00:03:24.289 - 00:03:25.142	ITP		Addis Ababa? //				negotiation of meaning
00:03:25.610 - 00:03:26.900	ITP		(呃) // Addis Ababa //	(e) //	(uh) // Addis Ababa //	(uh) // Addis Ababa //	
00:03:27.360 - 00:03:28.281	ITP		亚的斯亚 贝巴 </亚 的斯阿贝 巴/> //	yàdisīyàbèibā </ yàdisīābèibā/> //	Addis Ababa //	Addis Ababa //	

Excerpt 002/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:04:08.651 - 00:04:12.610	PJ		然后 // 是 二零一八年 的八月十五 号被逮捕 吗? //	ránhòu // shì èr líng yī bā nián de bā yuè shí wǔ hào bèi dǎibǔ ma? //	Then // is two zero one eight year's August fifteen number be captured? //	Then // were you captured on August fifteenth // two thousand and eighteen? //	
00:04:13.320 - 00:04:15.643	ITP		(uh) When did you sign your arrest paper? //				
00:04:16.970 - 00:04:19.710	ITP		When did you sign your arrest paper // When? //				clarification request
00:04:20.500 - 00:04:21.486	DF		# //				

00:04:21.780 - 00:04:22.190	ITP		(hm)? //				clarification request
00:04:22.340 - 00:04:22.935	DF		What paper? //				clarification request
00:04:23.580 - 00:04:23.930	ITP		OK //				
00:04:24.410 - 00:04:28.801	ITP		(uh) The date that you signed the arrest paper shown by the police //				
00:04:26.654 - 00:04:27.059	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:04:27.067 - 00:04:27.411	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:04:29.170 - 00:04:29.910	ITP		Do you remember? //				clarification request
00:04:30.510 - 00:04:31.070	DF		Date? //				negotiation of meaning
00:04:31.200 - 00:04:31.600	ITP		Yes //				
00:04:32.117 - 00:04:34.103	DF		Same // on July fourteen //				
00:04:34.510 -	ITP		(uh) No // the arrest				

00:04:36.420			paper //				
00:04:35.940 - 00:04:40.433	PJ		(呃) 翻译 // 可以了 // # // OK // OK //	(e) fānyì // kěyǐ le // OK // OK //	(uh) Translator // enough // OK // OK //	Interpreter // enough // OK // OK //	(meta-) comment

Excerpt 002/3

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:04:53.097 - 00:04:54.766	PJ		收到起诉书多长时间了? //	shōudào qǐsù shū duō cháng shíjiān le? //	Received indictment how long time? //	How long have you received the indictment?	
00:04:55.260 - 00:04:57.932	ITP		How long have you been receive the indictment? //				
00:04:59.010 - 00:04:59.920	ITP		The indictment //				
00:05:01.700 - 00:05:03.553	ITP		When did you receive the indictment? //				clarification request
00:05:04.210 - 00:05:05.900	DF		# //				
00:05:06.100 - 00:05:06.473	ITP		(hm)? //				clarification request
00:05:06.157 - 00:05:06.806	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction					

		(B)					
00:05:06.720 - 00:05:07.810	DF		I don't remember //				
00:05:07.360 - 00:05:08.405	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:05:08.410 - 00:05:09.073	ITP		他不明白 //	tā // bù // míngbái //	He no understand //	He doesn't understand //	incongruent thread of discourse
00:05:09.510 - 00:05:10.830	PJ		有没有超 过十天呢? //	yǒu méiyǒu chāoguò shí tiān ne? //	Have not have more than ten days? //	More than ten days? //	
00:05:11.040 - 00:05:12.160	PJ		(呃) 收到 这个 //	(e) shōudào zhège //	(uh) Received this //	Since you received this //	
00:05:11.210 - 00:05:12.810	ITP		(uh) This one // Do you remember? //				incongruent thread of discourse
00:05:13.510 - 00:05:14.220	DF		# //				
00:05:14.110 - 00:05:15.853	ITP		Yeah // when did you receive this one? //				clarification request
00:05:16.310 - 00:05:18.220	DF		This indictment // # //				
00:05:16.659 - 00:05:17.160	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					

00:05:18.403 - 00:05:21.243	ITP		Detention // I know // I know // When? // The date //				clarification request
00:05:19.800 - 00:05:20.148	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:05:20.148 - 00:05:20.455	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:05:22.110 - 00:05:23.210	DF		Date- (uh) //				
00:05:22.610 - 00:05:23.310	ITP		How long? //				clarification request
00:05:23.858 - 00:05:24.561	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:05:24.390 - 00:05:26.320	DF		I'm not #- (uh) //				
00:05:24.567 - 00:05:26.063	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:05:28.420 - 00:05:29.333	DF		Twenty days? //				
00:05:30.000 -	ITP		嗯 // 差不 多有二十	(n) // chàbùduō	(hm) // almost	(hm) // Almost	

00:05:31.508			天了 //	yǒu èr shí tiān le //	have twenty days //	twenty days //	
00:05:31.410 - 00:05:31.910	PJ		好 //	hǎo //	Fine //	Fine //	

Excerpt 002/4

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:14:20.417 - 00:14:23.810	PCT1		你帮他带进了 (...) 物品 // 准备交给谁? //	nǐ bāng tā dài jìn le (...) wùpǐn // zhǔnbèi jiāo gěi shuí? //	You helped him bring in (...) items // prepare give to whom? //	You helped him to bring in some items // to whom were you going to handle them? //	
00:14:24.710 - 00:14:27.326	ITP		(uh) Who shall you give these drugs to? //				
00:14:28.500 - 00:14:31.980	ITP		After you arrive in China // who shall you give these drugs to? //				clarification request
00:14:29.910 - 00:14:30.220	DF		(uh) //				
00:14:32.438 - 00:14:43.145	DF		I don't know // but-but the day I called in Ethiopia // (uh) and I get in the- // and I'm in hotel // and				

			I send them the room number // and they give me # //				
00:14:35.900 - 00:14:36.450	ITP		(ahem) //				
00:14:39.050 - 00:14:39.406	JG2 (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:14:39.960 - 00:14:40.307	JG2 (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:14:41.898 - 00:14:42.443	ITP		(hm) //				
00:14:43.610 - 00:14:55.877	ITP		(呃) 我不知 道 // (呃) 就 是 // 如果 我到达了之 后 // 就会 打电话给我 埃塞俄比亚 的朋友 // 然后 // 我 告诉他我的 房间号和地 址 // 然后 // 这个- (呃) 让人来给我 //	(e) wǒ bù zhīdào // (e) jiùshì // rúguǒ wǒ dàodá le zhīhòu // jiù huì dǎ diànhuà gěi wǒ āisàiyà de péngyǒu // ránhòu // wǒ gàosù tā wǒ de fángjiān hào hé dìzhǐ // ránhòu // zhège- (e) ràng rén lái gěi wǒ //	(uh) I not know // (uh) that is // if I arrive afterward // then call telephone to my Ethiopian friend // Then // I tell him my room number and address // Then // this- (uh) let people come give me //	I don't know // After I arrive // I will call my Ethiopian friend // Then // after I tell him my room number and address // some one will be asked to come for me //	

Excerpt 002/5

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:14:56.210 - 00:14:57.910	PCT1		你能得到什么样的报酬? //	nǐ néng dédào shénme yàng de bàochóu? //	You can get what reward? //	What kind of reward can you get? //	
00:14:56.253 - 00:14:57.357	JG2 (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
00:14:58.843 - 00:15:02.665	ITP		(uh) (uh) Did he promise any reward to you? //				incongruent thread of discourse
00:14:58.999 - 00:15:01.917	JG2 (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)					
00:15:02.308 - 00:15:02.912	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (E)					
00:15:03.000 - 00:15:03.400	DF		What? //				clarification request
00:15:04.120 - 00:15:06.510	ITP		(uh) Did he give you any money for doing this? //				incongruent thread of discourse
00:15:05.505 -	DF (face)	Lowering brows and					

00:15:06.046		vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:15:07.410 - 00:15:07.860	DF		Nah //				
00:15:08.510 - 00:15:09.680	ITP		(hm) Yes? //				clarification request
00:15:09.812 - 00:15:10.202	DF		Yes //				incongruent thread of discourse
00:15:10.610 - 00:15:15.310	ITP		No // I mean // (uh) did your friend give you any money- //				
00:15:15.485 - 00:15:15.995	DF		No // no // no //				
00:15:15.975 - 00:15:16.566	ITP		to do this? //				
00:15:17.282 - 00:15:17.861	ITP		没有 //	méiyǒu //	No //	No //	
00:15:18.126 - 00:15:20.310	PCT1		你能得到什么报酬? //	nǐ néng dédào shénme bàochóu? //	You can get what reward? //	What reward can you get? //	clarification request
00:15:21.610 - 00:15:23.410	ITP		What reward do you- were you give? //				
00:15:24.510 - 00:15:26.962	DF		I can- I give for someone? //				incongruent thread of discourse

00:15:27.143 - 00:15:32.810	ITP		No // no // I mean // what reward he will give you // like money or anything he will give you- //				
00:15:33.600 - 00:15:34.410	ITP		for doing this? //				
00:15:33.616 - 00:15:34.300	DF		Nothing //				
00:15:35.701 - 00:15:38.010	DF		# //				
00:15:36.752 - 00:15:37.208	ITP (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
00:15:37.604 - 00:15:38.154	DF (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (E)					
00:15:38.210 - 00:15:43.942	ITP		No // 他的 意思是 (呃) 没有 任何的报 酬 // 他朋 友也没有 说承诺给 他金钱 //	tā de yìsi shì (e) méiyǒu rènhe de bào chóu // tā péngyǒu yě méiyǒu shuō chéngnuò gěi tā jīnqián //	No // His meaning is (uh) not any reward // His friend also not promised give him money //	No // What he means is that there was no reward for him // And his friend didn't promise to pay him	

						money either //	
00:15:39.508 - 00:15:40.107	DF (face)	Downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation (E)					
00:15:44.210 - 00:15:46.400	PCT1		你以前供 述是有报 酬的 //	nǐ yǐqián gòngshù shì yǒu bào chóu de //	You before confession is have reward //	In your previous confession // there was some reward //	(meta-) comment
00:15:47.287 - 00:15:54.980	ITP		哦 // Did your friend promise to give you any money for do- for taking drug to China? // How much? //	ó //			
00:15:52.302 - 00:15:53.054	JG2 (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
00:15:54.210 - 00:15:54.710	DF		No //				
00:15:55.620 - 00:15:57.065	DF		He promise ten thousand RMB //				
00:15:57.376 - 00:15:58.610	ITP		Ten thousand RMB? //				clarification request

00:15:58.120 - 00:15:59.043	DF		RMB // yeah //				
00:15:59.420 - 00:16:00.030	ITP		一万元 //	yīwàn yuán //	Ten thousand yuan //	Ten thousand yuan //	
00:15:59.600 - 00:16:00.420	DF		He promise me //				
00:16:00.760 - 00:16:01.900	ITP		(呃) 一万 人民币 //	(e) yīwàn rénmínbì //	(uh) Ten thousand RMB //	(uh) Ten thousand RMB //	

Excerpt 002/6

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:18:00.910 - 00:18:03.236	ATN		(呃) 你是什么 时候- // 你是什么时 间被抓捕 的? //	(e) nǐ shì shénme shíhòu- // nǐ shì shénme shíjiān bèi zhuābǔ de? //	(uh) You were what time- // You were what time be captured? //	When were you captured? //	
00:18:04.110 - 00:18:05.110	ITP		When were you caught? //				
00:18:04.594 - 00:18:05.262	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:18:05.262 - 00:18:05.549	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:18:05.550	DF (face)	Outward					

00:18:07.370		raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:18:05.900 - 00:18:06.660	ITP		The date- //				negotiation of meaning
00:18:07.410 - 00:18:08.410	DF		(uh) //				
00:18:07.910 - 00:18:09.315	ITP		you were caught by the police //				negotiation of meaning
00:18:10.300 - 00:18:11.810	DF		(uh) July (uh) fourteen //				
00:18:12.490 - 00:18:13.439	ITP		七月十四日 //	qī yuè shí sì rì //	Seven month fourteen day //	On July fourteenth //	

Excerpt 002/7

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:18:54.100 - 00:18:57.693	ATN		海关工作人员有没有给你做称量笔录啊? //	hǎiguān gōngzuò rényuán yǒu méiyǒu gěi nǐ zuò chēng liáng bǐlù a? //	Customs staff have not have give you do weighing record (ah)? //	Did the custom make you conduct the weighing record? //	
00:18:58.506 - 00:18:59.609	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					

00:18:59.210 - 00:19:06.208	ITP		(uh) So // did the officer ask you to (uh) record the statement during- (uh) for the weight? //				
00:19:00.812 - 00:19:01.911	ATN (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
00:19:05.457 - 00:19:06.059	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:19:06.560 - 00:19:07.000	DF		Yeah //				
00:19:07.410 - 00:19:08.810	ITP		And sign the paper? //				
00:19:07.800 - 00:19:07.967	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:19:07.970 - 00:19:08.349	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:19:08.410 - 00:19:08.810	DF		Yeah //				
00:19:09.020 -	ITP		(呃) 有的 // 然后 // 也	(e) yǒu de // ránhòu //	(uh) Yes // then also let me sign	Yes // and they also asked to	

00:19:11.135			让我签了字 //	yě ràng wǒ qiān le zì //	//	sign //	
00:19:10.202 - 00:19:10.702	ATN (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (B)					
00:19:12.662 - 00:19:14.010	ATN		海关工作人员 //	hǎiguān gōngzuò rényuán //	Customs staff //	Customs staff //	negotiation of meaning
00:19:14.110 - 00:19:14.668	ITP		(呃) //	(e) //	(uh) //	(uh) //	
00:19:14.750 - 00:19:15.510	ATN		称量笔录 //	chēng liáng bǐlù //	Weighing record //	Weighing record //	negotiation of meaning
00:19:15.803 - 00:19:19.020	ITP		Yeah // he means the (...) o- the custom officers- //				
00:19:20.290 - 00:19:21.020	ITP		in the airport //				
00:19:21.774 - 00:19:25.610	DF		He take photo // He take photo // Yeah // Yeah // He take- // (uh) //				
00:19:25.670 - 00:19:31.111	ITP		Did they measure the weight and record everything on the paper and ask you to sign? //				

00:19:25.909 - 00:19:26.419	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:19:26.860 - 00:19:27.410	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:19:27.700 - 00:19:28.603	DF		# //				
00:19:29.055 - 00:19:30.155	JG2 (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
00:19:29.210 - 00:19:29.610	DF		(uh) //				
00:19:30.110 - 00:19:30.420	DF		Yeah //				
00:19:31.200 - 00:19:31.510	DF		Yeah //				
00:19:31.900 - 00:19:32.370	ITP		有的 //	yǒu de //	Yes //	Yes //	
00:19:32.199 - 00:19:32.748	ATN (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:19:32.750 - 00:19:33.308	ATN (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth					

		expansion (E)					
00:19:33.110 - 00:19:36.713	ATN		你能分清 海关工作 人员和警 察的身份 吗? //	nǐ néng fēnqīng hǎiguān gōngzuò rényuán hé jǐngchá de shēnfèn ma? //	Can you distinguish customs staff's and police's identity? //	Can you distinguish between the customs and the police? //	negotiation of meaning
00:19:33.607 - 00:19:34.996	JG2 (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)					
00:19:37.210 - 00:19:42.432	ITP		OK // so // are you clear about the difference of custom officers and police? //				
00:19:43.424 - 00:19:44.193	DF		OK // custom? //				negotiation of meaning
00:19:44.410 - 00:19:45.118	ITP		Yeah // custom //				
00:19:44.800 - 00:19:54.010	DF		Custom- // Custom only (...) (uh) (uh) weigh // # // custom // # come back and go there # //				
00:19:49.610 - 00:19:50.110	ITP		(ahem) //				
00:19:54.240 -	ITP		(呃) 和他-	(e) hé tā- //	(uh) With him- //	(uh) With him- //	

00:19:55.210			//				
00:19:54.800 - 00:19:56.856	DF		They said- They said # //				
00:19:57.020 - 00:20:00.866	ITP		OK // did the custom ask you to sign the- the weight paper? //				
00:20:01.000 - 00:20:01.522	DF		No //				
00:20:01.500 - 00:20:02.257	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:20:01.810 - 00:20:03.310	ITP		No // 海关 没有说- //	hǎiguān méiyǒu shuō- //	No // customs not say- //	No // they didn't- //	
00:20:02.200 - 00:20:04.494	DF		I don't remember # // I don't remember //				
00:20:03.317 - 00:20:04.755	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:20:04.774 - 00:20:05.680	ITP		(呃) 我不记 得了 //	(e) wǒ bù jìde le //	(uh) // I not remember //	(uh) // I don't remember //	
00:20:06.024 - 00:20:11.807	ITP		(呃) 反正海 关有在我 面前称量 // 然后 // 后 面就- // 警 察就过来 了 // 然后 //	(e) fǎnzhèng hǎiguān yǒu zài wǒ miànqián chēng liáng //	(uh) Anyway customs in front of me weighing // then // afterward-	(uh) The customs weighed in front of me // Later came the police // And then	

			拍照什么的 //	ránhòu // hòumiàn jiù- // jǐngchá jiù guòlái le // ránhòu // pāizhào shénme de //	// police came // then // took photos etcetera //	// they took photos etcetera //	
00:20:13.100 - 00:20:15.951	ATN		警察 // 有没有在你面前称量的? //	jǐngchá yǒu méiyǒu zài nǐ miànqián chēng liáng de? //	Police have not have in front of you weigh? //	Did the police weigh in front of you? //	negotiation of meaning
00:20:16.499 - 00:20:17.105	ATN		警察 //	jǐngchá //	Police //	Police //	negotiation of meaning
00:20:17.298 - 00:20:20.004	ITP		Did the police measure the weight in front of you? //				
00:20:19.908 - 00:20:20.249	DF		Yeah //				
00:20:20.350 - 00:20:20.770	ITP		有 //	yǒu //	Yes //	Yes //	

Excerpt 002/8

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:21:31.110 - 00:21:34.220	PJ		那你带了多少钱去- 来中国采购 (...) 东西? //	nà nǐ dài le duōshǎo qián qù- lái zhōngguó cǎigòu	Then you bring how much money to-come to China purchase	How much money did you bring to China to purchase	

				(...) dōngxī? //	(...) things? //	goods? //	
00:21:34.310 - 00:21:37.710	ITP		How much did you take with you for this (...) # in China? //				
00:21:37.710 - 00:21:38.400	DF		# //				
00:21:38.800 - 00:21:41.499	ITP		No // how much this time did you (...) # bring with you? //				negotiation of meaning
00:21:42.410 - 00:21:43.050	DF		# //				
00:21:42.800 - 00:21:43.620	ITP		To buy goods //				
00:21:43.820 - 00:21:48.275	DF		Now # // # // Two hundred # //				
00:21:48.610 - 00:21:49.820	DF		Now come back // Now- //				
00:21:49.310 - 00:21:55.410	ITP		No // no // no // I mean // how much money you (...) bring with you (...) this time? //				negotiation of meaning
00:21:50.799 - 00:21:51.553	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					

00:21:54.653 - 00:21:55.607	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:21:55.861 - 00:21:56.636	DF		Two hundred dollar //				
00:21:57.160 - 00:21:57.937	ITP		Two hundred dollars- //				
00:21:58.576 - 00:21:59.722	ITP		from Ethiopia to China? //				clarification request
00:21:59.792 - 00:22:00.269	DF		Yeah //				
00:22:00.500 - 00:22:01.850	ITP		两百 (呃) 美金 //	liǎng bǎi (e) měijīn //	Two hundred (uh) US dollars //	Two hundred US dollars //	
00:22:02.200 - 00:22:02.633	PJ		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	

Excerpt 002/9

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:23:50.652 - 00:24:05.228	ITP		OK // (uh) here is the suggestion- (uh) the sentence suggestion of the procuratorate // (uh) According to the cases- similar cases before your case // (uh)				

			the sentence should be within one to two years // (...) OK? //				
00:24:06.054 - 00:24:06.920	ITP		Agreed here? //				clarification request
00:24:07.358 - 00:24:08.054	DF (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
00:24:07.908 - 00:24:08.605	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:24:08.010 - 00:24:08.797	ITP		Are you clear? //				clarification request
00:24:08.560 - 00:24:09.065	DF (face)	Downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation (E)					
00:24:09.093 - 00:24:10.800	DF		No // I- I- (...) didn't //				
00:24:10.159 - 00:24:10.913	DF (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
00:24:11.170	ITP		I mean // the				negotiation

- 00:24:17.668			possible sentence is one (...) to two years // one to two years // OK? //				of meaning
00:24:11.509 - 00:24:12.214	DF (face)	Downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation (E)					
00:24:15.700 - 00:24:16.120	DF		OK //				
00:24:17.010 - 00:24:17.762	DF		OK //				
00:24:17.990 - 00:24:18.609	ITP		好 // 明白 //	hǎo // míngbái //	OK // clear //	OK // clear //	

Case 003a

Excerpt 003a/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:03:08.050 - 00:03:15.047	DF		(uh) Sorry // You (...) speak English (uh) a little bit close with the microphone // because I can't hear what your voice //				clarification request
00:03:14.407	PJ (face)	Inward					salient silence

- 00:03:15.003		lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					within topics
00:03:15.150 - 00:03:15.500	ITP		OK //				
00:03:15.680 - 00:03:16.810	DF		OK // Thank you // Sorry //				
00:03:17.710 - 00:03:18.315	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					salient silence within topics

Excerpt 003a/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:10:36.754 - 00:10:58.819	ITP		And- // (uh) Defendant // let me repeat again // To besides the right to ask for withdrawal // you enjoy the right of questioning the evidence // (uh) pro- // (uh) and de- you can defend for yourself // and also you can make a final statement at the end of the court // So // (uh) i- are you clear with				

			(uh) above rights? //				
00:10:59.509 - 00:11:04.110	ITP		That court will safeguard your rights in- (...) here //				
00:11:05.259 - 00:11:07.385	DF		What? // What? // Sorry? // Can you repeat it again? //				clarification request
00:11:08.350 - 00:11:11.346	ITP		That you have the rights // the following three rights //				
00:11:08.507 - 00:11:09.618	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:11:11.582 - 00:11:11.855	DF		Three? //				negotiation of meaning
00:11:12.350 - 00:11:22.298	ITP		Yeah // besides withdrawal // OK? // The first is to question the evidence // And the second is you can defend yourself //				
00:11:19.105 - 00:11:19.413	DF		(hm)? //				clarification request
00:11:22.910	DF (face)	Outward					

- 00:11:23.709		raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:11:23.307 - 00:11:24.466	DF		I- I can- // then? //				clarification request
00:11:24.908 - 00:11:29.804	ITP		And the third is you can make a final statement at the end of the court //				
00:11:30.110 - 00:11:30.312	DF		(hm) //				
00:11:30.653 - 00:11:31.014	ITP		OK //				

Excerpt 003a/3

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:33:51.389 - 00:34:10.194	DF		(uh) (...) Yeah // my- my- my- my- (uh) my objection is // I am (uh) disguised- // is not organization about the- of another to illegally cross the national border // because at basically // (uh) I come to China just for pick				incongruent thread of discourse

			up my wife // and then (uh)- //				
00:33:53.810 - 00:33:55.002	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:33:56.016 - 00:33:57.796	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:34:09.701 - 00:34:15.013	PJ		你这样 // 被告人 // 你首先表 明一下态 度 // 然后 // 你再有针 对性地提 出你的意 见 //	nǐ zhèyàng // bèigàorén // nǐ shǒuxiān biǎomíng yīxià tàidu // ránhòu // nǐ zài yǒu zhēnduì xìng de tí chū nǐ de yìjiàn //	You like this // defendant // you first indicate a bit attitude // then // you then have targeted propose your opinion //	Defendant // clarify your position first // then raise your objections correspond- -ingly //	clarification request
00:34:15.792 - 00:34:26.013	ITP		OK // so // the defendant // please (uh) express your attitude // and then (uh) ques- make your (uh) objections (uh) specifically //				
00:34:26.013 - 00:34:32.402	DF		Yeah // (uh) the basically // I come to				incongruent thread of discourse

			China // Our- My- My- My objection is // I don't know about- //				
00:34:31.805 - 00:34:35.599	PJ		你听我讲 // 你首先对 指控的犯 罪事实有 没有意见? //	nǐ tīng wǒ jiǎng // nǐ shǒuxiān duì zhìkòng de fānzui shìshí yǒu méiyǒu yìjiàn? //	You listen I speak // you first to accused criminal facts have not have opinions? //	Listen to me // First of all // do you have any objections against the accused criminal facts? //	clarification request
00:34:35.766 - 00:34:46.013	ITP		Do you have objections to (uh) cri- your criminal facts // (uh) just- // 只用 回答是或 不是吗? ⁶⁸ //	Do you have objections to (uh) cri- your criminal facts // (uh) just- // zhǐ yòng huídá shì huò bùshì ma? //	Do you have objections to (uh) cri- your criminal facts // (uh) just- // <i>Only need answer yes or no?</i> //	Do you have objections to (uh) cri- your criminal facts // (uh) just- // <i>Does he only need to answer “Yes” or “No”?</i> //	clarification request
00:34:46.527 - 00:34:47.117	DF		Yes //				
00:34:47.597 - 00:34:48.519	ITP		嗯 // 是的 //	(èn) // shì de //	(hm) // yes //	(hm) // yes //	

Excerpt 003a/4

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
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⁶⁸ The Chinese words in the original English utterances and the translation have been made italic to be distinguished from original English utterances.

00:41:43.514 - 00:41:44.413	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:41:51.213 - 00:41:51.803	DF		Yeah //				
00:41:53.186 - 00:41:55.409	PJ		[咳] // 翻译人员 // 你声音尽量响- 响一点啊 //	[ké] // fānyì rényuán // nǐ shēngyīn jǐnliàng xiǎng-xiǎng yīdiǎn a //	[cough] // translator personnel // you voice try to loud-loud a bit (ah) //	[cough] // Interpreter // speak louder as much as possible //	clarification request
00:41:55.393 - 00:41:55.931	ITP		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	

Excerpt 003a/5

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:42:08.885 - 00:42:26.786	DF		(uh) I just hopefully // (uh) this can fair and clear and then ho-honestly about this # // because (uh) I just victim from the person // Chinese // teach me about this business before //				

00:42:27.795 - 00:42:32.557	DF		Basically // I don't know about this business // in the- in the first time I'm come to China //				
00:42:28.107 - 00:42:29.706	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:42:30.810 - 00:42:31.415	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:42:33.623 - 00:42:35.803	ITP		Mister- (uh) Introduced by Mister [name]? //				clarification request
00:42:36.037 - 00:42:46.409	DF		Yes // about that // And then // (uh) for (...) a- another person about that // is teach me about this one // but the basically // I never know about this business //				
00:42:46.409 - 00:42:55.723	ITP		然后 // 关 于这- 这- (呃) 这项 生意 // 他	ránhòu // guānyú // zhè- zhè- (e) zhè xiàng	Then // about this- this- (uh) this business //	Then // this business was introduced	

			是由(呃) 在中国的 [名字]先 生介绍的 // 在这之 前 // 他并 不了解这 门生意 //	shēngyì // tā shì yóu (e) zài zhōngguó de [míngzi] xiānsheng jièshào de // zài zhè zhīqián // tā bìng bù liǎojiě zhè mén shēngyì //	he was by (uh) in China [name] Mister introduced // this before // he did not know this business //	to him by a Chinese man // named [name] // Before // he did not know this business //	
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Excerpt 003a/6

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:43:17.623 - 00:43:29.786	PJ		那么 // 首先一个 // [咳] 被告人 [名字] // 你刚才说到有几个越南籍 // 越南籍并不是起诉书所指控的- // 起诉书并没有说- 说指控啊 // 你说的- 你所说到的那个越南籍是什么- 什么情况? //	nàme // shǒuxiān yīgè // [ké] bèigàorén [míngzi] // nǐ gāngcái shuō dào yǒu jǐ gè yuènnán jí // yuènnán jí bìng bùshì qǐsùshū suǒ zhǐkòng de- // qǐsùshū bìng méiyǒu shuō- shuō zhǐkòng a // nǐ shuō de- nǐ suǒ shuōdào de nàge yuènnán jí shì shénme- shénme qíngkuàng? //	Then // first one // [cough] defendant [name] // you just now said that there are several Vietnamese // Vietnamese are not indictment accuses- // Indictment not say- say accuse (ah) // You said- You said that Vietnamese is what- what situation? //	Defendant [name] // you just mentioned that there were several Vietnamese involved // who are not included in the accusation of the indictment // Explain this //	negotiation of meaning
00:43:30.000 -	ITP		(uh) So // what did				

00:43:37.010			you mention (uh) // (uh) OK // about- about the Vietnam (uh) people? //				
00:43:37.609 - 00:43:38.811	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:43:38.803 - 00:43:39.639	DF		This one? //				clarification request
00:43:38.819 - 00:43:44.016	ITP		In the indictment // It's- It doesn't- It's- // (uh) They are not in the indictment //				
00:43:40.016 - 00:43:41.278	DF		Yeah // # Vietnam //				
00:43:44.229 - 00:43:45.378	DF		Yeah // and- (uh) //				
00:43:48.000 - 00:43:54.032	DF		In- In- In here // said // (uh) wo- woman without visa sneaked into China //				
00:43:54.803 - 00:43:55.336	ITP		(hm) //				

00:43:55.007 - 00:43:55.916	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					salient silence within topics
00:43:55.229 - 00:43:56.000	DF		And then- //				
00:43:55.409 - 00:43:56.245	PCT1		偷渡 //	tōudù //	Smuggling //	Smuggling //	
00:43:56.507 - 00:43:57.314	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:43:56.803 - 00:43:57.409	PJ		嗯? //	(ń)? //	(hm)? //	(hm)? //	clarification request
00:43:57.213 - 00:43:58.487	PCT1		从越南偷渡 //	cóng yuènnán tōudù //	From Vietnam smuggle //	Smuggle from Vietnam //	
00:43:59.032 - 00:43:59.704	PJ		哦 //	ó //	Oh //	Oh //	
00:43:59.868 - 00:44:05.803	DF		And then // come-come to China // but (...) the real // in the fact // like [name] # //				
00:44:05.213 - 00:44:11.016	PJ		(呃) 刚才这个翻译这里有点 - // 是从越南偷渡 // 不是说越南籍 //	(e) gāngcái zhège fānyì zhèlǐ yǒu diǎn- // shì cóng yuènnán tōudù //bùshì	(uh) Just now this translation here a bit- // Is from Vietnam smuggling // not	There is a mistake in the interpretation just now // It should be smuggling from	meta-comment

			是吧? //	shuō yuè'nán jí // shì ba? //	Vietnamese // right? //	Vietnam // rather than having Vietnamese people involved // right? //	
00:44:11.159 - 00:44:17.713	ITP		(呃) 对 // 不是从越 南籍 // (呃) 越- 不是越南 籍 // 是从 越南偷渡 进 (...) 入 (...) 中国 境内 //	(e) duì // bùshì cóng yuè'nán // (e) yuè- bùshì yuè'nán jí // shì cóng yuè'nán tōudù jìn (...) rù (...) zhōngguó jìngnèi //	(uh) Yes // not from Vietnamese // (uh) Viet- not Vietnamese // Is from Vietnam smuggle in (...) to (...) China territory within//	Yes // it should be smuggling from Vietnam // instead of having Vietnamese involved //	
00:44:18.032 - 00:44:18.606	PJ		哦 //	ó //	Oh //	Oh //	
00:44:18.803 - 00:44:20.180	DF		(uh) Can I continue? //				
00:44:20.606 - 00:44:21.508	PJ		清楚了 // 明白了 //	qīngchu le // míngbai le //	Clear // Understand //	Clear //	
00:44:21.590 - 00:44:22.819	ITP		(uh) Yeah // I'm clear //				

Excerpt 003a/7

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word- for-word translati on	Free translation	ME tag
00:45:25.409 - 00:45:57.213	PJ		[咳] // 那么 // 这样啊 // 被告人 [名 字] // 起诉 书一共指控 你是- (...) 单独或 [咳]	[ké] // nàme // zhèyàng a // bèigàorén [míngzi] qǐsù shū	[cough] // Then // like this (ah) // Defenda nt [name] //	Defendant [name] // the indictment accuses you of twelve	

			伙同他人 // 一共 (...) 组织他人偷越国边境- [咳] 国边境 // 是- 一共是十二起 // 那么 // 你刚才说 // 你其中只有五- 五个女子是经你介绍的 // 而且有签证的 // 那么 // 那么 // 向法庭具体说明一下 // 这个五个女子相对应的这十二节犯罪事实里面是哪几节? //	yīgòng zhìkòng nǐ shì- (...) dāndú huò [ké] huǒtóng tārén yīgòng (...) zǔzhī tārén tōu yuè guó biānjìng- [ké] guó biānjìng // shì- yīgòng shì shí èr qǐ // nàme // nǐ gāngcái shuō // nǐ qízhōng zhīyǒu wǔ- wǔ gè nǚzǐ shì jīng nǐ jièshào de // érqǐě yǒu qiānzhèng de // nàme // nàme // xiàng fǎtíng jùtǐ shuōmíng yīxià // zhège wǔ gè nǚzǐ xiāng duìyìng de zhè shí èr jié fànzuì shìshí límian shì nǎ jǐ jié? //	indictment in total accuses you are- (...) alone or [cough] with others // in total (...) organized others sneak across national border- [cough] national border // is- in total twelve cases // Then // you just said // you among only five- five women were from you introduced // and had visas // Then // Then // to the court specifically explain a bit // this five women corresponding the twelve section criminal facts among	cases in total // For these cases // either alone or with others // you helped others to sneak across the national border // As you said just now // you are only related to five of them // And the five women involved in these cases came to China with a visa // So // please explain in detail to the court // among the twelve criminal facts // which of them are related to these five women? //	
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					are which sections? //		
00:45:57.622 - 00:46:12.829	ITP		OK // So // the indictment charge you with fa- fi- (uh) twelve (uh) facts of (uh) illegally cross the border (uh) to China // s- but you only admit five of them are (...) done by you? //				
00:46:12.918 - 00:46:14.819	DF		Yeah // because- // (uh)? //				clarification request
00:46:13.409 - 00:46:18.901	ITP		(uh) So // could you tell us specifically what the- which the five people are? //				
00:46:19.409 - 00:46:23.229	DF		Oh // (...) The- f- The- The first is [name] //				
00:46:24.016 - 00:46:29.213	ITP		(hm) (uh) The first is L- // (...) The first is- //				
00:46:28.491 - 00:46:30.819	DF		[name] // [name] //				
00:46:30.970 -	ITP		[name]- //	shuí- //	[name]- // OK //	[name]- // OK //	

00:46:33.409			OK // 谁- //		Who- //	Who- //	
00:46:33.777 - 00:46:34.688	PJ		哪个 [名字]? //	nǎge [míngzi]? //	Which [name]? //	Which [name]? //	clarification request
00:46:34.409 - 00:46:35.327	ITP		等一下啊 //	děng yīxià a //	Wait a bit (ah) //	Wait a second //	
00:46:43.606 - 00:46:45.409	ITP		(uh) The first is-? //				clarification request
00:46:44.096 - 00:46:47.760	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
00:46:45.426 - 00:46:46.409	DF		[name] //				
00:46:46.606 - 00:46:47.703	ITP		[name]- //				
00:46:47.213 - 00:46:50.098	DF		[name] // (uh) //				
00:46:50.311 - 00:46:51.114	ITP		[name]? // Oh //				clarification request
00:46:51.196 - 00:46:52.918	DF		[name] // (uh)? //				clarification request
00:46:52.786 - 00:46:55.018	ITP		No // (uh) //				
00:46:54.213 - 00:46:54.836	ATN		#- //				
00:46:56.016 -	ITP		# // 找不到	# // zhǎo bù dào le	# // Find	I cannot	(meta-)com

00:46:59.221			了 //	//	no yet //	find it //	ment
00:46:56.304 - 00:46:56.886	ATN		表格上面 //	biǎogé shàngmiàn //	Table on //	On the table //	(meta-)com ment
00:47:04.213 - 00:47:10.606	PCT1		法官的意思 // 叫你 // 就 是问他起诉书上的十二 节事实里面 // 哪些是他 承认的 // 是指十二节 的次序 //	fǎguān de yìsi // jiào nǐ // jiù shì wèn tā qǐsù shū shàng de shí èr jié shìshí lìmiàn // nǎxiē shì tā chéngrèn de // shì zhǐ shí èr jié de cìxù //	Judge's meaning // asks you // just is ask him indictme nt on twelve section facts among // which are he admits // is referring twelve sections' sequence //	The judge wanted to know // among the twelve criminal facts // which of them does he admit // That is to say // the specific number of the correspon ding admitted facts //	(meta-)com ment
00:47:08.885 - 00:47:14.409	ITP		So // Whi- Whi- The (...) sequence- From the sequence of- in the indictment //				
00:47:14.213 - 00:47:15.582	DF		O- Oh //				
00:47:20.606 - 00:47:22.082	DF		This one is [name] //				
00:47:23.803 - 00:47:27.000	ITP		Which- Which fact? // Number-? //				clarification request
00:47:27.409 -	DF		This you can read in				

00:47:31.229			the (...) facts Number seven //				
00:47:27.799 - 00:47:28.853	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (B)					incongruent thread of discourse
00:47:28.426 - 00:47:32.217	PJ		那么 // 这 样啊 // [名 字] // 我打 断你一下啊 //	nàme // zhèyàng a // [míngzi] // wǒ dǎ duàn nǐ yīxià a //	Then // like this (ah) // [name] // I interrupt you a bit (ah) //	[name] // let me interrupt //	
00:47:32.393 - 00:47:33.065	DF		(uh) //				
00:47:33.000 - 00:47:42.178	PJ		起诉书一共 指控了你十 二节犯罪事 实 // 那么 // 你对其中的 哪几节你是 承认的? // 其它几节是 不承认的? // 你向法院 </法明/> - 向法院说明 一下 //	qǐsù shū yīgòng zhìkòng le nǐ shí èr jié fànzuì shìshí // nàme // nǐ duì qízhōng de nǎ jǐ jié nǐ shì chéngrèn de? // qítā jǐ jié shì bù chéngrèn de? // nǐ xiàng fǎtíng </fǎmíng/ >- xiàng fǎtíng shuōmíng yīxià //	Indictme nt in total accuses you twelve section criminal facts // Then // you to among which sections you are admit? // Other which sections are not admit? // You to the court- to the court explain a bit //	The indictment accuses you of twelve criminal facts // About which of them you admit // while which of them you do not? // Explain to the court //	clarification request
00:47:42.229 -	ITP		(hm) So // how- //whi-				

00:47:50.229			which of them (uh) that you admit // and how about the others you don't mi- admit? //				
00:47:51.134 - 00:48:04.409	DF		The- The others- The o- The other people in- in the- in the- in here is- // the first time // not me meet with them // but another person meet with them // but I'm not arrangement about them come to China //				
00:47:52.397 - 00:47:53.608	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:48:05.213 - 00:48:11.651	ITP		(呃) 其他的一些是别人 - 别人- 那- (呃) 跟他- 介- 跟- 介绍的 // (呃) 不是他 //	(e) qítā de yīxiē shì biérén- biérén- nà- (e) gēn tā- jiè- gēn- jièshào de // (e) bùshì tā //	(uh) Others some was other people- other people- that- (uh) to him- intro- to- introducing // (uh) not him //	Other Indonesian women were introduced to him by someone else // Not initially introduced by him //	

Excerpt 003a/8

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:48:05.410 - 00:48:07.410	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:48:12.426 - 00:48:16.110	DF		Yeah // because (uh) I don't know who is them before //				incongruent thread of discourse
00:48:15.699 - 00:48:16.598	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:48:16.196 - 00:48:17.852	ITP		之前 // 他并不认识这些人 //	zhīqián // tā bìng bù rènshi zhèxiē rén //	Before // he did not know these people //	He did not know these people before //	
00:48:18.606 - 00:48:20.803	PJ		你- // 先听清楚我的话 //	nǐ- // xiān tīng qīngchǔ wǒ de huà //	You- // first listen clearly my words //	Listen carefully //	
00:48:22.016 - 00:48:29.693	PJ		起诉书一共指控了你十二节的犯罪事实 // 那么 // 你对其中的哪几节你是认可的? // 或者是承认的? //	qǐsù shū yīgòng zhǐkòng le nǐ shí èr jié de fànzuì shìshí // nàme // nǐ duì qízhōng de nǎ jǐ jié nǐ shì rèn-rènkě de? //	Indictment document in total charged you twelve articles criminal facts // then // you to among which articles you are	Among all the twelve facts charged in the indictment // which of them do you admit? //	

				// huòzhě shì chéngrèn de? //	admit? // or are admit? //		
00:48:31.016 - 00:48:48.032	ITP		So // p- please listen carefully to our question // that is (uh) the indictment has (uh) accused twelve facts from you // And of the twelve facts // which of them that you admit (...) that- // Yeah // it's- //				

Excerpt 003a/9

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:51:28.711 - 00:51:29.720	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:51:32.405 - 00:51:33.018	ITP		(hm) //				
00:51:34.301 - 00:51:36.707	PJ		你仅要回答第几项 // 第一 // 第八 // 还是第几啊? //	nǐ jǐn yào huídá dì jǐ xiàng // dì yī // dì bā // háishi dì	You only need answer which number // Number one //	You only need to answer the number // Number one // number	incongruent thread of discourse indicated

				jǐ a? //	number eight // or which one? //	eight // or which one? //	
00:51:37.207 - 00:51:39.462	ITP		(uh) // Just number one and number eight </eighth/> // right? //				incongruent thread of discourse
00:51:39.608 - 00:51:40.688	DF		Yeah // number one and number eight </eighth/> //				
00:51:40.783 - 00:51:42.120	ITP		OK // 就一 和八 //	jiù yī hé bā //	OK // just one and eight //	OK // just number one and number eight //	
00:51:43.306 - 00:51:44.429	PJ		你不是说三 个吗? //	nǐ bùshì shuō sān gè ma? //	You not say three? //	Didn't you say that there are three in total? //	clarificatio n request
00:51:44.589 - 00:51:46.999	ITP		(uh) Didn't you say three people? //				
00:51:44.853 - 00:51:45.683	PJ		一和八# //	yī hé bā # //	One and eight # //	Number one and number eight //	
00:51:46.806 - 00:51:52.404	DF		(uh) A- Another is- (uh) (...) // number- // this one // number twelve //				
00:51:52.749 - 00:51:54.249	ITP		还有 (...) 第 十二项 //	háiyǒu (...) dì shíèr xiàng //	And (...) number twelve //	And number twelve //	

00:51:53.700 - 00:51:55.132	PCT1		十二项 // [名字] //	shíèr xiàng // [míngzi] //	Number twelve // [name] //	Number twelve // [name] //	meta- comment
00:51:54.614 - 00:51:55.101	PJ		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
00:52:00.051 - 00:52:06.650	PJ		那么 // 也就是说 // 你对第一 // 第八 // 第十二项的指控是没意见的 // 对其他指控 // 你都是有意见的? //	nàme // yě jiù shì shuō // nǐ duì dì yī // dì bā // dì shíèr xiàng de zhìkòng shì méi yìjian de // duì qítā zhìkòng // nǐ dōu shì yǒu yìjian de? //	Then // also just say // you to number one // number eight // number twelve accusation is no objection // to other accusations // you all have objection? //	That is to say // you have objections to all the other accusations except for number one // number eight // and number twelve? //	
00:52:07.699 - 00:52:18.599	ITP		(uh) So you just admit number- (uh) one // (uh) eight </eighth/> and twelve </twelveth/> // (uh) but you have objections to all the other (...) facts? //				
00:52:18.985 - 00:52:21.499	DF		Yeah // because (uh) // the- the- the other //				
00:52:21.103 - 00:52:22.004	PJ		你- // 这样- //	nǐ zhèyàng- //	You- // like this- //	You- // well- //	
00:52:21.116	PJ (face)	Inward					

00:52:22.208		lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:52:22.306 - 00:52:22.778	DF		Yeah? //				
00:52:22.900 - 00:52:25.254	PJ		你这- // 你- // 翻译 // 你 直接跟- // 你直接翻译 就行了 //	nǐ zhè- // nǐ- // fānyì // nǐ zhíjiē gēn- // nǐ zhíjiē fānyì jiù xíng le //	You this- // You- // translator // you directly with- // You directly translate just enough //	Interpreter // just interpret directly to him //	meta- comment
00:52:24.226 - 00:52:25.107	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:52:25.556 - 00:52:26.061	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
00:52:26.495 - 00:52:27.570	PJ		他说 // 是对 的 // 是吧? //	tā shuō // shì duì de // shì ba? //	He said // is right // right? //	He said // yes // Right? //	clarificatio n request
00:52:27.655 - 00:52:28.014	ITP		对 //	duì //	Yes //	Yes //	

Excerpt 003a/10

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:55:06.101 - 00:55:07.000	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion					

		of mouth (B)					
00:55:07.001 - 00:55:08.010	PJ (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:55:10.249 - 00:55:10.707	PJ		[咳] //	[ké] //	[cough] //	[cough] //	
00:55:12.655 - 00:55:18.306	PJ		那么 // 接下去在庭审过程中- 的翻译哦 // 我们是这样 // (呃) //	nàme // jiē xiàqù zài tíngshěn guòchéng zhōng-de fānyì ó // wǒmen shì zhèyàng // (e) //	Then // following during trial process- interpreter (oh) // We are like this // (uh) //	In the following trial // interpreter //	
00:55:20.259 - 00:55:32.853	PJ		发问或者是 - 交换意见 // 主要是法庭来主持 // 那么 // 被- 那个 // 翻译人员 // 你只要- // 如果在语法上的交流 // 你跟他可以交流 // 其它的 // 他怎么说 // 你怎么翻译 // 好吧? //	fāwèn huòzhě shì- jiāohuàn yìjiàn // zhūyào shì fātīng lái zhǔchí // nàme // bèi- nàge // fānyì rényuán // nǐ zhǐyào- // rúguǒ zài yǔfǎ shàng de jiāoliú // nǐ gēn tā kěyǐ jiāoliú // qítā de // tā zěnmē shuō // nǐ zěnmē fānyì // hǎo ba? //	Questioning or is-exchanging opinions // mainly is the court host // Then // defend- that // translation stuff // you only need- // if in grammar on communication // you with him can communicate // Others // he how say // you how translate //	The court is mainly responsible for the questioning and exchange of opinions // Interpreter // you only need to focus on the language // You just interpret what he says // OK? //	(meta-) comment

				//	OK? //		
00:55:31.655 - 00:55:32.537	ITP		嗯 // 嗯 //	(ṇ) // (ṇ) //	(hm) // (hm) //	(hm) // (hm) //	
00:55:37.507 - 00:55:38.204	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:55:38.410 - 00:55:38.906	PJ (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:55:38.749 - 00:55:39.150	PJ		[咳] //	[ké] //	[cough] //	[cough] //	

Excerpt 003a/11

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:01:31.102 - 01:01:45.301	DF		(uh) Have in the before // my mobile phone // My mobile phone // before // I lost in the Guangzhou // My- My mobile phone // I have mobile phone before // The name is (uh) [name] // have another person //				

			[name] //				
01:01:33.808 - 01:01:34.524	ITP		(hm) //				
01:01:36.602 - 01:01:37.095	ITP		(hm) //				
01:01:38.394 - 01:01:39.504	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:01:45.301 - 01:01:45.992	ITP		[name]? //				clarification request
01:01:45.904 - 01:01:51.404	DF		[name] // No // No // Not same with this one // This one- // [name] //				
01:01:49.294 - 01:01:50.610	ITP		Oh // OK //				

Excerpt 003a/12

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:01:55.602 - 01:02:07.705	DF		No // this one // girl // is from [name] // is different me // This one // girl // (uh) the first- the first time girl come to China from me //				

			have visa // And then // she just stay six months and back to Indonesia //				
01:02:08.176 - 01:02:10.364	ITP		So // there is (uh) another girl? //				negotiation of meaning
01:02:09.416 - 01:02:12.118	DF		Different // Yeah // [name] //				
01:02:12.404 - 01:02:14.698	ITP		[name] //				
01:02:14.500 - 01:02:17.573	DF		Oh // no // no // no // [name] // different //				
01:02:16.897 - 01:02:23.602	ITP		(uh) (...) Which- // OK // It's not in the indictment? //				negotiation of meaning
01:02:22.554 - 01:02:23.412	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:02:23.595 - 01:02:24.147	DF		No //				
01:02:24.404 - 01:02:24.926	ITP		OK //				

Excerpt 003a/13

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression	Original	Pinyin	Word- for-word	Free	ME tag
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		(B/E)	utterance		translation	translation	
01:02:32.955 - 01:02:40.746	DF		And then // (uh) // [name] // No- No- No- No- No- No in the bill in- indictment // Not have in the bill indictment // No // No have //				
01:02:37.911 - 01:02:39.094	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:02:41.397 - 01:02:42.794	ITP		Not in the indictment? //				clarification request
01:02:42.205 - 01:02:43.389	DF		No // No //				
01:02:43.207 - 01:02:44.602	ITP		不在起诉书上面 //	bù zài qǐsùshū shàngmiàn //	Not on indictment above //	Not on the indictment //	

Excerpt 003a/14

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word- for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:06:06.308 - 01:06:13.801	DF		(uh) The three girl have visa // The three- (...) have visa // And then // just two girl				

			don't have visa // Visa already expire //				
01:06:08.801 - 01:06:10.294	ITP		The three girl have vi- //				
01:06:13.794 - 01:06:20.339	ITP		Oh // OK // 有两- 有三个是有 (...) 签证的 // 有两个的护- (呃) 签证 (呃) 过期了 //	yǒu liǎng- yǒu sān gè shì yǒu (...) qiānzhèng de // yǒu liǎng gè de hù- (e) qiānzhèng (e) guòqī le //	Oh // OK // Have two- Have three were have (...) visa // Have two's pass- (uh) visas (uh) expired //	Oh // OK // Three of them had visas // and the visas of the other two expired //	
01:06:20.308 - 01:06:21.007	DF		Yeah //				
01:06:21.250 - 01:06:23.948	PCT1		不是 // 只是要他回答是什么样的签证 //	bùshì // zhǐshì yào tā huídá shì shénme yàng de qiānzhèng //	No // only is need him answer is what kind of visa //	No // he only needs to tell us the visa type //	incongruent thread of discourse
01:06:21.605 - 01:06:22.312	PCT1 (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:06:22.596 - 01:06:23.119	PCT1 (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:06:23.009 -	ITP (face)	Upward curving of mouth and					

01:06:24.206		expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
01:06:23.015 - 01:06:27.344	ITP		-什么样的 签证 // What visa? // Travel visa? // Business visa? //	- shénme yàng de qiānzhèng //	-What kind of visa // What visa? // Travel visa? // Business visa? //	-What type of visa // What visa? // Travel visa? // Business visa? //	
01:06:25.205 - 01:06:28.624	DF		Oh // travel visa // travel visa //				
01:06:28.338 - 01:06:29.494	ITP		Travel visa? //				
01:06:29.507 - 01:06:30.227	DF		Travel visa //				
01:06:29.551 - 01:06:30.455	ITP		旅游签证 //	lǚyóu qiānzhèng //	Travel visa //	Tourist visa //	

Excerpt 003a/15

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:07:32.556 - 01:07:37.949	PCT1		那么 // 被告 人 (...) 称的 自己介绍的 这个女孩子 到中国境内 是做什么的? //	nàme // bèigàorén (...) chēng de zìjǐ jièshào de zhège nǚ háizi dào zhōngguó jìngnèi shì zuò shénme de? //	Then // defendant (...) stated himself introduced this girl to China territory within is do what? //	What is the intention of the girls introduced by the defendant to come to China? //	

01:07:38.899 - 01:07:47.798	ITP		(hm) // So // what (uh) does the girls you admit (uh) come to Ch- // Why does- Why do they come to China? //				
01:07:47.803 - 01:07:48.476	DF		What? // Sorry? //				clarificatio n request
01:07:48.602 - 01:07:53.344	ITP		Why do they come to China? // The girl- Among the girls you- you confess //				
01:07:53.347 - 01:07:59.104	DF		Oh // (uh) (...) they- they- they- they come to China for working // about that- //				
01:07:56.495 - 01:07:58.118	JG2 (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:07:58.652 - 01:08:00.108	ITP		她们来中国工作 //	tāmen lái zhōngguó gōngzuò //	They came to China work //	They came to China to work //	
01:08:00.204 - 01:08:00.857	DF		(uh) //				
01:08:01.104 - 01:08:29.753	DF		The- (uh) For- For working // but before // I- I- I told with Indonesia wi-				

			(uh) (...) this girl working in China don't have visa // I have information about the- the girl don't have visa before from (uh) the Indonesia baby sister introduced me about the employer // because I never- (...) can find employer by myself without the baby sister ⁶⁹ Indonesia introduce me (...) to them //				
01:08:04.907 - 01:08:06.613	JG2 (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)					
01:08:06.496 - 01:08:07.918	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:08:08.010 - 01:08:09.212	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:08:30.451 - 01:08:33.058	ITP		(uh) So // could you re-repeat that? //				clarificatio n request

⁶⁹ “Baby sister” here is not a typo. It is as what is said in the original utterance of the defendant.

01:08:33.301 - 01:08:39.100	DF		(uh) In the first time // (uh) I told with the Indonesia //				
01:08:39.129 - 01:08:39.573	ITP		(hm) //				
01:08:39.652 - 01:08:41.660	DF		Indonesia person in Indonesia- //				
01:08:41.868 - 01:08:42.331	ITP		(hm) //				
01:08:42.363 - 01:08:43.403	DF		-about visa- //				
01:08:43.355 - 01:08:44.250	ITP		The intermediary? //				
01:08:44.183 - 01:09:00.033	DF		(uh) Yeah // A- A- Abou- About- About visa // it's (uh) not sure // can continue // cannot continue // it's not sure // I not really sure // because I have information for (...) job // for agency job from Indonesia baby sister in China //				
01:08:49.455 - 01:08:49.953	ITP		(hm) //				

01:08:52.602 - 01:08:53.163	ITP		(hm) //				
01:09:01.673 - 01:09:02.501	ITP		You have-? //				clarificatio n request
01:09:05.652 - 01:09:06.652	ITP		Wha- What do you-? //				clarificatio n request
01:09:07.150 - 01:09:08.919	ITP		First // you told the-? //				clarificatio n request
01:09:08.853 - 01:09:13.718	DF		The first // I told with the intermediary in Indonesia about visa //				
01:09:12.455 - 01:09:12.924	ITP		(hm) //				
01:09:14.865 - 01:09:20.799	DF		It's not- (uh) (...) not yet // S- (uh) Sometime // visa continue // some continue- //				
01:09:20.351 - 01:09:23.171	ITP		Sometime visa continue // You mean you renew? //				negotiatio n of meaning
01:09:23.204 - 01:09:26.154	DF		Yeah // renew // or sometime // cannot continue //				
01:09:26.752 - 01:09:27.355	ITP		(hm) //				
01:09:28.096 -	DF		Because I have about the- (...) the				

01:09:37.496			words about visa can continue and cannot continue from Indonesia person // baby sister // told with me about that //				
01:09:38.455 - 01:09:44.054	ITP		(uh) You- (...) that you know that visa can- (...) ha- can be renewed in China? //				negotiation of meaning
01:09:44.045 - 01:09:58.351	DF		Yeah // because from Indonesia person // baby sister // told with me // Sometime // employer want- (uh) want pay about the visa can be continue // but sometime // cannot be- (uh) don't want pay about visa cannot be continue //				
01:09:49.652 - 01:09:49.991	ITP		(ahem) //				
01:09:53.363 - 01:09:53.870	ITP		(hm) //				
01:09:55.803 - 01:09:56.471	ITP		(hm) //				

01:09:58.179 - 01:10:10.107	ITP		(hm) //				
01:10:10.502 - 01:10:11.047	DF		Yeah //				
01:10:21.502 - 01:10:31.655	PCT1		也就是说 // 他所称的自我介绍的这些女-保-印尼女子 // 签证的内容跟她们到中国境内所从事的事务是不一致的 // 是不是确定? //	yě jiù shì shuō // tā suǒ chēng de zìjǐ jièshào de zhèxiē nǚ- bǎo- yìnní nǚzǐ // qiānzhèng de nèiróng gēn tāmen dào zhōngguó jìngnèi suǒ cóngshì de shìwù shì bù yīzhì de // shì bù shì quèding? //	Also just is say // he claimed himself introduced these Indonesian women // Visas' content with they came to China territory within conduct affairs is not consistent // Is or not sure? //	That is to say // is he aware that the visa type of those Indonesian women he introduced does not correspond to their real intention of coming to China? //	salient silence within topics
01:10:26.017 - 01:10:26.789	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:10:31.902 - 01:10:49.599	ITP		So // are you sure that (uh) the Indonesian women (uh) you introduced // (uh) the- about their visas // that the com- that the purpose to come to China // and the tourist visa- with the				

			tourist visas are not (...) the same? //				
01:10:50.604 - 01:11:03.403	ITP		And in- // Do you know that (uh) they apply- the content of their work- of their- (...) what they are doing in China is not the same with the tourist visa they have applied? //				
01:11:04.223 - 01:11:05.223	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:11:04.353 - 01:11:06.295	DF		Sorry // I'm not understand what you mean //				clarification request
01:11:05.232 - 01:11:05.709	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:11:06.404 - 01:11:20.510	ITP		Tha- // 就- 那就直接问他是不是- 不是去中国旅游 // 可以吗? // (ah) // So // do you know that they not come to China for vi- for (...) tourist- tourist // for visiting // but	jiù- nà jiù zhíjiē wèn tā shì bùshì- bùshì qù zhōngguó lǚyóu // kěyǐ ma? //	Tha- // Just- then just directly ask him is or not- not to China travel // OK? // (ah) // So // do you know that they not come to	Tha- // Can I directly ask him if he knows these women were not coming to China to travel? // (ah) // So // do you know that	negotiation of meaning

			for working? //		<i>China for vi- for (...) tourist- tourist // for visiting // but for working? //</i>	<i>they not come to China for vi- for (...) tourist- tourist // for visiting // but for working? //</i>	
01:11:11.013 - 01:11:12.153	PCT1		对 // 可以 //		Right // OK //	Right // OK //	
01:11:17.000 - 01:11:19.157	DF		Tourist // but- but- //				
01:11:20.851 - 01:11:21.434	DF		Yeah //				
01:11:21.553 - 01:11:22.710	ITP		是的 // 他知 道 //	shìde // tā zhīdao //	Yes // he knew //	Yes // he knew //	
01:11:22.601 - 01:11:23.645	PCT1		嗯 // 好的 //	(n) // hǎo de//	(hm) // alright //	(hm) // alright //	

Excerpt 003a/16

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:15:19.504 - 01:15:22.555	PCT1		那 (...) [名 字] 他有支 付这笔费 用吗? //	nà (...) [míngzi] tā yǒu zhīfù zhè bǐ fèiyòng ma? //	Then (...) [name] he has paid this fee? //	Did [name] pay this fee? //	
01:15:22.504 - 01:15:24.560	ITP		So // did you paid for the fees? //				
01:15:24.953 - 01:15:25.646	DF		Pay? // The-? //				clarification request

01:15:25.590 - 01:15:26.305	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:15:25.786 - 01:15:26.976	ITP		Did you paid? //				
01:15:27.511 - 01:15:28.612	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					

Excerpt 003a/17

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:15:28.008 - 01:15:37.658	DF		I'm pay // because the- // (uh) I'm changed- // I'm return about the money // but I'm not pay about the everything // No // I just return about the money // return the money from- //				
01:15:33.507 - 01:15:34.401	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:15:34.401	ITP (face)	Outward					

- 01:15:35.016		raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:15:36.752 - 01:15:38.124	ITP		Written about-? //				negotiation of meaning
01:15:38.154 - 01:15:53.508	DF		Like // [name] (...) come to China from girl from Shantou // And girl from Shantou pay of him about ticket flight // another // another // but after she come // and then // (uh) I'm (...) return about the money for girl from Shantou //				
01:15:54.102 - 01:15:54.801	ITP		You are-? //				clarification request
01:15:55.854 - 01:15:56.910	ITP		So // did you paid? //				clarification request
01:15:59.292 - 01:16:06.769	DF		(uh) // (...) Yeah // I'm- I'm re- return about the money for girl from Shantou // (...) before pay about the ticket flight //				

01:16:06.752 - 01:16:13.004	ITP		(uh) // So // the guy- the Shantou guy bay- paid the ticket flight for her? //				negotiation of meaning
01:16:11.649 - 01:16:12.188	DF		Yeah //				
01:16:12.649 - 01:16:13.222	DF		(uh) Yeah //				
01:16:13.353 - 01:16:15.004	ITP		And you paid the Shantou guy? //				
01:16:15.154 - 01:16:15.790	DF		Yeah //				

Excerpt 003a/18

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:17:47.743 - 01:17:50.260	PCT1		他有没有 跟这些雇 主进行联 系? //	tā yǒu méiyǒu gēn zhèxiē gùzhǔ jìnxíng liánxì? //	He has not has with these employers conducted contact? //	Did he contact these employers? //	
01:17:50.356 - 01:17:53.649	ITP		Did you contact with these employers? //				
01:17:55.004 - 01:17:56.508	DF		Me con- con-? //				negotiation of meaning
01:17:55.403 -	DF (face)	Raising brows and					

01:17:56.017		vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:17:55.888 - 01:17:56.406	ITP		Yes //				
01:17:56.495 - 01:17:57.504	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:17:56.602 - 01:18:00.555	DF		I'm not contact // The baby sister-baby sister Indonesia contact with me //				
01:17:58.417 - 01:17:59.921	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:18:01.321 - 01:18:02.100	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:18:03.406 - 01:18:06.406	ITP		说那个 (...) 保姆跟他联系 //	shuō nàge (...) bàomǔ gēn tā liánxi //	Say that (...) nanny with him contacted //	He says that nanny contacted him //	
01:18:08.551 - 01:18:13.354	PCT1		请被告人直接回答 // 你有没有跟中国的雇主进行联系? //	qǐng bèigàorén zhíjiē huídá // nǐ yǒu méiyǒu gēn zhōngguó de gùzhǔ	Please defendant directly answer // you have not have with Chinese employers	Defendant // please answer directly // Have you ever contacted the Chinese employers?	clarification request

				jìnxíng liánxi? //	conducted contact? //	//	
01:18:13.401 - 01:18:19.205	ITP		Please ask directly whether you contact with the employers in China //				
01:18:19.709 - 01:18:20.276	DF		When? //				negotiation of meaning
01:18:19.808 - 01:18:20.800	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:18:20.833 - 01:18:24.750	ITP		Did you contact with the employers in China? //				
01:18:25.055 - 01:18:34.752	DF		I'm- // (uh) The all employer in China in- in- in here is- // I'm never find ba- (uh) without the baby sister Indonesia introduce to me //				
01:18:25.107 - 01:18:26.015	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:18:29.011 -	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of					salient silence

01:18:31.011		brows and mouth contraction (B)					within topics
01:18:35.854 - 01:18:39.854	ITP		OK // 他没有找 // 是中介 (...) 跟他讲的 //	tā méiyǒu zhǎo // shì zhōngjiè (...) gēn tā jiǎng de //	OK // He did not look for // Is intermediary (...) with him talked //	OK // He did not contact them // The intermediary introduced to him //	
01:18:40.504 - 01:18:45.158	PCT1		就- // 我们现在讲的不是找与不找的问题 // 我们讲的是种联系的问题 //	jiù- // wǒmen xiànzài jiǎng de bùshì zhǎo yǔ bù zhǎo de wèntí // wǒmen jiǎng de shì zhǒng liánxi de wèntí //	Just- // We now talk is not look for or not look for problem // We talk is kind of contact problem //	Now // we want to know if you contacted the employers // not whether you found them or not //	negotiation of meaning
01:18:43.027 - 01:18:44.400	ITP		而是联系 //	ér shì liánxi //	But contact //	But whether contacted or not //	
01:18:43.308 - 01:18:44.611	ITP (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
01:18:44.624 - 01:18:45.505	ITP (face)	Downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation (E)					
01:18:45.004 - 01:18:46.190	ITP		Did you contact? //				

01:18:47.354 - 01:18:58.205	DF		Not me contact // but (uh) the baby sister contact with- (uh) contact with (...) employer // And then // emplo- (uh) // And then // the baby sister contact with me // not employer contact with me // the first time //				
01:18:58.303 - 01:19:01.842	ITP		You didn't contact directly to the employers? //				negotiation of meaning
01:18:59.953 - 01:19:04.524	DF		Yeah // I'm never contact directly- // The first time // I'm never contact directly with them //				
01:19:05.047 - 01:19:05.752	ITP		You never? //				negotiation of meaning
01:19:06.403 - 01:19:12.703	DF		I never- // and (uh) have some- // I never about contact- // The first is				

			baby sister // first time // and then // contact with me //				
01:19:12.253 - 01:19:20.154	ITP		他 (...) 说 // 他从来 没有跟那 个 (...) (呃) 雇主直接 联系过 // 都是通过 中介或者 是保姆来 联系的 //	tā (...) shuō // tā cónglái méiyǒu gēn nàge (...) (e) gùzhǔ zhíjiē liánxi guò // dōu shì tōngguò zhōngjiè huòzhě shì bǎomǔ lái liánxi de //	He (...) says // he ever not with that (...) (uh) employer directly contacted // all through intermediary or is nanny to contact //	He says // he never contacted the employer directly // All the contact was done through either the intermediary or the nanny //	

Excerpt 003a/19

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:20:41.298 - 01:20:52.100	PCT1		微信名是 [名字] // 以及微信号为 [号码] // 是否是其使用的 (...) 微信名以及微信号? //	wēixìn míng shì [míngzi] // yǐjǐ wēixìn hàomǎ wéi [hàomǎ] // shìfǒu shì qí shǐyòng de (...) wēixìn míng yǐjǐ wēixìn hào? //	WeChat name is [name] // and WeChat number is [number] // Are or are not he used (...) WeChat name and WeChat number? //	WeChat name is [name] // and WeChat number is [number] // Is this his WeChat? //	
01:20:52.302 - 01:21:05.254	ITP		So // is (...) the WeChat name				

			[name]- // and WeChat number [number] (uh) used by you? //				
01:21:05.278 - 01:21:06.399	DF		(uh)? // What? // Sorry? //				clarification request
01:21:06.903 - 01:21:09.600	ITP		Is the WeChat name [name]- //				
01:21:09.860 - 01:21:11.081	DF		What- What mean "[name]"? //				negotiation of meaning
01:21:10.214 - 01:21:10.994	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:21:11.855 - 01:21:12.548	ITP		What name? //				negotiation of meaning
01:21:12.749 - 01:21:14.048	DF		(uh) "Tian"- "Tian"- "Tian"- //				
01:21:13.052 - 01:21:14.769	ITP		(uh) "Sky" // "The sky" //				
01:21:13.709 - 01:21:15.213	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:21:14.206 - 01:21:15.237	DF		Oh // yeah //				

Excerpt 003a/20

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:22:13.600 - 01:22:26.057	PCT1		那么 // 被告人 [名字] // 你有没有使用刚才你承认的- // (...) 使用微信名为 [名字] 的微信号 // 以及刚才的 [号码] 的手机号码跟相关的中国雇主进行联系? //	nàme // bèigàorén [míngzi] // nǐ yǒu méiyǒu shǐyòng gāngcái nǐ chéngrèn de- // (...) shǐyòng wēixìn míng wèi [míngzi] de wēixìn hào // yǐjī gāngcái de [hàomǎ] de shǒujī hàomǎ gēn xiāngguān de zhōngguó gùzhǔ jìnxíng liánxì? //	Then // defendant [name] // you have not have use just now you admitted- // (...) use WeChat name [name] WeChat account // and just now [number] mobile phone number with relevant Chinese employers conduct contact? //	Then // defendant [name] // have you ever used the WeChat account with the name of [name] // and the mobile phone number [number] you admitted just now to contact relevant Chinese employers? //	
01:22:26.153 - 01:22:26.639	ITP		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:22:27.201 - 01:22:44.234	ITP		So // defendant // do you use the WeChat name // [name] // and the mobile number [number] to contact with the Chinese employers? //				

01:22:44.802 - 01:22:49.852	DF		(uh) Yeah // I'm- I'm contact with- (uh) // because I just one- only one- // I'm have WeChat //				
01:22:50.956 - 01:22:52.379	ITP		Ju- Just one-? //				negotiation of meaning
01:22:51.052 - 01:22:51.504	DF		Yeah //				
01:22:51.313 - 01:22:52.212	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:22:52.226 - 01:22:52.813	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:22:52.355 - 01:22:53.855	DF		Just only one // I have WeChat //				
01:22:52.988 - 01:22:53.885	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:22:54.653 - 01:22:57.201	ITP		(uh) (...) Just- // What do you mean? //				negotiation of meaning
01:22:56.405 -	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and					

01:22:57.111		mouth contraction (B)					
01:22:57.111 - 01:22:57.910	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:22:57.552 - 01:23:01.153	DF		I just- // yeah // I just one (...) WeChat // I have one WeChat //				
01:23:00.600 - 01:23:04.399	ITP		Oh // OK // (呃) 有 // 他只有一个微信 (...) 号 //	(e) yǒu // tā zhīyǒu yīgè wēixìn (...) hào //	Oh // OK // (uh) Yes // he only has one WeChat (...) account //	Oh // OK // he only has one WeChat account //	
01:23:06.499 - 01:23:07.548	ITP		他只有一个微信 //	tā zhīyǒu yīgè wēixìn //	He only has one WeChat //	He only has one WeChat account //	

Excerpt 003a/21

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:24:21.447 - 01:24:31.254	PCT1		那么 // 被告人 [名字] // 有没有 (...) 参与或者安排 [名字] (...) 去中国雇主那里收取 (...) 自己介绍的女孩子的相关费用? //	nàme // bèigàorén [míngzi] // yǒu méiyǒu (...) cānyù huòzhě ānpái [míngzi] (...) qù zhōngguó gùzhǔ nǚlǚ shānquǎn (...) zìjǐ	Then // defendant [name] // have not have (...) participate or arrange [name] (...) to Chinese employers there charge (...) himself introduced	Then // defendant [name] // have you yourself or arranged [name] to go to the Chinese employers' home and charge the fees for the Indonesian	

				jièshào de nǚ hái de xiāngguān fèiyòng? //	girls' relevant fees? //	women you introduced to them? //	
01:24:31.355 - 01:24:31.904	ITP		嗯 //	(h) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:24:32.413 - 01:24:41.442	ITP		So // defendant // did you (...) ask [name] to collected (...) the fees from the (...) employers in China? //				
01:24:42.206 - 01:24:42.843	DF		"Collect"? //				negotiation of meaning
01:24:42.580 - 01:24:43.292	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:24:43.292 - 01:24:43.608	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:24:43.312 - 01:24:52.014	ITP		Did you arran- Have you arranged [name] to collect fees (uh) from the Chinese employers for your				

			girls? //				
01:24:53.224 - 01:24:54.610	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:24:53.355 - 01:24:55.470	DF		What- What- What mean about "collect"? //				negotiation of meaning
01:24:55.596 - 01:24:57.501	ITP		Did you (...) a-arranged? //				
01:24:56.426 - 01:24:57.517	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					salient silence within topics
01:24:57.573 - 01:24:58.117	DF		Arrange? //				negotiation of meaning
01:24:58.201 - 01:24:59.004	ITP		[name] //				
01:24:58.360 - 01:24:59.365	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:24:58.903 - 01:24:59.394	DF		Yeah? //				
01:24:59.355 - 01:25:06.341	ITP		To (...) ask for money // To get the money (...) from the				

			Chinese employers //				
01:25:06.912 - 01:25:08.004	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:25:07.211 - 01:25:08.936	DF		I give money to [name] //				
01:25:08.217 - 01:25:09.107	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:25:09.275 - 01:25:10.807	ITP		You give money to [name]? //				negotiation of meaning
01:25:09.321 - 01:25:10.259	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:25:10.259 - 01:25:11.066	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:25:10.302 - 01:25:11.706	DF		Yeah // I give- //				
01:25:11.009 - 01:25:16.201	ITP		Did you ask [name] to (...) ask for the money from the employers? //				clarification request

01:25:16.403 - 01:25:21.711	DF		(uh) // No // because (uh) hm- employer know about that // And then // (uh) I just (uh) give about the [name] money //				
01:25:18.107 - 01:25:19.015	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					incongruent thread of discourse
01:25:22.217 - 01:25:23.015	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:25:22.449 - 01:25:26.118	ITP		(呃) 他说 没有 // 然 后 // 是他- 他要给 [名 字] 钱 //	(e) tā shuō méiyǒu // ránhòu // shì tā- tā yào gěi [míngzi] qián //	(uh) // He says not // then // is he- he needs to give [name] money //	(uh) He denied and stated that he needed to give money to [name] //	

Excerpt 003a/22

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:29:51.412 - 01:29:54.800	DF		I'm send to intermediary // (uh) baby sister //				
01:29:55.504 - 01:29:57.104	ITP		You send whom? //				negotiation of meaning

01:29:57.247 - 01:29:59.947	DF		I send to my friend // baby sister Indonesia //				
01:29:58.711 - 01:29:59.621	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:29:59.758 - 01:30:00.249	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:30:00.149 - 01:30:01.000	ITP		(hm) //				

Excerpt 003a/23

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:33:12.807 - 01:33:24.357	PCT1		那么 // 就请被告人 [名字] 明确一下 // 那么 // 除了其承认的三节事实以外的其它的九节事实里面 // 被告人 [名字] 有没有通过微信等方式跟雇主进行联系? //	nàme // jiù qǐng bèigàorén [míngzi] míngquè yīxià // nàme // chúle qí chéngrèn de sānjié shìshí yǐwài de qítā de jiù jié shìshí lǐmiàn // bèigàorén [míngzi] yǒu méiyǒu tōngguò wēixìn děng fāngshì gēn gùzhǔ	Then // just please defendant [name] clarify // Then // besides he admitted three facts apart other nine facts among // defendant [name] have not have through WeChat etcetera methods with employers conducted	Then // defendant [name] // please clarify // Besides the three admitted facts // among the other nine // have you contacted the Chinese employers through WeChat or any other channels? //	

				jìnxíng liánxi? //	contact? //		
01:33:14.151 - 01:33:15.495	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					incongruent thread of discourse
01:33:25.128 - 01:33:36.311	ITP		So please answer directly that whether you have contact directly with the Chinese employers in the other nine facts that you denied? //				
01:33:36.816 - 01:33:42.720	DF		I never contact directly with- with- with- with- with the (...) employer Chinese // I never contact directly //				
01:33:42.706 - 01:33:43.697	ITP		他不承认 //	tā bù chéngrèn //	He not admit //	He does not admit //	
01:33:43.807 - 01:33:49.009	DF		I never contact directly without another person introduce with me				

			the first time // I'm never contact directly //				
01:33:43.899 - 01:33:45.816	ITP		他从来没有直接- //	tā cónglái méiyǒu zhíjiē- //	He ever no directly- //	He never directly- //	
01:33:44.549 - 01:33:45.157	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					incongruent thread of discourse
01:33:49.422 - 01:33:51.918	ITP		他从没有直接跟雇主联系 //	tā cóng méiyǒu zhíjiē gēn gùzhǔ liánxì //	He never directly with employers contact //	He never contacted the employers directly //	
01:33:51.604 - 01:33:52.127	PCT1		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:33:52.504 - 01:34:00.009	PCT1		被告人 [名字] 关于上述问题回答的虚假性 // 公诉人将在出示证据的过程中予以充分证实 //	bèigàorén [míngzì] guānyú shàngshù wèntí huídá de xūjiǎ xìng // gōngsùrén jiāng zài chūshì zhèngjù de guòchéng zhōng yǔyǐ chōngfèn zhèngshí //	Defendant [name] about above question answer's falsity // prosecutor will when present evidence process to adequately prove //	The prosecutor will prove the falsity of the defendant's answer when presenting the evidence //	
01:34:01.000 - 01:34:08.403	ITP		So // about the falsity of your (...) (uh) confession // tha- I will show				

			you in later evidences //				
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Excerpt 003a/24

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:41:45.636 - 01:41:57.704	ATN		(呃) 第三个问题是 你跟印尼 中介 // 或 者是说这 些中国雇 主 // 除了 用微信联 系之外 // 你有没有 通过其它 的- 那个- 联系方式 联系? //	(e) dì sān gè wèntí shì nǐ gēn yìn ní zhōngjiè // huòzhě shì shuō zhèxiē zhōngguó gù zhǔ // chule yòng wēixìn liánxi zhī wài // nǐ yǒu méiyǒu tōngguò qítā de- nàge- liánxi fāngshì liánxi? //	(uh) The third question is you with Indonesian intermediary // or is say these Chinese employers // besides using WeChat contact apart // you have not have through other-that-contact method contact? //	The third question // have you used any other way to contact with the Indonesian intermediary or Chinese employers? //	
01:41:57.543 - 01:42:07.109	ITP		(hm) // So // did you contact with the Indonesian intermediary </intermediary/> or the Chinese employers - (uh) //				
01:42:08.526 -	ITP		throu- (uh) besides				

01:42:10.399			WeChat? //				
01:42:11.265 - 01:42:12.267	DF		(hm) Sorry? //				clarification request
01:42:11.762 - 01:42:12.306	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:42:12.306 - 01:42:12.863	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contractio n of mouth (E)					
01:42:12.500 - 01:42:24.695	ITP		So // you use the WeChat to contact with the Indonesia n (uh) in- intermedia ry </inderme diatery/> and Chinese employers // but did you use other contact (...) (uh) ways? //				
01:42:23.399 - 01:42:24.110	DF		No //				
01:42:24.788 - 01:42:26.051	ITP		No? // OK // 没有 //	méiyǒu //	No? // OK // No //	No? // OK // No //	

Excerpt 003a/25

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:46:57.034 - 01:47:16.405	PJ		那么 // 你之前在回答我的问题的时候 // 你对这个- // [咳] 你认为 // 对其它的指控 // 你是有意见的 // 那么 // 你主要是认为- // 是说 // 这九节指控的犯罪事实 // 所谓的介绍这个单子 - 这个生意不是你的 // 而是他人的 // 但是涉案的女子们又会找到你 // 让你帮忙 // 是不是这样的? //	nàme // nǐ zhīqián zài huídá wǒ de wèntí de shíhòu // nǐ duì zhège- // [ké] nǐ rènwéi // duì qítā de zhǐkòng // nǐ shì yǒu yìjiàn de // nàme // nǐ zhǔyào shì rènwéi- // shì shuō // zhè jiǔ jié zhǐkòng de fànzùì shìshí // suǒwèi de jièshào zhè gè dānzi - zhè gè shēngyì búshì nǐ de // ér shì tārén de // dànshì shè àn de nǚzǐ mēn yòu huì zhǎodào nǐ // ràng nǐ bāngmáng // shì búshì zhèyàng de? //	Then // you before when answering my question // time // you to this- // [cough] you think // to other accusations // you have objections // Then // you mainly think- // is say // these nine accused criminal facts // so-called introduce this order- this business is not yours // but others' // But involved case women came to you // make you help // Is that so? //	Then // in your previous answer to my question // you had objections to other accusations // That is to say // Concerning the other nine criminal facts that you do not admit // you are not related to those business involved // but the involved women did come to you for help // Is that so? //	
01:47:17.094 -	ITP		So // you said // in				

01:47:28.025			the other nine facts // that the business was not you // It's others' // but they will come to find you to ask for help // Is that so? //				
01:47:28.387 - 01:47:28.810	DF		Yeah //				
01:47:29.103 - 01:47:29.594	ITP		是的 //	shì de//	Yes //	Yes //	
01:47:30.301 - 01:47:32.456	PJ		那么 // 你 有没有 (...) 帮忙 呢? //	nàme // nǐ yǒu méiyǒu (...) bāngmáng ne? //	Then // you have not have (...) helped? //	Then // did you help? //	
01:47:32.913 - 01:47:33.859	ITP		So // did you helped? //				
01:47:34.405 - 01:47:35.258	DF		Help- help who? //				clarification request
01:47:35.612 - 01:47:36.801	ITP		Did you helped them? //				
01:47:37.603 - 01:47:38.698	DF		Help (uh) who? //				clarification request
01:47:39.206 - 01:47:41.206	ITP		The nine- // Other nine facts //				
01:47:41.844 -	DF		Un- Un- Un- Un-				negotiation

01:47:43.655			Under nine? //				of meaning
01:47:42.758 - 01:47:43.857	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:47:43.857 - 01:47:44.259	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:47:44.120 - 01:47:49.500	ITP		The- The facts that you don't admit // those were done by you // other people's business // Did you helped? //				
01:47:49.706 - 01:47:50.215	DF		(uh) //				
01:47:50.110 - 01:47:50.558	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					salient silence within topics
01:47:50.905 - 01:47:52.146	DF		Some help // some no //				
01:47:52.569 - 01:47:54.206	ITP		有些有帮 // 有些没有 //	yǒuxiē yǒu bāng // yǒuxiē méiyǒu //	Some have helped // Some not have //	I only helped some of them // For others // I did not //	

01:47:53.635 - 01:47:53.984	PJ		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:47:53.655 - 01:47:54.504	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					

Excerpt 003a/26

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:48:15.586 - 01:48:18.698	DF		I ask with [name] // And then // You can help about this one? //				
01:48:16.706 - 01:48:17.275	ITP		Oh // Oh //				
01:48:19.413 - 01:48:20.913	ITP		Can you help with this one? //				negotiation of meaning
01:48:20.215 - 01:48:21.051	DF		Yeah // (uh) //				
01:48:21.293 - 01:48:23.706	ITP		他问 [名字] // (呃) “你能不能帮忙?” //	tā wèn [míngzi] // (e) nǐ néng bùnéng bāngmáng? //	He asked [name] // (uh) “You can not can help?” //	He asked [name] if he could help //	
01:48:24.504 - 01:48:25.259	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					incongruent thread of discourse

<p>01:48:28.094 - 01:48:52.241</p>	<p>PJ</p>		<p>[咳] 你听 清- 听清 楚我的问 题 // 啊 // 那么 // 就 是说 // 你 对涉案的 其它九节 事实有意 见的嘛 // 你也- // 当然 // 你 也讲到 // 就是 // 九 节 (...) 不 是你的单 子 // 相当 于 // 不是 你的生意 // 但是 // 这些涉案 的女子 // 就是 // 印 度尼西亚 的女子 (...) // 会 找到你帮 忙 // 刚才 // 你也说 // 有些有 // 有些没 有 // 那么 // 有找你 帮忙的 // 你是怎么 帮忙的? //</p>	<p>[ké] nǐ tīng qīng- tīng qīngchǔ wǒ de wèntí // a // nàme // jiù shì shuō // nǐ duì shèàn de qítā jiǔ jié shìshí yǒu yìjian de ma // nǐ yě- dāngrán // nǐ yě jiǎngdào // jiùshì // jiǔ jié (...) bùshì nǐ de dānzi // xiāngdānyú // bùshì nǐ de shēngyì // dànshi // zhèxiē shèàn de nǚzǐ // jiù shì // yìndùnìxīyà de nǚzǐ (...) // huì zhǎo dào nǐ bāngmáng // gāngcái // nǐ yě shuō // yǒuxiē yǒu // yǒuxiē méiyǒu // nàme // yǒu zhǎo nǐ bāngmáng de // nǐ shì zěnmé bāngmáng de? //</p>	<p>[cough] You listen clear- listen clearly my question // (ah) // Then // just is say // you to involved case other nine facts have objections // You also- // of course // you also mentioned // just is // nine (...) // not is your orders // equals to // not your business // But // these involved case women // just is // Indonesian women (...) // would find you help // Just now // you also said // some have // some not have // Then // have found you help // you are how help? //</p>	<p>[cough] Listen carefully to my question // That is to say // you have objections against the other nine criminal facts involved in the case // You also mentioned that they are not your business // However // these Indonesian women involved in the case did come to you to seek help // And you also state just now // you helped some of them // For those you helped // how did you help them? //</p>	<p>clarification request</p>
<p>01:48:52.793 - 01:49:07.301</p>	<p>ITP</p>		<p>So // please ask (...) to- (uh) a-</p>				

			answer us // that how did you a- helped those women // (uh) that- (...) that you says // you has help some of them // but some of them // you didn't help //				
01:49:06.706 - 01:49:19.301	DF		Yeah // I- I- I- I help // (uh) The first time is // I ask with [name] // [name] can help about give about the work for them // If [name] cannot help // I cannot help //				

Excerpt 003a/27

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:51:02.892 - 01:51:20.266	PJ		那么 // 被告人 (...) [名字] // 事实上 // 你到现在没向法庭说清楚 // 比如说 // 你-现在唯一没争议的是第	nàme // bèigàorén (...) [míngzi] // shìshí shàng // nǐ dào xiànzài méi xiàng	Then // defendant (...) [name] // in fact // you till now not to the court say clearly //	Defendant [name] // actually // so far you still have not made it clear // besides fact number	incongruent thread of discourse, clarification request

			一节 // 第八节 // 和第十二节 // 你是没意见的 // 也就没有争议的 // 剩余的九节 // 你到现在没有说清楚 // 哪几节跟你有关系 // 哪几节跟你一点关系也没有 //	fāting shuō qīngchǔ // bǐrú shuō // nǐ- xiànzài wéiyī méi zhēngyì de shì dì yī jié // dì bā jié // hé dì shí èr jié // nǐ shì méi yìjian de // yě jiù méiyǒu zhēngyì de // shèngyú de jiǔ jié // nǐ dào xiànzài méiyǒu shuō qīngchǔ // nǎ jǐ jié gēn nǐ yǒu guānxì // nǎ jǐ jié gēn nǐ yī diǎn guānxì yě méiyǒu //	for example // you- now only no objection is the first section // the eight section // and the twelve section // you do not have objection // also just no dispute // The remaining nine sections // you till now not say clearly // which sections with you have relation // which sections with you a bit relation yet not //	one // fact number eight // and fact number twelve // that you have no objections // for the other nine // which of them are related to you // and which of them are not //	
01:51:04.807 - 01:51:05.156	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:51:05.156 - 01:51:05.510	PJ (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					

Excerpt 003a/28

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:53:23.793 - 01:53:57.801	PJ		那么 // 有 关于- // 我 们还是围 绕 [咳] 指 控的事实 // 啊 // 那么 // 就是说是 // 你刚才也 陆- 陆陆续 续说到 // 就是说 // 除了那个 三节你认 为没有争 议的以外 // 其它九节 事实里面 // 并不是说 // 你一点事 情没有做 // 你- 而是- // 有些有 // 有些没有 // 也提供了 一些帮助 // (...) 收取了 一些费用 // 那么 // 就 这- // 具体 的 // 哪些 你有参与 的 // 有收 取费用了 // 哪些跟你 有关系的 // 哪些跟你 一点关系 也没有的 // 这个你能 不能想清 楚 // 和把 它说清楚? //	nàme // yǒu guānyú- // wǒmen hái shì wéirǎo [ké] [ké] zhǐkòng de shìshí // a // nàme // jiù shì shuō shì // nǐ gāngcái yě lù- lùlùxùxù shuōdào // jiù shì shuō // chúle nàge sān jié nǐ rènwéi méiyǒu zhēngyì de yǐwài // qítā jiǔ jié shìshí lǐmiàn // bìng bùshì shuō // nǐ yīdiǎn shìqīng méiyǒu zuò // nǐ- ér shì- // yǒuxiē yǒu // yǒuxiē méiyǒu // yě tígòng le yīxiē bāngzhù // (...) shǒuqǔ le yīxiē fèiyòng // nàme // jiù zhè- //	Then // about- // we still revolve around [cough] accused facts // (ah) // Then // just is say is // you just now also one after another said // just is say // except for that three you think no controversy apart // other nine facts among // not is say // you a bit thing not did // You- Rather- // some have // some not have // also provided some help // (...) charged some fees // Then // just this- // specific // which you have participated in // have charged fees // which with	Then // concerning the accused facts // as you mentioned just now // apart from the three admitted facts that you have no objections against // among the other nine // to some of them you more or less provided some help and charged certain fees // Can you think it through and make it clear for which of them you helped and charged fees and which of them you have nothing to do with? //	

				jùtǐ de // nǎxiē nǐ yǒu cānyù de // yǒu shōuqǔ fèiyòng le // nǎxiē gēn nǐ yǒu guānxì de // nǎxiē gēn nǐ yī diǎn guānxì yě méiyǒu de // zhège nǐ néng bùnéng xiǎng qīngchū // hé bǎ tā shuō qīngchǔ? //	you have connection // which with you a bit relation also not have // this you can not can think clearly // and make it say clear? //		
01:53:54.853 - 01:53:55.422	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:53:58.017 - 01:53:58.491	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:53:58.698 - 01:54:06.715	ITP		So // (uh) that in- // We- We are discussing the other nine facts that you don't- //				
01:54:06.858 - 01:54:07.611	DF		I don't know //				
01:54:07.000 - 01:54:09.103	ITP		That you don't admit //				
01:54:08.982 - 01:54:10.293	DF		Yeah // I don't admit //				

01:54:09.697 - 01:54:10.162	ITP		Yes //				
01:54:10.405 - 01:54:24.655	ITP		So // please- // (uh) that you said // some of them you helped // and some of them you didn't // (uh) So // please tell us what did you helped in some of these // Wha- What's the specifi- specific help you have did //				
01:54:25.008 - 01:54:27.448	DF		Oh // this- // like- (uh) //				
01:54:29.301 - 01:54:31.175	DF		I'm help about before is- (uh) //				
01:54:29.854 - 01:54:30.354	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					salient silence within topics
01:54:32.301 - 01:54:34.017	DF		[name] // Number one //				
01:54:34.103 - 01:54:35.301	ITP		Number (...) one- //				
01:54:35.293 -	DF		Number				

01:54:35.911			one //				
01:54:35.809 - 01:54:36.460	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:54:36.198 - 01:54:37.603	ITP		(uh) The other nine //				
01:54:37.953 - 01:54:38.508	DF		Other nine- //				
01:54:38.206 - 01:54:40.576	ITP		Besides- // yeah // one // eight // and twelve //				
01:54:38.706 - 01:54:39.603	DF		O- Oh //				
01:54:39.101 - 01:54:39.758	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					salient silence within topics
01:54:39.908 - 01:54:40.521	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)					
01:54:40.387 - 01:54:46.000	PJ		那么 // 这样啊 // 先打断一下 // 今天早上 // 因为时间关系 // 那么- [咳] //	nàme // zhèyàng a // xiān dǎduàn yī xià // jīntiān zǎoshang yīnwèi shíjiān guānxì // nàme- [ké] //	Then // like this (ah) // first interrupt a bit // Today morning because of time relation // then- [cough] //	Then // let me interrupt // This morning // due to the time limitation- //	

01:54:42.103 - 01:54:42.500	ITP		# //				
01:54:44.008 - 01:54:44.431	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:54:47.603 - 01:54:55.500	PJ		这样 // 被告人 [名字] // 你将这个问题- 你 (...) 思考好以后 // 下午 // 你明确向法庭 (...) 作出个说明 //	zhèyàng // bèigàorén [míngzì] // nǐ jiāng zhège wèntí- nǐ (...) sīkǎo hǎo yǐhòu // xiàwǔ // nǐ míngquè xiàng fǎtīng (...) zuòchū gè shuōmíng //	Like this // defendant [name] // You make this question- You (...) think it through afterward // afternoon // you clearly to the court (...) make an explanation //	Defendant [name] // about this question // you think it through and explain to the court in the afternoon //	
01:54:51.315 - 01:54:51.954	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:54:51.954 - 01:54:52.708	PJ (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:54:56.008 - 01:54:56.551	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:54:57.301 - 01:55:10.508	ITP		So // due to time are limited // (uh) so // please consider this i- this question (uh) clearly				

			// And- (uh) And then // we will discuss again in the afternoon- at the afternoon (...) in the court //				
01:55:02.855 - 01:55:03.300	DF		Yeah //				
01:55:08.698 - 01:55:09.206	DF		Yeah //				
01:55:09.679 - 01:55:10.136	DF		Yeah //				

Case 003b

Excerpt 003b/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:01:47.970 - 00:01:48.580	DF		Number one //				incongruent thread of discourse
00:01:48.702 - 00:01:49.277	ITP		Number- //				
00:01:49.540 - 00:01:49.971	ITP		OK- //				
00:01:50.622 - 00:01:53.810	ITP		One // Not number one // eight and twelve //				negotiation of meaning
00:01:50.693 -	DF		Another? //				negotiation

00:01:51.300							of meaning
00:01:53.510 - 00:01:55.200	DF		No // No // (uh) (uh) (uh) (uh) //				
00:01:54.303 - 00:01:54.913	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					salient silence within topics
00:01:54.360 - 00:01:55.211	ITP		The others //				negotiation of meaning
00:01:55.360 - 00:01:57.010	DF		Ano- Ano- Another is- (uh) //				
00:01:58.018 - 00:02:00.510	DF		Just this one // Number- (...) Number three //				
00:01:58.465 - 00:01:58.854	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:02:00.800 - 00:02:01.561	ITP		Number three //				
00:02:01.640 - 00:02:02.750	DF		The name is [name] //				
00:02:03.160 - 00:02:06.054	ITP		(呃) 第三项里面的- (呃) //	(e) dì sān xiàng lǐ miàn de- (e) //	(uh) Number three within- (uh) //	Number three //	
00:02:06.910 - 00:02:10.000	ITP		[名字] (呃) [名字] //	[míngzi] (e) [míngzi]	[name] (uh) [name] //	[name] [name] //	

				//			
00:02:07.097 - 00:02:07.541	DF		OK //				
00:02:09.100 - 00:02:10.700	DF		No // No // No // [name] [name] //				
00:02:11.100 - 00:02:18.020	ITP		[名字] 哦 // [名字] in the [名字]- // (呃) 第 三项里面 的 [名字] //	[míngzi] ó [míngzi] // [míngzi]- // (e) dì sān xiàng lǐmiàn de [míngzi] //	[name] Oh // [name] in the [name]- // (uh) Number three within [name] //	[name] in fact Number three //	

Excerpt 003b/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:03:19.524 - 00:03:22.005	PJ		那么 // 被 告人刚才说 了这么多- [咳] //	nàme // bèigàorén gāngcái shuō le zhème duō- [ké] //	Then // defendant just now said this much- [cough] //	Then // the defendant said just now this much- //	
00:03:22.658 - 00:03:25.934	PJ		说了这么多 辩解意见 // 你- 请公- 那个- 翻译 人员- //	shuō le zhème duō biànjiě yìjian // ní- qǐng gōng- nàge- fānyì rényuán- //	said this much defense opinions // You- Please prosecu- that- translatio n stuff- //	defenses // Interpreter // please- //	
00:03:26.187 - 00:03:26.408	ITP		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
00:03:26.658	PJ		翻译一下他	fānyì yíxià	translate	interpret	clarification

- 00:03:28.350			到底是表达 什么意思 //	tā dàodǐ shì biǎodá shénme yisi? //	a bit he on earth is expressin g what meaning //	his meaning //	request
00:03:29.579 - 00:03:43.333	ITP		So // (uh) you just said that [name] (uh) wan- need money to send back to Indonesia // and you helped her to find a job in- to- (uh) to stay in China // right? //				
00:03:37.621 - 00:03:38.400	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:03:39.438 - 00:03:39.901	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:03:43.264 - 00:03:44.086	DF		Yeah // Yeah //				
00:03:44.288 - 00:03:53.644	DF		Just- Just- Just that- // I just- (uh) said- // (uh) I just said with- (uh) // I- I ask with [name] (uh) can help this girl or not // and then [name]				

			said // "Yeah // I can" // and then- (uh) //				
00:03:49.497 - 00:03:50.302	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
00:03:50.306 - 00:03:51.204	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)					
00:03:54.504 - 00:03:56.466	DF		she helped about [name] working //				
00:03:57.336 - 00:03:57.485	ITP		OK //				
00:03:57.975 - 00:04:12.569	ITP		(呃) [名字] 她需要在- 需要钱 // 然后 // 留 在中- // (呃) 所以她 - // 因此 // 她留在中国 工作 // 然 后 // 他- (呃) 被告人 问- [名字] // (呃) 然后 [名字] 就那 个- 帮- 帮 助她 //	(e) [míngzì] tā xūyào zài- xūyào qián// ránhòu// liú zài zhōng- // (e) suǒyǐ tā- // yīncǐ// tā liú zài zhōngguó gōngzuò// ránhòu// tā- (e) bèigào rén wèn- [míngzì]// (e) ránhòu [míngzì] jiù nàgè- bāng- bāngzhù tā//	(uh) [name] she needs at- needs money // then // stat in Chi- // (uh) so she- // Therefore // she stayed in China work // Then // he- (uh) defendant asked- [name] // (uh) then [name] just that- hel- helped her //	[name] needs money // so she stayed in China to work // The defendant helped her //	

00:04:16.796 - 00:04:17.296	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:04:19.090 - 00:04:28.292	PJ		这个问题被告人始终没有回答清楚 // 那就算了 // 那么 // 被告人 // [名字] // 有个法律规- [咳] 法律必须要向你示明 //	zhègè wèntí bèigào rén shǐzhōng méiyǒu huídá qīngchǔ// nà jiùsuànle// nàme// bèigào rén// [míngzì]// yǒu gè fǎlǜ guī- [hāi] fǎlǜ bìxū yào xiàng nǐ shì míng//	This question defendant never answered clearly // then forget it // Then // defendant // [name] // have a legal regu- [cough] law must to you clarify //	The defendant [name] failed to answer the question from the beginning to the end // then forget it // Defendant // there is a law that must need to be clarified to you //	incongruent thread of discourse
00:04:24.177 - 00:04:25.109	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:04:29.300 - 00:04:29.898	PJ		在中国 //	zài zhōngguó/ /	In China //	In China //	
00:04:31.110 - 00:04:32.155	PJ		(呃) 中国的法律 //	(e) zhōngguó de fǎlǜ //	(uh) Chinese laws //	Chinese laws //	
00:04:33.100 - 00:04:34.910	PJ		对于你被告人的认罪态度 //	duìyú nǐ bèigàorén de rènzuì tàidù //	to you defendant 's confession n attitude //	concerning your confession attitude as a defendant //	
00:04:36.015 - 00:04:38.972	PJ		是要做出一个- 是一个评- 要做出	shì yào zuò chū yī gè- shì yī	is needed make a- is a	will make a judgement	

			评价的 //	gè píng-yào zuò chū píngjià de //	judgements- need to make judgements //	//	
00:04:40.452 - 00:04:43.900	PJ		认罪态度好与不好直接关系到对你的量刑 //	rènzui tàidu hǎo yǔ bù hǎo zhíjiē guānxì dào duì nǐ de liàngxíng //	Confession attitude good and not good directly related to your sentencing //	Your confession attitude is related to you sentencing //	
00:04:44.470 - 00:04:45.520	PJ		希望你考虑清楚 //	xīwàng nǐ yào kǎolǚ qīngchǔ //	Hope you need consider clearly //	Hope you can consider this thoroughly //	
00:04:47.552 - 00:05:06.310	ITP		So // I would like to make clear to you // that (uh) in China // (uh) you have- you should have a good (uh) attitude towards confession (uh) confession // It's- It's related to your sentencing // so // you should answer clearly and truthfully to us //				
00:04:51.835 - 00:04:52.342	DF		(hm) //				
00:05:01.848 -	DF		(hm) //				

00:05:02.170							
00:05:04.330 - 00:05:04.810	DF		Yeah //				
00:05:05.200 - 00:05:06.700	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
00:05:06.385 - 00:05:06.720	DF		Yeah //				
00:05:07.560 - 00:05:07.910	DF		Yeah //				
00:05:09.660 - 00:05:10.080	ITP		OK //				

Excerpt 003b/3

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:45:43.373 - 00:45:55.806	DF		OK // from-from- // (uh) I'm clearly // from WeChat contents // it's- it's- (uh) // before // I'm already deleted about that // I'm already delete // I'm already deleted about the- my- my-my WeChat //				
00:45:54.582 - 00:45:55.510	ITP		You deleted- //				negotiation of meaning

00:45:56.000 - 00:45:56.582	DF		Delete //				
00:45:56.597 - 00:45:57.223	ITP		Delete? //				negotiation of meaning
00:45:56.904 - 00:45:57.305	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:45:57.000 - 00:46:31.626	DF		(uh) Delete // because (uh) it's very full in the my- my- my mobile phone // Samsung // about that // And all conversation- (...) all conver- (uh) conversation // me with another person // or [name] with another person // already deleted about that // But in the fact // I told with you about- about that // And then // number- number second // my girl // the- the first (...) girl is [name] // have about the bank of card // ICBC // In the- On the transcript				

			// (uh) said (uh) have ICBC // right? //				
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Excerpt 003b/4

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:47:08.612 - 00:47:10.000	DF		She first time come in China //				
00:47:10.821 - 00:47:11.469	ITP		She- //				
00:47:11.612 - 00:47:12.373	DF		[name] //				
00:47:13.806 - 00:47:14.605	ITP		[name]? //				clarification request
00:47:15.209 - 00:47:23.629	DF		OK // in the transcript- in the transcript // (uh) the man told about the- // I have a bank of card // the name of [name] //				
00:47:17.593 - 00:47:18.636	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:47:19.877 - 00:47:20.903	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion					

		(E)					
00:47:24.418 - 00:47:25.418	ITP		(hm) // Yeah //				
00:47:25.209 - 00:47:28.983	DF		Yeah // this [name] is the first my girl come to China //				
00:47:27.491 - 00:47:28.796	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:47:28.864 - 00:47:30.390	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:47:29.612 - 00:47:31.612	ITP		First your girl from China-? //				clarification request
00:47:30.612 - 00:47:32.223	DF		First my girl come in China //				

Excerpt 003b/5

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:03:15.389 - 01:03:19.398	PJ		那么 // 被 告人 [名 字] // 你 对 公 诉 人 出 示 的 这 组 证 据 有 什 么 意 见? //	nàme // bèigàorén [míngzi] // nǐ duì gōngsùrén chūshì de zhè zǔ zhèngjù yǒu shénme yìjian? //	Then // defendant [name] // you to prosecutor presented this set of evidence have what objection? //	Defendant [name] // do you have any objection against this set of evidence presented by the prosecutor? //	

01:03:19.885 - 01:03:26.301	ITP		So // defendant [name] // what (uh) opinions do you have according to these sets of evidence? //				
01:03:26.301 - 01:03:36.389	DF		Have some (uh) (uh) # words // (uh) is not same with the real and the fact // Have (uh) some about the according what what is not same like in the fact //				
01:03:37.301 - 01:03:38.186	ITP		The-? //				clarification request
01:03:38.982 - 01:03:41.389	DF		The some of words is not- //				
01:03:41.045 - 01:03:41.596	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:03:41.088 - 01:03:42.187	ITP		Some of what? //				clarification request
01:03:41.609 - 01:03:42.007	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and					

		mouth expansion (E)					
01:03:42.000 - 01:03:46.567	DF		(uh) Some of the (...) this one // you (...) translate to me //				
01:03:46.504 - 01:03:47.035	ITP		(ahem) //				
01:03:46.911 - 01:03:49.911	DF		It- It's not same like- (uh) about the in fact //				
01:03:50.097 - 01:03:52.911	ITP		哦 // 有一些是不跟- 跟事实不符 //	ó // yǒu yīxiē shì bù gēn- gēn shìshí bùfú //	Oh // have some are not with- with truth not meet //	Oh // some of them are not true //	
01:03:52.602 - 01:03:53.814	DF		Some the words // Yeah //				
01:03:53.593 - 01:03:57.398	ITP		有- 有一些- (呃) 那个- 话语跟事实不符 //	yǒu- yǒu yīxiē- (e) nàge- huà yǔ gēn shìshí bùfú //	Have- Have some- (uh) that- words with truth not meet //	Some parts are not true //	

Excerpt 003b/6

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:06:07.605 - 01:06:09.789	DF		And then she go to (uh) employer // right? //				

01:06:09.406 - 01:06:10.609	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:06:10.105 - 01:06:11.009	ITP		She go- //				negotiation of meaning
01:06:10.596 - 01:06:12.701	DF		She go to employer- // house of employer //				
01:06:10.626 - 01:06:11.516	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:06:12.394 - 01:06:13.403	ITP		Employer? //				negotiation of meaning
01:06:13.105 - 01:06:20.528	DF		(uh) // But just few (...) few week (uh) // she stay // and then // after that // she go back to Indonesia //				
01:06:21.192 - 01:06:26.201	DF		And then // (uh) I'm not get lucky money for employer give me the money //				
01:06:27.009 - 01:06:32.487	ITP		Oh // You mean // she signed the contract and worked a fe- few				

			days // then // she go back // you didn't get money? //				
01:06:29.201 - 01:06:30.004	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:06:31.504 - 01:06:32.504	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:06:32.605 - 01:06:33.221	DF		Yes //				
01:06:33.211 - 01:06:34.307	ITP		(uh) [name]- //				
01:06:33.509 - 01:06:36.403	DF		And then // I'm- I'm- I'm not get about the money for employer //				
01:06:36.807 - 01:07:02.141	ITP		OK // (呃) [名字] 的 这个案件 里面 // (呃) [名字] 她 是- (呃) 她 在中- 她过 来中国之 后 // 工- 在 雇主家工 作了几天 // 然后 // 就回- (呃) 返回印尼 了 // 然后 // 他从中	(e) [míngzi] de zhège ànjàn lǐmiàn // (e) [míngzi] tā shì- (e) tā zài zhōng- tā guòlái zhōngguó zhīhòu // gōng- zài gù zhǔ jiā gōngzuò le jǐ tiān // ránhòu //	OK // (uh) [name]'s this case within // (uh) [name] she was- (uh) she was in Chi- She came to China after // work- in employer's home worked several days // Then // just	OK // concerning the criminal fact involving [name] // after she came to China // she worked in the employer's house for several days // Afterward // she	

			是-(呃) 被告人从中是没有(呃) 得到任何的(呃) 钱 // (呃) 包括雇主也没有给他任何的钱 //	jiù huí- (e) fǎnhuí yìn ní le // ránhòu // tā cóngzhōng shì- (e) bèigàorén cóngzhōng shì méiyǒu (e) dédào rènhe de (e) qián // (e) bāokuò gù zhǔ yě méiyǒu gěi tā rènhe de qián //	return- (uh) returned to Indonesia // Then // he from it was- (uh) Defendant from it did not (uh) received any (uh) money // (uh) including employer also did not give him any money //	returned to Indonesia // The defendant did not receive any money // neither from the woman nor from the employer //	
01:07:02.605 - 01:07:07.131	DF		OK // for [name] // and then // (uh) another girl // another- //				
01:07:06.297 - 01:07:08.721	PJ		这个- // 把问题啊听清楚 //	zhège- // bǎ wèntí a tīng qīngchǔ //	This- // make question (ah) listen clearly //	Listen carefully to the question //	incongruent thread of discourse
01:07:07.157 - 01:07:08.051	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:07:09.807 - 01:07:10.432	ITP		So- //				
01:07:09.894 - 01:07:25.499	PJ		现在 // 不是让你对事实进行一个辩解 // 这个我们不要听了 // 已经-	xiànzài // bùshì ràng nǐ duì shìshí jìnxié // yīgè biànjiě // zhège	Now // not is let you to fact conduct a defense // This we do not want to listen //	Now // we do not need to hear your defense against facts // You have been	

			<p>前面已经 (...) 充分让你发表意见了 // 现在 // 就是说 // 针对公诉人出示的证据 // 对证据的三性 // 你有什么意见 // 比如说 // 真实性 // 关联性 // 和- [咳] 和合法性 // 提出你的意见 //</p>	<p>wǒmen bùyào tīng le // yǐjīng- qiánmian yǐjīng (...) chōngfèn ràng nǐ fābiǎo yìjian le // xiànzài // jiù shì shuō // zhēnduì gōngsùrén chūshì de zhèngjù // duì zhèngjù de sān xìng nǐ yǒu shénme yìjiàn // bǐrú shuō // zhēnshí xìng // guānlián xìng // hé- [ké] hé héfǎ xìng // tíchū nǐ de yìjiàn //</p>	<p>Already- Before already (...) adequately let you express opinions // Now // just is say // to prosecutor presented evidence // to evidence's three natures // you have what opinions // For example // authenticity // relevance // and- [cough] and legality // propose your opinions //</p>	<p>given enough opportunity to express your opinions in previous sessions // What we need now is your opinions against the three natures of the evidence presented by the prosecutor // namely // authenticity // relevance // and legality //</p>	
01:07:25.721 - 01:07:47.499	ITP		<p>So // it's not about your defense against the- the facts // but the- we are asking you about the evidence showed to you // Do you have some opinions about its three natures // which are its (uh) truthfulness // its</p>				

			relevance // and its (uh) legitimacy </legiticy/> //				
01:07:48.105 - 01:07:48.926	DF		What? // Sorry? //				clarification request
01:07:49.701 - 01:07:56.105	ITP		That means you- // Do you have some opinions of the- (uh) opi- (uh) evidence showed to you? //				
01:07:56.605 - 01:08:11.201	DF		(uh) Yeah // about (uh) this one- in the- in the- the transcript // have some a- a- according words like [name] // some like a- another girls (uh) were- (uh) come- come to China for me // but the girl is not for me //				
01:08:03.402 - 01:08:04.416	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					incongruent thread of discourse
01:08:04.422 - 01:08:05.414	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and					

		mouth expansion (E)					
01:08:10.605 - 01:08:15.450	ITP		Not the- Not those (...) facts // but the- // How about the evidence? //				clarification request
01:08:15.711 - 01:08:16.335	DF		(hm)- //				
01:08:16.224 - 01:08:25.605	ITP		Evidence // that about the- the records // the trans- the- the other things // the- mobile phones // the (uh) accounts //				
01:08:25.894 - 01:08:32.913	DF		(uh) No // (uh) # (uh) I just use about the one- one mobile phone // not use a- another mobile phone //				
01:08:33.903 - 01:08:35.134	ITP		You just-? //				clarification request
01:08:35.509 - 01:08:36.826	DF		Use the one mobile phone //				
01:08:36.605 - 01:08:40.605	ITP		Use the one mobile phone? //	tā zhǐ yòng guò yī bù	<i>Use the one mobile phone? // OK // He</i>	<i>Use the one mobile phone? // OK // He</i>	

			OK // 他只 用过一部 手机 //	shǒujī //	only used one mobile phone //	only used one mobile phone //	
01:08:37.903 - 01:08:39.921	DF		Yeah // I'm not u- use another mobile phone //				
01:08:43.009 - 01:08:43.615	PJ		嗯? //	(ń)? //	(hm)? //	(hm)? //	clarification request
01:08:44.394 - 01:08:47.797	ITP		他- 他说 // 其它没有 意见 // 就 是他 (...) 只用过一 部手机 //	tā- tā shuō // qítā méiyǒu yìjiàn // jiù shì tā (...) zhǐ yòng guò yī bù shǒujī //	He- He says // other no objection // Just is he (...) only used one mobile phone //	His only objection is that he only used one mobile phone //	
01:08:44.993 - 01:08:46.095	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:08:47.817 - 01:08:48.262	DF		Yeah //				
01:08:48.078 - 01:08:48.705	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)					
01:08:48.605 - 01:08:52.399	PJ		就是 // 刚 才他提出 来 iPhone 七是- 不是 他- // 妻子 在用 // 不 是他在用 // 是吧? //	jiù shì // gāngcái tā tí chū lái iPhone qī shì- bù shì tā- // qīzi zài yòng // bù shì tā zài yòng // shì ba? //	Just is // just now he proposed iPhone seven is- not is he- // wife is using // not is he is using // right? //	That is to say // as he mentioned just now // iPhone seven is used by his wife // not him // right? //	negotiation of meaning

01:08:52.307 - 01:08:52.903	ITP		对 //	duì //	Right //	Right //	
01:08:54.499 - 01:08:55.403	PJ		就这个意见 // 是吧? //	jiù zhège yìjiàn // shì ba? //	Just this objection // right? //	Only this objection // right? //	clarification request
01:08:55.413 - 01:08:55.865	ITP		嗯 //	(èn) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	

Excerpt 003b/7

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:12:53.015 - 01:13:26.612	DF		Oh // (...) OK // (uh) I will- I will- I- I will explain about that // (uh) That mobile phone // (uh) I just use for- have WeChat in the- that mobile phone // but I use for (uh) communication with my family or my friend // but not do about this business // and have- (uh) just for (uh) contact w- with my family about that // but no- nothing about (uh) (...) communication with Indonesia person about talk- talking				

			about the- this business // No // nothing about that //				
01:13:02.005 - 01:13:03.014	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:13:21.415 - 01:13:22.508	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:13:23.402 - 01:13:24.012	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:13:24.021 - 01:13:25.004	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)					
01:13:27.612 - 01:13:28.488	ITP		Not? //				clarificatio n request
01:13:29.015 - 01:13:36.209	DF		No // about the- // that iPhone seven // it's- // I'm never use about the communicati on for this business //				
01:13:32.079 - 01:13:33.096	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows					

		(B)					
01:13:34.503 - 01:13:35.511	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)					
01:13:36.414 - 01:13:37.118	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:13:36.612 - 01:13:42.012	ITP		Not the iPhone seven // but the Samsung mobile phone // There is a lot of- //				incongruent thread of discourse
01:13:38.504 - 01:13:39.368	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
01:13:39.504 - 01:13:40.161	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:13:40.161 - 01:13:40.593	PJ (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
01:13:43.194 - 01:13:47.462	ITP		the contents being found in the Samsung mobile phone // not the iPhone seven //				negotiation of meaning

01:13:47.612 - 01:13:48.418	DF		In Samsung? //				negotiation of meaning
01:13:48.418 - 01:13:49.015	ITP		Yeah //				
01:13:49.015 - 01:13:55.403	DF		Yeah // I'm- I'm- I'm- I told with you // I just use about the one mobile phone is Samsung // but I'm not use about the (...) iPhone //				
01:14:01.209 - 01:14:02.030	ITP		# //				
01:14:02.806 - 01:14:03.597	PJ		他是怎么 讲? //	tā shì zěnmē jiǎng? //	He is how to say? //	What does he say? //	clarification request
01:14:03.612 - 01:14:13.015	ITP		他- 他就是- // 他可能理 解错误 // 他 - 他还在那 个- 强调那 个 iPhone 七 不是他用的 // 他- 他说 他只用那个 手- 三星手 机 //	tā- tā jiù shì- // tā kěnéng lǐjiě cuòwù // tā- tā hái zài nàge- qiángdiào nàge iPhone qī bù shì tā yòng de // tā- tā shuō tā zhǐ yòng nàge shǒu- sān xīng shǒujī //	He- He just is- // He probably understan d mistake // He- He still is that- emphasizi ng that iPhone seven not was he used // He- He says he only used that mobile- Samsung mobile phone //	He probably misundersto od the question // He is still emphasizin g that he only used the Samsung mobile phone // not the iPhone seven //	
01:14:07.096	PJ (face)	Inward					

01:14:07.865		lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
01:14:13.403 - 01:14:18.209	PJ		那么 // 刚才你- 公诉人 (...) 说明的两点 (...) 意见 // 你跟他 (...) 讲清楚了没有? //	nàme // gāngcái nǐ-gōngsùrén (...) shuōmíng de liǎng diǎn (...) yǐjiàn // nǐ gēn tā (...) jiǎng qīngchǔ le méiyǒu? //	Then // just now you-prosecutor (...) explained two (...) opinions // you with him (...) said clear not have? //	Have you made it clear to him the opinions the prosecutor expressed just now? //	clarification request
01:14:18.418 - 01:14:21.418	ITP		嗯 // 嗯 // 讲了 // 讲好了 //	(n) // (n) // jiǎng le // jiǎng hǎo le //	(hm) // (hm) // Said // Said done //	(hm) // (hm) // Told him //	
01:14:20.806 - 01:14:24.627	PJ		事实上 // 就是说 // 这 iPhone- // 他提出来 // iPhone 七不作为主要的证据来使用的 //	shìshí shàng // jiù shì shuō // zhè iPhone- // tā tí chū lái // iPhone qī bù zuòwéi zhǔyào de zhèngjù lái shǐyòng de //	In fact // just is say // this iPhone- He proposed // iPhone seven not acts as main evidence to use //	That is to say // he proposes that // the iPhone seven should not be viewed as the main evidence //	
01:14:24.194 - 01:14:25.627	ITP		对 // 讲了 //	duì // jiǎng le //	Right // said //	Right // told him //	
01:14:26.015 - 01:14:28.642	PJ		主要证据是三星手机里所提取的相关信息 //	zhǔyào zhèngjù shì sān xīng shǒujī lǐ suǒ tíqǔ de xiāngguān xīnxī //	Main evidence is Samsung mobile phone inside extracted relevant	Rather // the relevant information extracted from the Samsung mobile phone should be	

					informatio n //	viewed as the main evidence //	
01:14:28.209 - 01:14:28.970	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:14:31.612 - 01:14:32.612	PJ		再跟他解释 一下 //	zài gēn tā jiěshì yíxià //	Again with him explain a bit //	Explain to him again //	
01:14:32.597 - 01:14:33.030	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	

Excerpt 003b/8

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
02:08:45.820 - 02:08:49.620	PJ		那么 // 被告 人 [名字]- [咳] [名字] // 你有什么 意见? //	nàme // bèigàorén [míngzi]- [ké] [míngzi] // nǐ yǒu shénme yìjian? //	Then // defendant [name]- [cough] [name] // you have what objection? //	Then // defendant [name] // do you have any objections? //	
02:08:50.420 - 02:08:53.623	ITP		So // defendant [name] // what opinion do you have? //				
02:08:54.420 - 02:08:58.220	DF		I'm never arrange- I'm never arrange three girls must be come to China //				
02:08:56.401 - 02:08:57.105	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth					

		contraction (B)					
02:08:59.220 - 02:09:00.860	ITP		I (...) did- You didn't-? //				negotiation of meaning
02:09:00.399 - 02:09:00.737	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
02:09:00.820 - 02:09:04.020	DF		I'm never arrange three girls // This // not my girl //				
02:09:04.220 - 02:09:07.380	ITP		哦 // 这三个 不是他安排 的 (...) 女孩 子 //	ó // zhè sān gè bùshì tā ānpái de (...) nǚ háizi //	Oh // these three not is he arranged (...) girls //	Oh // these three girls are not introduced by him //	

Excerpt 003b/9

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
02:10:01.017 - 02:10:05.193	PJ		那么 // 被告 人 [名字] // 你对公诉人 出示的证据 的三性有什 么意见没 有? //	nàme // bèigàoré n [míngzì] // nǐ duì gōngsùr én chūshì de zhèngjù de sān xìng yǒu shénme yìjian méiyǒu? //	Then // defendant [name] // you to prosecutor presented evidence's three characteristi cs have what objection not? //	Defendant [name] // do you have any objections against the three characteris tics of the evidence presented by the prosecutor ? //	
02:10:03.805 -	PJ (face)	Raising brows and					

02:10:04.398		vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
02:10:04.415 - 02:10:04.898	PJ (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
02:10:05.807 - 02:10:18.403	ITP		So // [name] // do you have objections to the- (uh) (uh) the truthfulness // (uh) legalness // and- (...) also the relevance of the evidence showed to you? //				
02:10:19.400 - 02:10:21.200	DF		Sorry // I'm not understand what you mean //				clarification request
02:10:20.304 - 02:10:21.015	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:10:21.600 - 02:10:30.020	ITP		Do you think it is true? // And do you think it is relevant to your case? // And do you think (...) (uh) it is- (uh) //				
02:10:30.000 -	DF		Yes // because-				

02:10:31.380			(uh) //				
02:10:30.820 - 02:10:31.576	ITP		legal? //				
02:10:31.620 - 02:10:43.620	DF		Yeah // this- this girl is not # my girl // And then // I'm never- (...) never meet before // I'm never (uh) discuss- // I'm never talking with- (uh) with them before // I don't know who is them before //				incongruent thread of discourse
02:10:35.201 - 02:10:36.006	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:10:36.604 - 02:10:37.502	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
02:10:38.502 - 02:10:39.620	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:10:39.799 - 02:10:40.705	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
02:10:43.600 -	ITP		Just the				negotiation of

02:10:44.980			evidence //				meaning
02:10:44.745 - 02:10:45.104	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
02:10:45.000 - 02:10:45.420	DF		Yeah //				
02:10:45.206 - 02:10:45.986	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
02:10:45.220 - 02:10:46.220	ITP		Do you think they are true? //				clarification request
02:10:46.420 - 02:10:46.820	DF		Yeah //				
02:10:47.200 - 02:10:47.840	ITP		They are legal? //				clarification request
02:10:48.020 - 02:10:48.620	DF		Yeah //				
02:10:48.620 - 02:10:50.820	ITP		And they are relevant to your case? //				clarification request
02:10:51.620 - 02:10:52.420	DF		This one? // Yeah //				
02:10:55.220 - 02:10:56.020	ITP		没有怀疑 //	méiyǒu huáiyí //	No doubts //	No objections //	

Excerpt 003b/10

Timecode	Participant	Facial	Original	Pinyin	Word-for-	Free	ME tag
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		expression (B/E)	utterance		word translation	translation	
02:17:37.407 - 02:17:41.215	PJ		那么 // 被 告人 // [名 字] // 对这 一组证据 // 你有什么意 见? //	nàme bèigàorén // [míngzi] // duì zhè yī zǔ zhèngjù // nǐ yǒu shénme yìjiàn? //	Then // defendant // [name] // to this set of evidence // you have what opinion? //	Defendant // [name] // do you have any opinions against this set of evidence? //	
02:17:41.407 - 02:17:45.295	ITP		[name] //what's your opinion towards this group of evidence? //				
02:17:45.203 - 02:17:54.407	DF		Oh // I- (uh) (...) // Thank you // I told with you // I just know about [name] // Before // I told with you // I know about the [name] //				
02:17:55.389 - 02:17:58.018	ITP		(hm) (...) // Before // you talked with me? //				
02:17:58.037 - 02:18:21.037	DF		Yeah // I know about [name] // And then // (uh) she just working (...) few- few week // After that // she back to Indonesia // But about [name] //				

			(uh) I'm- I don't know // And then // for this- // about the (...) [name] // (uh) this employer is- // I know- (...) I know about (...) him // is from [name] //				
02:18:21.407 - 02:18:22.619	ITP		From Mis- // OK //				
02:18:22.796 - 02:18:31.837	ITP		他说 // 其中的保姆 // [名字] 和 [名字] // 他都不认识 // 然后 // 他认识雇主 // [名字] // 是 (...) 通过- //	tā shuō // qízhōng de bǎomǔ // [míngzi] hé [míngzi] // tā dōu bù rènshi // ránhòu // tā rènshi gùzhǔ // [míngzi] // shì (...) tōngguò - //	He says // among nannies // [name] and [name] // he all does not know // Then // he knew employer // [name] // was (...) through- //	He says // he does not know nanny [name] or nanny [name] // And he got to know the employer through- //	
02:18:22.799 - 02:18:23.407	DF		Yeah //				
02:18:31.018 - 02:18:38.400	PJ		你跟他讲 // 我现在- 我的问题是 // 针对公诉人出示的证据 // 他有什么意见 // 我不需要他再在事实上再发表自己的意见 //	nǐ gēn tā jiǎng // wǒ xiànzài- wǒ de wèntí shì // zhēndùì gōngsùrén chūshì de zhèngjù // tā yǒu shénme yìjiàn // wǒ bù xūyào tā	You with him say // my now-my question is // about prosecutor presented evidence // he has what opinions // I do not need him	My question is // does he have any opinions against the evidence presented by the prosecutor // not his opinions	clarification request

				zài zài shìshí shàng zài fābiào zìjǐ de yìjiàn //	again on facts again express his opinions //	on existing facts //	
02:18:34.421 - 02:18:35.072	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
02:18:34.550 - 02:18:36.047	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:18:37.407 - 02:18:37.815	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
02:18:38.389 - 02:18:49.222	ITP		Wha- (uh) You- You don't have to (...) defend </defense/> yourself o- of the facts // but you have to say- // do you have opinions towards the evidence shown </showned/ > to you //				
02:18:40.494 - 02:18:41.392	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:18:40.854 - 02:18:41.547	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion					

		(E)					
02:18:43.206 - 02:18:43.867	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
02:18:49.815 - 02:18:55.018	ITP		About their- i- whether it's true // whether it's legal // and whether it's relevant //				
02:18:55.407 - 02:19:03.033	DF		Oh // (...) How to say? // Because this not same like (uh) the real // (...) this not same with in the fact //				
02:19:00.099 - 02:19:00.796	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:19:00.796 - 02:19:01.366	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
02:19:02.594 - 02:19:03.586	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:19:03.815 - 02:19:09.018	ITP		哦 // 他- 他说- // 他不知道怎么说 // 因为他觉	ó // tā- tā shuō- // tā bù zhīdào zěnmē shuō //	Oh // he- he says- // he does not know how to	He says // he does not know how to say //	

			得这个证据没有说明真实的情况 //	yīnwèi tā juéde zhège zhèngjù méiyǒu shuōmíng zhēnshí de qíngkuàng //	say // because he thinks this evidence does not explain true situation //	because he thinks the evidence is not true //	
02:19:10.389 - 02:19:11.611	PCT1		他说 // 是不真实的 //	tā shuō // shì bù zhēnshí de //	He says // is not true //	He says // it's not true //	(meta-) comment
02:19:12.103 - 02:19:13.001	PCT1 (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
02:19:13.404 - 02:19:15.364	JG 2	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					

Excerpt 003b/11

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
02:31:45.796 - 02:31:51.815	PCT1		# (呃) // [名字] 啊 // 我刚才讲到的不是 [名字] // 是 [名字] //	# (e) // [míngzi] a // wǒ gāngcái jiǎng dào de bù shì [míngzi] // shì [míngzi] //	# (uh) // [name] (ah) // I just said not [name] // is [name] //	It's not [name] // but [name] //	incongruent thread of discourse
02:31:48.815 -	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	

02:31:49.222							
02:31:51.611 - 02:31:52.815	ITP		[name] // OK //				
02:31:52.255 - 02:31:54.018	PCT1		对 // [名字] // 对 //	duì // [míngzì] // duì //	Right // [name] // Right //	Right // [name] // Right //	
02:31:52.300 - 02:31:53.198	ITP (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
02:31:53.407 - 02:31:54.222	ITP		哦 //	ó //	(Oh) //	(Oh) //	

Excerpt 003b/12

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
02:33:07.407 - 02:33:24.815	DF		(uh) [name] // (uh) You said- // (uh) in- (uh) you translate to me // (uh) (...) recommend </recommen dize/> the mother for friend in Shenzhen to me // but the real // in fact // no // And then // I'm and [name] never pick up about the [name] come to (...) China //				

02:33:12.399 - 02:33:13.001	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:33:14.209 - 02:33:14.607	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
02:33:25.222 - 02:33:27.815	ITP		You didn't arrange her to come to China? //				negotiation of meaning
02:33:27.407 - 02:33:28.018	DF		Never //				
02:33:28.426 - 02:33:34.426	ITP		他没有参与过 (...) 接送 (呢) 她来中国的事 //	tā méiyǒu cānjiā-cānyù guò (...) jiēsòng (e) tā lái zhōngguó de shì //	He not participate d-participate d (...) pick send € her come to China things //	He didn't pick her up when she came to China //	

Excerpt 003b/13

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
02:35:03.204 - 02:35:12.815	PJ		那么 // [名字] 的儿子 // 也叫 [名字] 的 // 跟你的微信联系过 // 关于 // 就是说- // 家政服务的问题 // (...) 跟你具体联系过 // 这个事情 // 你	nàme [míngzi] de érzi // yě jiào [míngzi] de // gēn nǐ de wēixìn liánxi guò // guānyú // jiùshìshu	Then // [name]'s son // also named [name] // with your WeChat contacted // about // just is say- // domestic	[name]'s son // named [name] // has contacted you through WeChat to discuss about the details of	

			怎么解释? //	ō- // jiāzhèng fúwù de wèntí // (...) gēn nǐ jùtǐ liánxì guò // zhège shìqing // nǐ zěnmē jiěshì? //	service issues // (...) with you specificall y contacted // This fact // you how to explain? //	the domestic service // About this // how can you explain? //	
02:35:13.018 - 02:35:22.611	ITP		So how do you (uh) defend yourself (uh) that you have contact (uh) [name] through WeCha- through the (...) WeChat? //				
02:35:23.222 - 02:35:39.426	DF		The babysitter </babysister/> // (uh) [name] // introduce to me // And then // (uh) (...) [name] told me about the babysitter </babysister/> // but I- I- I said // I don't have time // (uh) I'm- (uh) I give you the contact card from another my friend // because I don't have time for this one //				
02:35:40.815 - 02:35:54.034	ITP		(呢) [名字] 找到他 // 说- 问他要保姆 // 然后 // 他-	(e) [míngzi] zhǎo dào tā // shuō-	(uh) [name] found him // said- asked him	[name] came to him and ask for nannies //	

			他还有其它的事- (呃) 这个- 生意要做 // 因此// 他 (呃) 又- // give (uh) it- her to another person //	wèn tā yào bǎomǔ // ránhòu // tā- tā háiyǒu qítā de shì- (e) zhège- shēngyì yào zuò // yīncǐ // tā (e) yòu- //	about nannies // Then // he- he also have other thing- (uh) this- business to do // Therefore // he (uh) again- // give (uh) it- her to another person //	Then // because he has other business to do // he again- // give (uh) it- her to another person //	
02:35:47.106 - 02:35:47.751	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:35:50.059 - 02:35:51.055	PJ (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
02:35:50.222 - 02:35:50.815	DF		Yeah //				
02:35:53.222 - 02:35:54.018	DF		The name is [name] //				
02:35:53.407 - 02:35:54.611	PJ		我问你具体的事情 //	wǒ wèn nǐ jùtǐ de shìqing //	I ask you specific fact //	I mean // this specific fact //	incongruent thread of discourse
02:35:56.222 - 02:36:06.407	PJ		[名字] 跟你微信联系过 // 微信内容显示的就是 (...) 关系到为他母亲请保姆 // 价格问题 // 或者 (...) 很具体的一	[míngzi] gēn nǐ wēixìn liánxì guò // wēixìn nèiróng xiǎnshì de jiù shì (...)	[name] with you contacted // WeChat content shows just is (...) related to for his mother	The WeChat chat history shows that [name] has contacted with you on	clarification request

			些内容 // 你 怎么解释? <u>70</u> //	guānxì dào wèi tā mǔqīn qǐng bǎomǔ // jiàgé wèntí // huòzhě (...) hěn jùtǐ de yīxiē nèiróng // <u>nǐ zěnmē</u> <u>jiěshì?</u> //	hire nanny // price issues // or (...) very specific contents // <u>YOU</u> <u>HOW TO</u> <u>EXPLAIN</u> ? //	WeChat // and has discussed with you many details concernin g hiring a nanny for his mother // such as price // <u>HOW</u> <u>CAN</u> <u>YOU</u> <u>EXPLAIN</u> ? //	
02:35:57.155 - 02:35:58.316	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:36:06.455 - 02:36:06.856	PJ (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
02:36:07.018 - 02:36:19.018	ITP		I'm asking you fact // that (uh) how do you interpret that you have communicate with her (uh) to discuss about the price and how- and where- how she- can she get a nanny //				

⁷⁰ The underlined and capitalized letters here indicate a raised volume of the speaker.

Case 004

Excerpt 004/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:11:47.605 - 00:11:55.364	PJ		本庭由审判员 // [名字] // 担任审判长 // 和审判员 // [名字] // 人民陪审员 // [名字] // 组成合议庭 //	běn tíng yóu shěnpànyuán // [míngzi] // dānrèn shěnpànzhǎng // hé shěnpànyuán [míngzi] // rénmín péishěnyuán [míngzi] zǔchéng héyítíng //	This court by judge // [name] // take charge of presiding judge // and judge // [name] // people's juror // [name] // compose of collegial panel //	The collegial panel of this court is composed of judge // [name] // as the presiding judge // as well as judge // [name] // and people's juror // [name] //	
00:11:56.182 - 00:11:57.259	PJ		翻译 // 你 给他翻- //	fānyì // nǐ gěi tā fān- //	Translator // you give him translate- //	Interpreter // interpret for him //	
00:11:56.903 - 00:12:06.895	ITP		The collegial panel is consisted of the presiding judge // (uh) [name] // and the judge // [name] // and assessor // [name] // and the clerk // [name] //				

00:12:07.543 - 00:12:08.932	DF		Sorry? // # //				clarification request
00:12:08.037 - 00:12:09.207	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:12:08.999 - 00:12:31.806	ITP		(uh) Here is the (...) collegial panel // the people here // I introduced them // who they are // presiding judge // [name] // judge // Do you know that? // And the judge // [name] // and (uh) assessor // [name] // and the clerk // [name] // We introduce the members in the court // clear? //				
00:12:12.413 - 00:12:13.100	DF		OK //				
00:12:18.961 - 00:12:19.509	DF		OK //				

00:12:26.618 - 00:12:27.806	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:12:27.938 - 00:12:28.618	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:12:31.711 - 00:12:32.158	DF		OK //				
00:12:32.749 - 00:12:33.403	DF		(hm) //				

Excerpt 004/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:28:13.824 - 00:28:31.051	PCT1		第二组证据 // 书证 // 出入境 (...) 记录及国籍确认函 // 在证据卷第一到三页 // 证实被告人 // [名字] // 在境内长期非法居留 // 现已达到刑事责任年龄 // 其真实护	dì èr zǔ zhèngjù // shūzhèng // chūrù jìng (...) jìlù jí guójí quèrèn hán // zài zhèngjù juàn dì yī dào sān yè // zhèngshí bèigàorén // [míngzi] // zài jìng nèi chángqī fēifǎ jūliú // xiàn yǐ dá dào xíngshì zérèn niánlíng // qí zhēnshí	The second set of evidence // documentary evidence // entry and exist (...) record and nationality confirmation letter // On evidence volume one to three page // verifying dedendant // [name] // in territory long-time illegally resided // Now already reached	The second set of evidence // documentary evidence // entry and exit record and nationality confirmation latter // which can be found from page one to three in the evidence volume // The evidence prove that the	

			照号码为 [号码] //	hùzhào hàomǎ wéi [hàomǎ] //	criminal responsible age // His true passport number is [number] //	defendant // [name] // has been residing illegally in China for a long time // and his true passport number is [number] //	
00:28:33.403 - 00:28:34.088	ITP		OK- //				
00:28:33.421 - 00:28:35.366	PJ		翻译 // 听- 听全 了没有? //	fānyì // tīng- tīng quán le méiyǒu? //	Translator // hear- hear all not have? //	Interpreter // have you heard all the informatio n? //	clarification request
00:28:36.017 - 00:28:37.261	PJ		听全了 啊? // 啊 //	tīng quán le a? // (a) //	Hear all (ah)? // (ah) //	Everything heard? //	clarification request
00:28:37.436 - 00:28:54.886	ITP		(uh) The picture on the passport- (uh) The picture on the credit card is yours // And- (uh) and you- (uh) we have testified that you are legally reside in China // and- // 麻烦你 再说下 后面的	máfan nǐ zài shuō xià hòumiàn de bùfèn // "fēifǎ jūliú zhōngguó" // ránhòu? //	(uh) The picture on the passport- (uh) The picture on the credit card is yours // And- (uh) and you- (uh) we have testified that you are legally reside in China // and- // Bother you again say latter part // “Illegally residing in China” //	(uh) The picture on the passport- (uh) The picture on the credit card is yours // And- (uh) and you- (uh) we have testified that you are legally reside in China // and- // Could you repeat the part after “Illegally residing in China”? //	clarification request

			部分 // "非法居留中国" // 然后? //		then? //		
00:28:50.375 - 00:28:50.866	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:28:50.875 - 00:28:51.781	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:28:54.912 - 00:28:57.775	PCT1		已经达到刑事责任年龄 //	yǐjīng dá dào xíng shì zé rèn nián líng //	Already reached criminal responsible age //	Already reached the criminal-responsible age // which is eighteen //	
00:28:58.403 - 00:28:59.017	PCT1		其- //	qí- //	His- //	His- //	
00:28:58.403 - 00:29:00.218	ITP		OK // you are over eighteen //				
00:28:59.807 - 00:29:06.807	PJ		就是他的这个年龄-从中国的法律上 // 已经达到了负刑事责任的这个年龄 // 是这个	jiù shì tā de zhè ge nián líng zài- cóng zhōng guó de fǎ lǜ shàng // yǐ jīng dá dào le fù xíng shì zé rèn de zhè ge nián líng // shì zhè ge	Just is his this age in- from Chinese laws // already reached take criminal responsibilities this age // Is this meaning? //	That is to say // people of his age in China should be responsible for all the crimes they might conduct // Is that so? //	negotiation of meaning

			意思? //	yìsi? //			
00:29:06.421 - 00:29:07.614	PCT1		是的 // 审判长 //	shìde // shěnpànzh ǎng //	Yes // presiding judge //	Yes // presiding judge //	
00:29:07.300 - 00:29:08.026	ITP		OK //				
00:29:07.824 - 00:29:09.462	PJ		这样跟 他翻译 // # //	zhèyàng gēn tā fānyì //	Like this with him translate // # //	Interpret this to him //	(meta-)com ment
00:29:08.403 - 00:29:16.403	ITP		(uh) In China // if you are over re- (uh) (uh) eighteen // and that means you have to be responsi ble for you- the crime you committ ed //				
00:29:17.614 - 00:29:21.824	PCT1		其真实 的护照 号码为 [号码] //	qí zhēnshí de hùzhào hàomǎ wéi [hàomǎ] //	His true passport number is [number] //	His true passport number is [number] //	
00:29:18.000 - 00:29:18.911	ITP		You get it? //				clarification request
00:29:22.315 - 00:29:25.824	ITP		And we have the- the- the true number of your passport //				

Excerpt 004/3

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:31:15.084 - 00:31:24.003	PCT1		证实对于被告人供述的服装生意 // 以及尼日利亚籍人 [名字] 境外资金无法查证的事实 //	zhèngshí duìyú bèigàorén gòngshù de fú Zhuāng shēngyì // yǐjí ní rì lì yà jí rén [míngzi] jìng wài zījīn wúfǎ cházhèng de shìshí //	Verify to defendant confessed clothing business // and Nigeria nationality person [name] oversea funds unable to verify fact //	The facts including the clothing business confessed by the defendant and the oversea funds of the Nigerian [name] cannot be verified //	
00:31:26.210 - 00:31:26.863	ITP		# //				
00:31:27.073 - 00:31:30.821	PCT1		对被告人 [名字] 供述的服装生意 //	duì bèigàorén [míngzi] gòngshù de fú Zhuāng shēngyì //	To defendant [name] confessed clothing business //	About the clothing business confessed by the defendant [name] //	
00:31:32.021 - 00:31:40.610	ITP		And about the- the clothing (...) trade you confessed just now // and your partner- // 合作人? //	hézuò rén? //	<i>And about the- the clothing (...) trade you confessed just now // and your partner- // Partner-? //</i>	<i>And about the- the clothing (...) trade you confessed just now // and your partner- // Partner-? //</i>	clarification request
00:31:35.034 -	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of					

00:31:35.713		brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:31:35.713 - 00:31:36.430	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:31:36.439 - 00:31:37.024	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:31:40.673 - 00:31:43.610	PCT1		尼日利亚籍人 // [名字] //	ní rì lì yà jí rén // [míngzi] //	Nigeria nationality person // [name] //	The Nigerian // [name] //	
00:31:42.821 - 00:31:44.210	ITP		Nigerian // [名字] //	[míngzi] //	Nigerian // [name] //	Nigerian // [name] //	

Excerpt 004/4

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:56:52.194 - 00:56:54.015	PJ		被告人自行辩护 //	bèigàorén zìxíng biànhù //	Defendant voluntarily defend //	The defendant can defend for himself //	
00:56:54.821 - 00:56:56.223	ITP		You can defend yourself //				
00:57:01.015 - 00:57:02.806	DF		Oh // should I say something? //				clarification request
00:57:01.365 -	DF (face)	Raising brows and					

00:57:02.639		vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:57:02.639 - 00:57:05.526	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:57:02.806 - 00:57:05.612	ITP		You can defend for yourself // OK? //				
00:57:06.612 - 00:57:08.104	ITP		You can say something //				
00:57:08.209 - 00:57:09.209	DF		I can say something? //				clarification request
00:57:09.209 - 00:57:09.806	ITP		Yeah //				

Case 005

Excerpt 005/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:08:20.480 - 01:08:21.026	PJ		翻译好了吗? //	fānyì hǎo le ma? //	Translate ready? //	Interpretation completed? //	clarification request. salient silence within topics
01:08:23.013 - 01:08:24.013	PJ		[咳] 翻译好了 // 是吧? //	[ké] fānyì hǎo le // shì ba? //	[cough] // Translate ready // yes? //	Interpretation completed // right? //	clarification request, salient silence within

							topics
01:08:23.613 - 01:08:24.823	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:08:24.207 - 01:08:24.805	ITP		啊 // 对 //	a // duì //	(ah) // right //	Right //	
01:08:25.013 - 01:08:26.701	PJ		要提示一下- 提醒一下法庭啊 //	yào tíshì yīxià-tíxǐng yīxià fǎtíng a //	Need remind a bit- remind a bit court (ah) //	Remember to remind the court //	(meta-)comment
01:08:26.671 - 01:08:27.445	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					

Excerpt 005/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
01:14:09.611 - 01:14:37.611	PJ		那么 // 控辩双方的意- (...) [咳] 对于指控的犯罪事实和法律适用的意见 // 那么 // 基本一致 // 那么 // 被告人 [名字] 的辩护人提出 // [名字] 检举毒品上	nàme // kòng biàn shuāngfāng g de yì- (...) [ké] duìyú zhǐkòng de fǎnzù shìshí hé fǎlù shìyòng de yìjiàn // nàme // jīběn yīzhì // nàme // bèigàorén [míngzi] de	Then // control debate both sides' opini- (...) [cough] to accused criminal facts and law suitable opinions // Then // basically consistent // Then // defendant [name]'s	The opinions of both sides concerning the accused criminal facts and suitable laws are in general consistent // According to the defender of the	

			<p>线的行为 // 应当评价为立功 // 就- 具有立功表现 // 那么 // 同时 // 还提出 // 就是说 // [咳] 因本案 (嗯) 吸毒 // 被行政拘留 // 那么 // 应作为 (...) 刑期予以折抵 // 这么两个具体的一个- 辩护意见 //</p>	<p>biànhùrén tí chū // [míngzi] jiǎnjǔ dúpǐn shàngxiàn de xíngwéi // yīngdāng píngjià wéi lìgōng // jiù- jùyǒu lìgōng biǎoxiàn // nàme // tóngshí // hái tí chū // jiù shì shuō // [ké] yīn běn àn (n) xīdú // bèi xíngzhèng jūliú // nàme // yìng zuòwéi (...) xíngqī yǔyǐ zhédī // zhème liǎng gè jùtǐ de yī gè- biànhù yìjiàn //</p>	<p>defender pointed out // [name] reported drug upper line's behavior // should be evaluated as meritorious service // just- with meritorious performance // Then // meanwhile // also proposed // just is say // [cough] because of this case (hm) take drugs // be administratively detained // Then // should as (...) imprisonment term given offset // These two specific a- defense opinion //</p>	<p>defendant [name] // the defendant's behavior of reporting the drug seller is meritorious // and the defendant has had an administrative detention because of taking drugs // Considering these two facts // the defender suggested a lenient sentence //</p>	
01:14:34.621 - 01:14:35.319	PJ (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
01:14:35.319 - 01:14:36.036	PJ (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction					

		of mouth (E)					
01:14:39.407 - 01:14:43.221	ITP		嗯 // 行政 拘留? // OK //	(ń) // xíngzhèng jūliú? //	(hm) // Administr ative detention? // OK //	(hm) // Administr ative detention? // OK //	negotiation of meaning
01:14:43.796 - 01:14:44.610	ITP		行政拘留? //	xíngzhèng jūliú? //	Administr ative detention? //	Administr ative detention? //	negotiation of meaning
01:14:45.221 - 01:14:45.798	PJ		嗯? //	(ń)? //	(hm)? //	(hm)? //	clarification request
01:14:45.227 - 01:14:46.595	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
01:14:46.610 - 01:14:47.610	ITP		行政拘留 是? //	xíngzhèng jūliú shì? //	Administr ative detention is? //	What is administra tive detention? //	negotiation of meaning
01:14:48.907 - 01:14:52.378	PJ		辩护人意- (呃) 意见 说 // 行政 拘留 // 因 为本案 // 行政拘留 //	biànhù rén yì- (e) yìjiàn shuō // xíngzhèng jūliú // yīnwèi běn àn // xíngzhèng jūliú //	Defender' s opini- (uh) opinion say // administra tive detention // because of this case // administra tive detention //	The defender means that the defendant had the administra tive detention because of this case //	
01:14:52.407 - 01:14:52.907	ITP		嗯 //	(ń) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:14:53.407	PJ		那么 // 他-	nàme // tā-	Then //	He thinks	

- 01:14:56.814			[咳] 认为 // 应当在 刑期里予 以折抵 //	[ké] rènwéi // yīngdāng zài xíngqī lǐ yǔyǐ zhédǐ //	he- [cough] thinks // should in the term of imprisonm ent given offset //	that the days for administra tive detention should be counted into the term of imprisonm ent //		
01:14:55.836 - 01:14:57.628	PJ (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)						
01:14:55.999 - 01:14:56.476	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //		
01:14:57.628 - 01:14:59.817	PJ (face)	Mouth contraction and raising of brows (E)						
01:14:59.018 - 01:14:59.814	ITP		# //					
01:15:00.610 - 01:15:06.505	PJ		就是说 // 他那个- // 因为行政 拘留- 羁 押了五日 // 应当在 刑- (呃) 刑 期里予以 折抵 //	jiù shì shuō // tā nàge- // yīnwèi xíngzhèng jūliú jī- jīyā le wǔ rì // yīngdāng zài xíng- (e) xíngqī lǐ yǔyǐ zhédǐ //	Just is say // he that- // because of administra tive detention deta- detained five days // should in the term- (uh) term of imprisonm ent given offset //	That is to say // because the defendant had a five- day administra tive detention // these days should be reduced from the term of imprisonm ent //		

01:15:01.366 - 01:15:01.814	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:15:03.999 - 01:15:04.610	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:15:06.610 - 01:15:07.221	ITP		嗯 //	(n) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
01:15:07.833 - 01:15:25.764	ITP		OK // so // (uh) the opinion are fully considered by the court // And the proposal </proposio n/> of the meritorious service of [name] and the five- day detention should be dedu- deducted in the penal- (uh) in the- in the penalty are accepted in court //				

Case 006

Excerpt 006/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:04:23.020 - 00:04:25.021	PJ		你是什么 时候被警 察抓获的?	nǐ shì shénme shíhòu	You were what time by police	When were you captured	

			//	bèi jǐngchá zhuāhuò de? //	captured? //	by the police? //	
00:04:25.420 - 00:04:28.120	ITP		When you were arrested by the policemen? //				
00:04:29.300 - 00:04:32.286	DF		# // Two thousand and eighteen //				
00:04:33.099 - 00:04:34.306	ITP		二零一八 年 //	èr líng yī bā nián //	Two zero one eight year //	Two thousand and eighteen //	
00:04:34.610 - 00:04:37.000	DF		On- (...) On fourth //				
00:04:38.007 - 00:04:38.608	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:04:38.720 - 00:04:40.393	DF		Two thousand and eighteen // tenth on fourth //				
00:04:40.706 - 00:04:41.710	ITP		December // fourth? //				negotiation of meaning
00:04:40.755 - 00:04:41.251	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:04:41.654 -	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and					

00:04:42.413		vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:04:42.260 - 00:04:42.816	DF		Fourth //				
00:04:43.414 - 00:04:45.110	ITP		Four // Yeah // Yeah // December // fourth //				
00:04:45.823 - 00:04:47.633	ITP		二零一八年十二月四日 //	èr líng yī bā nián shí èr yuè sì rì //	Two zero one eight year twelve month four day //	December fourth // two thousand and eighteen //	

Excerpt 006/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:21:14.425 - 00:21:17.222	PCT1		嗯 // 你的毒品的来源 // 这个毒品从哪里来的? //	(ń) // nǐ de dúpǐn de lái yuán // zhège dúpǐn cóng nǎlǐ lái de? //	(hm) // your drug source // This drug from where came? //	Where did you get the drugs? //	
00:21:17.407 - 00:21:21.018	ITP		(uh) Where comes the- (uh) Where came the drug? //				
00:21:22.033 - 00:21:26.914	DF		(uh) Well // actually // a man // (uh) a man // one man // one man //				

00:21:27.224 - 00:21:28.092	ITP		Woman or man? //				negotiation of meaning
00:21:28.417 - 00:21:29.018	DF		A man //				
00:21:29.222 - 00:21:29.722	ITP		Man? //				negotiation of meaning
00:21:29.629 - 00:21:30.222	DF		Yeah //				
00:21:30.587 - 00:21:32.411	DF		We add the WeChat // so- //				
00:21:33.018 - 00:21:36.833	DF		I- I was # the phone // so // I told one guy outside //				
00:21:38.407 - 00:21:40.376	DF		In w- In w- In WeChat //				
00:21:41.565 - 00:21:42.296	ITP		In WeChat? //				
00:21:41.953 - 00:21:42.453	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:21:42.356 - 00:21:43.131	DF		Yeah // WeChat //				
00:21:42.476 - 00:21:43.306	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth					

		(E)					
00:21:43.092 - 00:21:44.611	ITP		(uh) A man in WeChat? //				negotiation of meaning
00:21:44.592 - 00:21:47.530	DF		Yeah // the- the man wan- want me chat # on WeChat //				
00:21:48.728 - 00:21:52.611	ITP		The woman or man? // Chat you- // Man // The man chat you in WeChat? //				negotiation of meaning
00:21:49.814 - 00:21:51.833	DF		Man // Man // # //				
00:21:52.611 - 00:21:53.537	DF		In WeChat // Yeah //				
00:21:53.296 - 00:21:55.842	ITP		他说 // 是 微信上有 个和他聊 天的男人 //	tā shuō // shì wēixìn shàng yǒu gè hé tā liáotiān de nánrén //	He says // was WeChat on have a with him chat man //	He says // there was a man chatting with him on WeChat //	

Excerpt 006/3

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:22:15.944 - 00:22:21.413	PCT1		你 (...) 把毒 品交给 [名 字] 和 [名 字] 的时候 // 你知道这	nǐ (...) bǎ dúpǐn jiāo gěi [míngzì] hé	You (...) make drug gave to [name] and	When you gave the drugs to [name] and	

			是毒品可 卡因吧? //	[míngzi] de shíhòu // nǐ zhīdào zhè shì dúpǐn kěkǎyīn ba? //	[name] time // you knew this is drug cocaine? //	[name] // you knew that this is drug cocaine // right? //	
00:22:21.685 - 00:22:33.629	ITP		When you handled- (uh) When- When you handled this- handled all- handled all two pack to [name] and [name] // (uh) you already know that it's drug // right? //				
00:22:33.833 - 00:23:04.240	DF		At first // (uh) The first time // I # // but when I give the (...) one person // Because I give him and try to go back // And he called me // give me one // and give me one // Say // no // no // you need one // I give one // # by five minutes // another man came // and say that (...) he is friend // ask me to give # // This is				

			how I give the- the second man //				
00:22:42.018 - 00:22:42.629	ITP		(hm) //				
00:22:43.018 - 00:22:43.611	ITP		(hm) //				
00:22:47.388 - 00:22:47.814	ITP		(hm) //				
00:22:51.796 - 00:22:52.789	ITP		(hm) // (hm) //				
00:22:54.203 - 00:22:54.736	ITP		(hm) //				
00:23:04.705 - 00:23:16.687	ITP		(uh) Please- Please answer our question // Our question is // [cough] when you give those drugs to those- to these two men // you already know it's drug or not //				clarification request
00:23:17.018 - 00:23:22.009	DF		When I gave the first person // I don't know // It's when (...) the first person # on with two //				

00:23:17.659 - 00:23:19.357	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:23:22.237 - 00:23:22.832	ITP		Yeah // I know //				
00:23:23.000 - 00:23:27.222	DF		Yeah // It's when the first person is on # // I noticed it's drug //				
00:23:24.107 - 00:23:24.761	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:23:26.000 - 00:23:26.611	ITP		(hm) //				
00:23:27.660 - 00:23:42.203	ITP		哦 // (呃) 第一次我给这个第一个人的时候 // 我不知道这个是 (呃) 毒品 // 但是 // 当他 (呃) 什么的时候 // 我看到这个是- (呃) 我知道这个 是毒品了 // # 第二个- // 我再问一下 //	ó // (e) dì yī cì wǒ gěi zhège dì yī gè rén de shíhòu // wǒ bù zhīdào zhège shì (e) dúpǐn // dànshì // dāng tā (e) shénme de shíhòu // wǒ kàn dào zhège shì- (e) wǒ zhīdào zhège shì	Oh // (uh) The first time I gave this first person time // I did not know this is drug // But he- // I did not hear him clearly // I knew this is drug // For the second // let me ask him again //		

⁷¹ The interpreter was not sure about this point here.

				dúpǐn le // # dì èr gè- // wǒ zài wèn yīxià //	a bit ⁷² //		
00:23:38.403 - 00:23:39.007	PCT1 (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:23:40.796 - 00:23:41.902	PCT1		# //				
00:23:42.203 - 00:23:42.856	PCT1 (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:23:42.592 - 00:23:53.545	ITP		So // when he what // you say // you- // So // (...) you said // the first- when you give it to the first person // you know it- you don't know it's the drug // but // when (...) what // you know it's the drug? //				clarification request
00:23:43.413 - 00:23:43.857	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					

⁷² Interpreter is addressing the prosecutor in order to have another communication with the defendant.

00:23:43.857 - 00:23:44.759	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:23:50.837 - 00:23:51.509	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:23:51.520 - 00:23:52.460	ITP (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:23:53.927 - 00:23:55.375	DF		# were # in tissue //				
00:23:55.425 - 00:23:57.012	ITP		Oh // you mean // he opened it? //				negotiation of meaning
00:23:56.483 - 00:23:56.869	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:23:56.873 - 00:23:57.406	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:23:57.166 - 00:23:59.000	DF		Yeah // he open it and give me one //				
00:23:59.111 - 00:24:04.478	ITP		哦 // 就- 他打开那个包 // 然后 //	ó // jiù- tā dǎkāi nàge bāo // ránhòu	Oh // just- he opened that package //	It was not until he opened the	

			说“我要给你一块”的时候 // 他就知道这是毒品了 //	// shuō "wǒ yào gěi nǐ yī kuài" de shíhòu // tā jiù zhīdào zhè shì dúpǐn le //	and then // said “I am going to give you one piece” time // he knew this is drug //	package and said “I am going to give you one piece” that he realized this is drug //	
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Excerpt 006/4

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:24:05.267 - 00:24:08.222	PCT1		你首先给的是 [名字] // 是吗? // 还是? //	nǐ shǒuxiān gěi de shì [míngzi] // shì ma? // háishi? //	You first gave was [name] // yes? // Or? //	You first gave the drugs to [name] // right? // Or who else? //	
00:24:07.943 - 00:24:10.018	ITP		So // first // you gave to [name] // or? //				
00:24:08.574 - 00:24:11.203	DF		Yeah // first # // the first to him //				
00:24:11.222 - 00:24:11.952	PCT1		也就是说- //	yě jiù shì shuō- //	Also just is say- //	That is to say- //	
00:24:11.611 - 00:24:12.654	ITP		[name] or [name]? //				clarification request
00:24:11.806 - 00:24:12.166	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:24:12.166 - 00:24:12.853	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical					

		contraction of mouth (E)					
00:24:12.393 - 00:24:13.805	DF		I don't- I don't know his name //				
00:24:13.037 - 00:24:14.000	PCT1		OK // OK //				
00:24:13.833 - 00:24:14.759	ITP		(呃) 不知道名字 //	(e) bù zhīdào míngzi //	(uh) Does not know the name //	He does not know the name //	

Excerpt 006/5

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:26:17.574 - 00:26:19.633	PCT1		是那个男的主动给你的吗? //	shì nàge nán de zhǔdòng gěi nǐ de ma? //	Is that man initiatively gave you? //	Did that man initiatively give it to you? //	
00:26:20.000 - 00:26:26.037	ITP		Is that per- Was that person- // (uh) He willingly give it to you // or- (...) or what? //				
00:26:26.804 - 00:26:27.360	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:26:27.246 - 00:26:29.761	ITP		He- He voluntarily give it to you // or what? //				clarification request

00:26:27.360 - 00:26:28.409	DF (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:26:30.018 - 00:26:31.407	DF		The person who give it to me? //				negotiation of meaning
00:26:31.370 - 00:26:39.649	ITP		Yeah // he give me- // I mean // is he (uh) (...) voluntarily (uh) ca-came to you // and then // ask-# //				
00:26:38.000 - 00:26:42.214	PCT1		就是 // 是他问那个男子要的 // 还是那个男子主动给他的? //	jiù shì // shì tā wèn nàge nánzǐ yào de // háishi nàge nánzǐ zhǔdòng gěi tā de? //	Just is // is he asked that man want // or that man initiatively gave him? //	That is to say // did he ask the man for it // or the man initiatively gave it to him //	negotiation of meaning
00:26:41.000 - 00:26:43.388	ITP		Did you ask him or he ask you to? //				
00:26:43.942 - 00:26:52.222	DF		OK // OK // I show him a- a chat // Well // I- I- I show him (...) a chat // I told him // # send this //				
00:26:44.018 - 00:26:44.611	ITP		# //				
00:26:50.111 -	ITP		(hm) //				

00:26:50.814							
00:26:52.277 - 00:26:52.611	ITP		Oh //				
00:26:52.748 - 00:26:56.169	DF		# //				
00:26:57.024 - 00:27:02.037	ITP		Oh // you- you show the chat to the person who give you the drug- drug? //				negotiation of meaning
00:27:00.000 - 00:27:05.037	DF		Yeah // # outside the- # // Yeah // outside the (...) (uh) (...) [name] //				
00:27:04.796 - 00:27:06.814	ITP		You- You have the chat with him before? //				negotiation of meaning
00:27:06.280 - 00:27:06.556	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:27:06.556 - 00:27:06.909	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:27:06.833 - 00:27:10.833	DF		Yeah // he- he chat me // but I don't understand // And I ask				

			// "What-What do you mean?" //				
00:27:10.981 - 00:27:27.537	ITP		哦 // 哦 // 哦 // 他说 // 他把那个手机微信打开给那个男人看 // 因为他 (呃) (...) 不知道是不是就是这个人 // 他打开给那个人看 // 是不是就是他 // 因为他当时不知道这个东西- 上面写的是什么意思- 微信上面写的是什么意思 //	ó // ó // ó // tā shuō shì // tā bǎ nàge shǒujī wēixìn dǎkāi gěi nàge nánrén kàn // yīnwèi tā (e) (...) bù zhīdào shì bù shì jiù shì zhège rén // tā dǎkāi gěi nàge rén kàn // shì bù shì jiù shì tā // yīnwèi tā dāngshí bù zhīdào zhège dōngxi- shàngmiàn xiě de shì shénme yìsi- wēixìn shàngmiàn xiě de shì shénme yìsi //	Oh // Oh // Oh // He said is // he made that mobile phone WeChat open give that man look // Because he (uh) (...) did not know yes or not just was this person // He opened give that person look // yes or not was him // because he that time did not know this stuff- on written was what meaning- WeChat on written was what meaning //	What he said is // he opened his WeChat in his mobile phone to that man // because he was not sure if the man was the one he was waiting for // and did know the meaning of the WeChat message //	
00:27:11.592 - 00:27:12.166	DF		Yeah //				

Excerpt 006/6

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
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00:29:59.306 - 00:30:05.892	DF		So // when I- I came to Guangzhou // He chat me // (uh) " [name] // how are you? // Can I get something (...) from you?" //				
00:30:06.439 - 00:30:09.998	DF		So // I was like- // I was- I was- # //				
00:30:09.204 - 00:30:10.605	ITP		First- First- "Can I (...)" what? //				clarification request
00:30:09.285 - 00:30:10.162	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:30:11.100 - 00:30:12.801	DF		"Can I get something from you?" //				
00:30:13.842 - 00:30:16.000	ITP		(uh) You met him in Guangzhou // right? //				clarification request
00:30:17.199 - 00:30:19.200	DF		# on chat // I came to Guangzhou //				
00:30:19.297 - 00:30:19.798	ITP		Yeah? //				clarification request
00:30:19.694 -	DF		He was chatting with me //				

00:30:22.602			I know- I know- # //				
00:30:21.905 - 00:30:23.920	ITP		(uh) You meet him by WeChat or? //				clarification request
00:30:23.696 - 00:30:24.879	DF		Chat // Chat // WeChat //				
00:30:24.595 - 00:30:26.003	ITP		Oh // 微信 // WeChat chat //	wēixìn //	Oh // WeChat // WeChat chat //	Oh // WeChat // WeChat chat //	
00:30:25.501 - 00:30:26.708	DF		微信 // Yeah // Yeah // Yeah // Yeah //	wēixìn //	WeChat // Yeah // Yeah // Yeah // Yeah //	WeChat // Yeah // Yeah // Yeah // Yeah //	
00:30:26.101 - 00:30:26.700	ITP		Oh // Oh // Oh //				
00:30:27.704 - 00:30:28.026	ITP		(hm) //				

Excerpt 006/7

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:31:01.902 - 00:31:05.611	DF		Then // (uh) I- I was drink a lot // I came down to call my wife //				
00:31:06.098 - 00:31:08.099	DF		I want to- I have something to talk with # //				

00:31:08.601 - 00:31:10.212	DF		Then // when I talk with # // finish //				
00:31:10.804 - 00:31:14.400	DF		I saw one guy sitting down in front of [location] //				
00:31:14.595 - 00:31:17.090	ITP		(uh) The moment you talk with your wife? //				negotiation of meaning
00:31:16.747 - 00:31:17.153	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:31:17.203 - 00:31:18.402	DF		Yeah // on phone //				
00:31:17.398 - 00:31:22.006	ITP		The- // Oh // on phone // Oh // Oh // Oh // After you finish drinking your # // you called your- //				
00:31:20.694 - 00:31:25.497	DF		Yeah // Yes // I # // I come down to the (...) hall //				

Excerpt 006/8

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:34:48.602 - 00:34:51.573	PCT1		我-我-我- -// (...) 我- 你可以听得 懂中文 // 是吧? //	wǒ- wǒ- wǒ- // (...) wǒ- nǐ kěyǐ tīng de dǒng zhōngwén shì ba? //	I- I- I- // (...) I- You can listen understand Chinese // yes? //	You can understand Chinese // right? //	
00:34:51.385 - 00:34:52.470	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:34:51.801 - 00:34:55.619	DF		(uh) My Chinese is very bad // And (...) # //				
00:34:55.697 - 00:35:01.423	PCT1		就是说 // 当天 // 这 个- 跟你 买毒品 的那个男 的 // 我们 称之为 “B” // 你 听懂我 说话 吗? //	jiù shì shuō // dàngtiān // zhège- gēn nǐ mǎi dúpǐn de nàge nán de // wǒmen chēng zhī wéi “B” // nǐ tīng dǒng wǒ shuōhuà ma? //	Just is say // that day // this- with you bought drug’s that man // we call it is “B” // You listen understand my speaking? //	Let’s call that man who bought drugs from you that day “B” // Can you understand me? //	
00:35:02.310 - 00:35:03.210	ITP		他听不懂 //	tā tīng bù dǒng //	He listens not understand //	He cannot understand //	(meta-) comment
00:35:03.610 - 00:35:05.210	ITP		他在解释 那个过程 //	tā zài jiěshì nàge guòchéng	He is explaining that process //	He is describing details //	(meta-) comment

				//				
00:35:04.400 - 00:35:04.855	ITP (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (E)						
00:35:05.910 - 00:35:10.610	DF		有个- 有个- // (uh) OK // let- let me try it into Chinese // but // I don't know if you can understand //	yǒu gè- yǒu gè- //	Have a- Have a- // (uh) OK // let- let me try it into Chinese // but // I don't know if you can understand //	There was a- There was a- // (uh) OK // let- let me try it into Chinese // but // I don't know if you can understand //		
00:35:06.000 - 00:35:07.210	ITP		他- 他记得 //	tā- tā jìde //	He- He remembers //	He remembers //		
00:35:06.955 - 00:35:07.259	ITP (face)	Downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation (E)						
00:35:10.338 - 00:35:11.410	PCT1		算了 // 算了 // 算了 //	suànle // suànle // suànle //	Never mind // Never mind // Never mind //	Never mind // Never mind // Never mind //		(meta-) comment
00:35:12.210 - 00:35:12.710	PCT1		你- //	nǐ- //	You- //	You- //		
00:35:12.400 - 00:35:16.020	ITP		他说 // 他用中文来解释一点点 // 看能不能 (呢)	tā shuō // tā yòng zhōngwén lái jiěshì yī diǎn	He says // he uses Chinese to explain a bit // see	He says // he will try to use Chinese to explain a		

			听懂 //	diǎn // kàn néng bù néng (e) tīng dǒng //	can not can (uh) listen understand //	bit // just to see if it is clear enough //	
00:35:13.210 - 00:35:13.995	PCT1		我再跟他- //	wǒ zài gēn tā- //	I again with him- //	Let me- //	
00:35:15.420 - 00:35:21.030	PCT1		我再跟他 确认一下 // 你把毒 品交给那 两名男子 之前 // 你 是- 知不 知道是毒 品? //	wǒ zài gēn tā quèrèn yīxià // nǐ bǎ dúpǐn jiāo gěi nà liǎng mín nánzǐ zhīqián // nǐ shì- zhī bù zhīdào shì dúpǐn? //	I again with him confirm a bit // You make drug give to those two men before // you were- knew not knew was drug? //	Let me confirm with him // Before you gave drugs to those two men // did you know that they were drugs? //	
00:35:21.400 - 00:35:22.310	DF		对 // 是 //	duì // shì //	Right // Yes //	Right // Yes //	
00:35:21.910 - 00:35:22.810	PCT1		你知道 // 是吧? //	nǐ zhīdào // shì ba? //	You knew // yes? //	You did know // right? //	clarification request
00:35:23.810 - 00:35:24.610	DF		# //				
00:35:24.410 - 00:35:34.297	ITP		So // before you- // (uh) just to confirm with you // Before you hand over the (...) two (...) pack to that two men // you know it's (...) drug? //				

00:35:32.207 - 00:35:32.610	DF		Yeah //				
00:35:34.510 - 00:35:36.810	DF		No // before // I- I ask truth //				
00:35:37.100 - 00:35:40.812	DF		Before // I ask // I don't know // Before he- When he (uh) take it // I don't know //				
00:35:41.510 - 00:35:44.706	ITP		他还是这 样子 // 就 是说 // 刚 刚收到的 时候 // 他 不知道是 (...) 毒品 //	tā hái shì zhè yàngzi // jiù shì shuō // gānggāng shōudào de shíhòu // tā bù zhīdào shì (...) dúpǐn //	He still is this like // Just is say // just now received time // he did not know was (...) drug //	He is still insisting that // the very beginning when he received them // he did not know they were drugs //	

Excerpt 006/9

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:43:28.410 - 00:43:35.213	PCT1		那你跟那 两名跟你 购买毒品 的男子的 (...) 交易 的价格 // 还有交易 的地点 // 是谁来定 的? //	nà nǐ gēn nà liǎng míng gēn nǐ gòumǎi dúpǐn de nánzǐ de (...) jiāoyì de jiàgé // háiyǒu jiāoyì de dìdiǎn // shì shuí lái dìng de? //	Then you with those two with you buy drugs' men's (...) trading price // and trading place // was who come to	Who decided the price and place of the drug trading between you and those two men? //	

					fix? //		
00:43:29.841 - 00:43:30.708	PCT2 (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:43:30.711 - 00:43:31.410	PCT2 (face)	Outward raising of brows and mouth expansion (E)					
00:43:35.803 - 00:43:42.812	ITP		So // how- // (uh) who (uh) designated the price and the address for the transaction? //				
00:43:44.205 - 00:43:44.606	DF		Who? //				clarification request
00:43:45.000 - 00:43:49.008	ITP		Yeah // who (...) fix the price and (...) where to meet? //				
00:43:49.495 - 00:43:52.615	DF		(uh) Well // actually // I said that // "I will come to [location]" //				
00:43:52.794 - 00:44:00.418	ITP		(呃) 实际 上 // 是我 说 // “我会 来到这个- [地点]- [地 点]- [地点] 酒- 酒- 酒 店” // 对	(e) shíjì shang // shì wǒ shuō // “wǒ huì lái dào zhège- [dìdiǎn]- [dìdiǎn]-	(uh) In fact // was I said // “I will come to this- [location]- [location]- [location] hote-	It was me who told them that “I will be in this [location]	negotiation of meaning

			吧? //	[dìdiǎn] jiǔ- jiǔ- jiǔdiàn” //	hote- hotel” //	bar ⁷³ ” //	
00:43:59.709 - 00:44:00.171	PCT1		嗯 //	(ń) //	(hm) //	(hm) //	
00:44:00.384 - 00:44:03.111	DF		And // well // I don't know anything about price //				
00:44:03.410 - 00:44:04.834	ITP		而且我也 不知道价 格 //	érqiě wǒ yě bù zhīdào jiàgé //	And I either not knew price //	And I don't know about the price //	
00:44:03.504 - 00:44:04.512	DF		If- If- If they give- //				
00:44:05.008 - 00:44:11.700	DF		Yeah // if the people here // they will know if we talk about price // I don't know anything about- // I don't talk anything price // I will tell you //				
00:44:12.213 - 00:44:13.008	ITP		我们都- //	wǒmen dōu- //	We all-	We all-	
00:44:12.606 - 00:44:13.205	DF		# //				

⁷³ The interpreter made a mistake here. In fact, according to the context, it was a bar rather than a hotel.

00:44:13.307 - 00:44:14.606	ITP		没有谈过 价格 //	méiyǒu tán guò jiàgé //	Not talked price //	Neither of us talked about the price //	
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Excerpt 006/10

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:44:54.307 - 00:45:00.606	PCT1		你收了那两 名跟你买毒 品的男子的 钱之后 // 是 归你自己所 有 // 还是你 要给那个给 你毒品的 人? //	nǐ shōu le nà liǎng míng gēn nǐ mǎi dú pǐn de nán zǐ de qián zhī hòu // shì guī nǐ zì jǐ suǒ yǒu // há shì nǐ yào gěi nà ge gěi nǐ dú pǐn de rén ? //	You received those two with you buy drugs' men's money after // was belong to yourself own // or you need to give that gave you drugs person? //	After you received the money from the man who bought drugs from you // did you keep the money // or you needed to give it to the one who sold you the drugs? //	
00:45:00.906 - 00:45:11.205	ITP		After you receive the money from that two (uh) men // (uh) you are going to (uh) keep it for yourself // or give it (...) back to the man outside the door? //				
00:45:11.401 - 00:45:15.205	DF		Well // actually // I told you // the man said that // he come (...) later //				

00:45:15.401 - 00:45:21.017	DF		Then // when- when he give me the money // Immediately // the money was in my pocket // I put it in my pocket //				
00:45:21.504 - 00:45:23.025	DF		Then // I blanked //				
00:45:23.290 - 00:45:28.598	DF		# can't tell anyone // I was dranked //				
00:45:29.102 - 00:45:32.307	DF		I was drinked- drinked before the police came //				
00:45:32.709 - 00:45:33.906	DF		And they arrest me //				
00:45:34.017 - 00:45:44.688	ITP		I- I know // So // my question is // (uh) (...) you keep for yourself // or you are going to give it back to that police- that- that man outside the door? //				
00:45:43.794 - 00:45:49.017	DF		That's it // The gu- The guy said that // he is going out // that he will come later // that				

			he will pop out //				
00:45:49.205 - 00:45:51.410	ITP		(hm) To get the money back // right? //				
00:45:51.290 - 00:45:55.205	DF		I don't know if- // maybe money // because I don't know wha- what do they give me //				
00:45:55.410 - 00:45:57.906	ITP		You don't know what- what that two person give you? //				clarification request
00:45:55.754 - 00:45:56.387	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:45:57.923 - 00:46:00.829	DF		I don't know that // I am going to sell only drug //				
00:46:01.401 - 00:46:03.906	DF		Because I'm- // but the guy said that // he will come later //				
00:46:05.501 - 00:46:12.622	ITP		I say // you- // 他说 // 那个男人 // 外面那个- 门外的那个男人说 // (呃) “我等下晚- 晚- 我等下会 (...) 过来” //	tā shuō // nàge nánrén // wàimiàn nàge- ménwài de nàge nánrén shuō // (e) wǒ děng xià wǎn-	<i>I say // you- // He says // that man // outside that- door outside that man said // (uh) “I later eve-</i>	<i>I say // you- // He says // the man outside the door said // “I will come here later” //</i>	

				wǎn- wǒ děng xià huì (...) guòlái //	later will (...) come” //		
00:46:13.205 - 00:46:21.307	ITP		然后呢 // 他说 // 我就是知- // (呃) 那两个人拿了毒品之后呢 // 就拿- // 我就是把钱放在口袋里 // 就坐在那继续喝酒 // 但是- //	ránhòu ne // tā shuō // wǒ jiù shì zhī- // (e) nà liǎng gè rén ná le dúpǐn zhīhòu ne // jiù ná- // wǒ jiù shì bǎ qián fàng zài kǒudài lǐ // jiù zuò zài nà jìxù hē jiǔ // dànshì- //	Then // he says // I just was knew- // (uh) those two people toke drugs after // just take- // I just was make money put in the pocket // just sat there continued to drink // but- //	Then // he says // After those two people took the drugs // I put money in the pocket // and continued to drink there // but- //	
00:46:20.598 - 00:46:22.307	PCT1		那你要不要还给他们呀? //	nà nǐ yào bù yào huán gěi tāmen ya? //	Then you need not need give back to them? //	Did you need to return the money to them? //	
00:46:22.401 - 00:46:27.205	ITP		Will you return- return this money to that (...) person outside the door? //				
00:46:27.803 - 00:46:31.008	DF		(uh) Well // actually // (uh) when he say that // he will came //				
00:46:30.812 - 00:46:31.320	ITP		(hm) //				

00:46:31.606 - 00:46:33.020	DF		He will (...) come later //				
00:46:33.282 - 00:46:37.512	DF		I said // maybe if he come // we will talk // We- We will talk //				
00:46:37.889 - 00:46:39.512	ITP		Talk about- (...) the price? //				
00:46:38.495 - 00:46:43.111	DF		If- If- If he call me- // I- If he call me // I will say that // # to give me money //				
00:46:43.111 - 00:46:43.615	ITP		Oh // Oh //				
00:46:43.692 - 00:46:45.512	DF		Because I don't know that I will receive money //				
00:46:45.700 - 00:46:46.410	ITP		Oh // Oh //				
00:46:46.410 - 00:46:49.111	DF		If I know that I will receive money- // I have money in my pocket //				
00:46:49.401 - 00:46:53.512	ITP		So // you just waiting for his talking about this money- // how to handle with				

			it //				
00:46:53.512 - 00:46:54.316	DF		Yeah // Yeah // Yeah // Yeah //				
00:46:54.017 - 00:47:04.710	ITP		哦 // 那也就 是说 // 我在 那喝酒 // 是 等着这个男 人过来 // 然 后 // (呃) (...) 等着- // 因为我开始 不知道我会 收这个钱 // (呃) 然后呢 // 等他来了 之后 // 我们 再谈这个钱 是怎么处理 - 处理 //	ó // nà yě jiù shì shuō // wǒ zài nà hējiǔ // shì děng zhe zhège nánrén guòlái // ránhòu // (è) (...) děng zhe- // yīnwèi wǒ kāishǐ bù zhīdào wǒ huì shōu zhège qián // (è) ránhòu ne // děng tā lái le zhīhòu // wǒmen zài tán zhège qián shì zěnme chǔlǐ- chǔlǐ //	Oh // that also just is say // I was there drink // was waiting for this man to come // then // (uh) (...) wait for- // Because I at the beginning did not know I would accept this money // (uh) Then // until he came after // we again talk about this money was how to deal- deal //	Oh // that is to say // I was drinking there // meanwhile // I was waiting for the man to come to return the money to him // because at the beginning // I did not know I would accept the money // After he came // we would discuss how to deal with the money //	

Excerpt 006/11

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:51:00.899 - 00:51:08.018	ATN		第一个问题 // 你为什么 拿陌生人的 东西送给	dì yī gè wèntí // nǐ wèishén	The first question // you why took	The first question // why did you give	

			(...) 第一个 (...) (呃) 男子? //	me ná mòshēng rén de dōngxi sòng gěi (...) dì yī gè (...) (e) nánzǐ? //	stranger's stuff give to (...) the first (...) (uh) man? //	to the first man something from a stranger? //	
00:51:08.504 - 00:51:25.513	ITP		So // (uh) your- // (uh) (...) The defense counsel ask you the que- first- // (uh) She has two questions // The first question is that // why you take the- (uh) take something from the strange people // (uh) and (...) send to (...) the other person? //				
00:51:27.302 - 00:51:30.614	DF		(uh) You know // that the kind of mood you (...) in //				
00:51:27.302 - 00:51:30.614	DF		(uh) You know // that the kind of mood you (...) in //				
00:51:27.661 - 00:51:28.300	DF (face)	Mouth horizontal expansion and lowering of brows (B)					
00:51:28.301 -	DF (face)	Mouth contraction					

00:51:28.909		and raising of brows (E)					
00:51:31.302 - 00:51:32.174	DF		# //				
00:51:31.504 - 00:51:32.311	ITP		Kind of what? //				clarification request
00:51:31.798 - 00:51:32.385	ITP (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:51:32.504 - 00:51:33.504	DF		Mood // Mood //				
00:51:34.009 - 00:51:35.208	ITP		Mood? // M // O // O // D? //				negotiation of meaning
00:51:35.026 - 00:51:35.323	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:51:35.302 - 00:51:36.220	DF		Yeah // M // O // O // D //				
00:51:35.353 - 00:51:36.161	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:51:36.211 - 00:51:36.715	ITP		Oh //				
00:51:36.706 - 00:51:42.000	DF		Yeah // Yeah // I was in kind of that mood //				

			Because # // we came to [location] //				
00:51:43.018 - 00:51:44.908	DF		We came to [location] // We are about three guys //				
00:51:45.412 - 00:51:46.211	DF		I was really- //				
00:51:45.706 - 00:51:46.403	ITP		Three guys? //				negotiation of meaning
00:51:46.013 - 00:51:46.547	ITP (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:51:46.403 - 00:51:47.513	DF		Yeah // three boys // Yeah // Yeah //				
00:51:46.547 - 00:51:47.068	ITP (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:51:47.513 - 00:51:47.935	ITP		(hm) //				

Case 007

Excerpt 007/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for- word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:23:11.839 -	PCT1		你是否曾经 (...) 说(...)	nǐ shìfǒu céngjīng (...) shuō	You did not did ever (...)	Have you ever said that once	

00:23:18.329			你有一次货物没有从马来西亚中转 // 导致你没有收到运费? //	(...) nǐ yǒu yī cì huòwù méiyǒu cóng mǎ lái xī yà zhōngzhuǎn // dǎozhì nǐ méiyǒu shōu dào yùnfèi? //	say (...) you have once cargo not from Malaysia transfer // result in you not received the shipment fee? //	your cargo was not transferred from Malaysia // resulting in the fact that you did not receive the shipment fee? //	
00:23:18.709 - 00:23:19.339	DF		啊? //	a? //	(ah)? //	(ah)? //	clarification request
00:23:19.890 - 00:23:25.294	ITP		You didn't get the- // 你的意思-? //	nǐ de yìsi-? //	You didn't get the- // Your meaning-? //	You didn't get the- // What do you mean? //	clarification request
00:23:24.609 - 00:23:36.929	PCT1		他在- 他在聊天记录里面 // 他的微信聊天记录 - 与 [名字] 的微信聊天记录里面说过 // "我有一批货- // 上一次- // 有一次 // 货物没有从马来西亚- 西亚中转 // 导致我没有收到 (呃) 报酬" //	tā zài- tā zài liáotiān jìlù lǐmiàn // tā de wēixìn liáotiān jìlù - yǔ [míngzì] de wēixìn liáotiān jìlù lǐmiàn shuō guò // "wǒ yǒu yī pī huò- // shàng yī cì- // yǒu yī cì // huòwù méiyǒu cóng mǎ lái xī yà zhōngzhuǎn // dǎozhì	He in- He in chat record within // his WeChat chat record- with [name]'s WeChat chat record within said // "I have a batch of carg- // last time- // once // cargos not have from Malaysia transfer // resulting in I not have received	In his WeChat chat history with [name] // he said // "Once // the cargos did not transfer from Malaysia // which results in the fact that I did not receive the reward" //	

				wǒ méiyǒu shōudào (e) bàochóu" //	(uh) reward" //		
00:23:24.894 - 00:23:25.704	DF		再来 // 再- //	zài lái // zài- //	Again // Ag- //		clarification request
00:23:25.697 - 00:23:26.601	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:23:36.954 - 00:23:37.364	ITP		哦 //	ó //	(oh) //	(oh) //	
00:23:38.954 - 00:23:41.094	DF		Maybe (...) // 你可能认错了 //	nǐ kěnéng rèn cuò le //	Maybe (...) // You might recognize wrong //	Maybe (...) // You might make a mistake //	
00:23:41.599 - 00:23:43.909	DF		那个是 (...) 第一次 // 不好意思 //	nàge shì (...) dì yī cì // bù hǎo yìsi //	That is (...) first time // not good meaning //	That was the first time // Excuse me //	

Excerpt 007/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:23:43.929 - 00:23:46.009	DF		那个- (...) // 第一点 // 是那个女孩子- //	nàge- (...) // dì yī diǎn // shì nàge nǚ hái- //	That- (...) // the first point // is that girl- //	First of all // it was that girl- //	
00:23:44.553 - 00:23:45.103	PCT1 (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or					

		horizontal deformation (B)					
00:23:46.580 - 00:23:47.330	DF		I don't know anything //				
00:23:47.664 - 00:23:48.504	DF		是那个女- //	shì nàge nǚ- //	Was that gir- //	Was that gir- //	
00:23:47.799 - 00:23:49.099	ITP		那你现在的 意思-? //	nà nǐ xiànzài de yìsi-? //	Then you now meaning-? //	What do you mean now? //	clarification request
00:23:49.760 - 00:23:52.510	DF		No (...) // This- this girl- this customer is my customer //				
00:23:53.006 - 00:23:53.750	PCT1 (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
00:23:53.940 - 00:23:55.620	DF		Me and this girl // I never have- //				
00:23:55.689 - 00:23:59.320	DF		我没有做过那一些东西 // Anything she sent to me // she is the one //	wǒ méiyǒu zuò guò nà yīxiē dōngxi //	I not have did those stuff // <i>Anything she sent to me // she is the one //</i>	I didn't do those things // <i>Anything she sent to me // she is the one //</i>	
00:23:56.399 - 00:23:57.499	PCT1 (face)	Downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal					

		deformation (E)					
00:23:59.694 - 00:24:03.694	DF		那个女的 // 我认识 她 // 不是 刚刚认识 她 // 我们 已经认识 很久了//	nàge nǚ de // wǒ rènshi tā // bù shì gānggāng rènshi tā // wǒmen yǐjīng rènshi hěn jiǔ le //	That woman // I knew her // not was just knew her // We already know very long //	I have been knowing that woman for a long time // not just now //	
00:24:04.304 - 00:24:04.904	DF		然后呢 //	ránhòu ne //	Then //	Then //	
00:24:05.090 - 00:24:06.530	DF		I'm calming // I'm calming // I'm calming //				
00:24:06.754 - 00:24:07.394	DF		她说的- //	tā shuō de- //	She said- //	What she said- //	
00:24:07.719 - 00:24:08.699	DF		是那个女 的- //	shì nàge nǚ de- //	Was that woman- //	It was that woman- //	
00:24:10.004 - 00:24:11.204	DF		帮我 (...) 说的- //	bāng wǒ (...) shuō de- //	help me (...) say- //	she helped me to say- //	
00:24:10.489 - 00:24:11.419	JG1		完全不承 认 //	wánquán bù chéngrèn //	Completely not admit //	He does not admit at all //	(meta-) comment
00:24:11.229 - 00:24:12.009	DF		说的 //	shuō de //	say //	say //	
00:24:11.594 - 00:24:12.394	PCT1		这样乱讲 //	zhèyàng luàn jiǎng //	Like this nonsense //	Nonsense //	(meta-) comment

Excerpt 007/3

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:41:41.723 - 00:41:42.925	PJ		你问一下// 有没有意见? //	nǐ wèn yīxià // yǒu méiyǒu yìjiàn? //	You ask a bit // have not have objection? //	Ask him if he has any objection //	
00:41:44.075 - 00:41:45.995	ITP		Do you have different opinion about this? //				
00:41:46.295 - 00:41:47.315	DF		Actually I don't- //				
00:41:47.715 - 00:41:49.515	DF		This- the problem is this- that- //				
00:41:50.225 - 00:41:51.735	DF		I was very confused //				
00:41:52.290 - 00:41:53.830	DF		I don't know what to say now //				
00:41:54.360 - 00:41:56.320	DF		Because actually I don't know inside I have this //				
00:41:56.705 - 00:41:58.503	PJ		他又是在 强调不知 道里面是 什么? //	tā yòu shì zài qiángdiào bù zhīdào lǐmiàn shì shénme? //	He again is emphasizing not knowing inside is what? //	He is still emphasizing that he did not know what was inside? //	(meta-) comment

00:41:57.490 - 00:41:58.484	PJ (face)	Upward curving of mouth and expansion or horizontal deformation (B)					
00:41:58.530 - 00:41:58.796	JG1		嗯 //				
00:41:58.690 - 00:42:00.410	DF		Yeah // accusing me with this // Actually I don't know //				
00:41:58.700 - 00:41:59.496	PJ (face)	Downward curving of mouth and contraction or horizontal deformation (E)					
00:42:01.005 - 00:42:01.705	DF		This lady //				
00:42:01.885 - 00:42:05.970	DF		She sent to me what she already sent to me // you know? // # //				
00:42:06.095 - 00:42:09.265	DF		You know # // Most of things I sent to her // I never have suspects //				
00:42:08.035 -	PJ		他是不是又在说他不知道里	tā shì bù shì yòu zài shuō	He is not is again saying he did not	Is he still emphasizing that he did	(meta-) comment

00:42:10.420			面是什么东西 // 是吧? //	tā bù zhīdào lǐmiàn shì shénme dōngxi // shì ba? //	know inside was what //	not know what was inside? //	
00:42:10.090 - 00:42:12.154	JG1		还有那个- (...) [名字]- [名字]小姐 //	háiyǒu nàge- (...) [míngzi]- [míngzi] xiǎojiě //	Also that- (...) [name]- [name] Miss //	And also that Miss [name] //	
00:42:10.291 - 00:42:11.398	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:42:10.770 - 00:42:11.250	DF		Do you understand? //				
00:42:11.154 - 00:42:12.494	PJ		是不是啊? // 可以了//	shì bù shì a? // kěyǐ le //	Yes or no? // Enough //	Right? // Enough //	(meta-) comment

Case 008

Excerpt 008/1

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:00:54.810 - 00:00:56.580	ITP		And your date of birth? //				
00:00:57.016 - 00:00:58.033	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					

00:00:57.210 - 00:00:57.860	DF		(hm)? //				clarification request
00:00:57.410 - 00:00:58.605	ITP		Your date of birth? //				clarification request
00:00:58.232 - 00:00:59.432	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:00:59.500 - 00:01:00.422	ITP		When were you born? //				clarification request
00:00:59.599 - 00:01:00.016	DF (face)	Inward lowering of brows and mouth contraction (B)					
00:01:01.302 - 00:01:04.310	DF		(hm) // (...) July twenty-eighth //				
00:01:05.110 - 00:01:07.020	DF		Nine-Nineteen sixty-eight //				

Excerpt 008/2

Timecode	Participant	Facial expression (B/E)	Original utterance	Pinyin	Word-for-word translation	Free translation	ME tag
00:01:27.608 - 00:01:31.902	JG1		这个- // 请翻译询问一下被告人有没有收到这个- 起诉书的中英文副本 //	zhège- // qǐng fānyì xúnwèn yīxià bèigàorén yǒu méiyǒu shōu dào zhège-	This- // Please translator ask a bit defendant have not have received this-indictment's Chinese	Interpreter // please ask if the defendant has received the Chinese and English copies of the indictment	

				qǐsù shū de zhōng yīng wén fùběn //	English copy //	//	
00:01:32.420 - 00:01:38.700	ITP		And defendant // [name] // have you received the English version and the Chinese of version of the indictment? //				
00:01:39.702 - 00:01:41.710	DF		In- // (...) Come again // I don't- //				clarificat ion request
00:01:41.483 - 00:01:44.605	ITP		Two versions of in- indictment // Have you received? //				
00:01:44.432 - 00:01:45.149	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:01:44.800 - 00:01:45.460			Yeah // Yeah //				
00:01:45.166 - 00:01:45.433	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:01:45.200 - 00:01:48.520	ITP		The document called indictment // in English				

			and in Chinese //				
00:01:47.607 - 00:01:48.807	DF (face)	Raising brows and vertical expansion of mouth (B)					
00:01:48.400 - 00:01:49.000	DF		Yeah //				
00:01:48.849 - 00:01:49.215	DF (face)	Lowering brows and vertical contraction of mouth (E)					
00:01:48.900 - 00:01:49.540	ITP		有收到 //	yǒu shōu dào //	Have received //	Yes //	