

Office of Language Access Services (OLAS)

Foreign Language Court Interpreters

Service Offerings

The North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (NCAOC) Office of Language Access Services (OLAS) serves the North Carolina State Court System by helping to facilitate equal access to justice for limited-English proficient (LEP) individuals in our court system by:

- Developing standards for the provision and efficient use of language access services
- Providing daily support and guidance for questions, concerns, and issues involving interpreting and translating services
- Ensuring that proficient and ethical foreign language court interpreters are provided to the courts
- Administering court interpreter training and certification testing for court interpreters provided by the National Center for State Courts

NCAOC offers a number of language access services to meet the needs of LEP individuals including certified staff court interpreters in 11 counties (Buncombe, Chatham, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Mecklenburg, Orange, and Wake), contract court interpreters, telephone interpreting, remote interpreting, and translation and transcription / translation services. Learn more at <http://www.nccourts.org/LanguageAccess>.

Terms

- LOTS – Language(s) other than Spanish
- Limited English Proficient (LEP) individual – a person who speaks a language other than English as his or her primary language and has a limited ability to read, speak, write, or understand English
- Interpretation – the accurate and complete unrehearsed transmission of an oral message from one language to an oral message in another language
- Translation – the accurate and complete transmission of written text from one language into written text in another language

Proper Role of Court Interpreter

- The interpreter's job is to render everything said in court from the source language into the target language
 - Accurately without any distortion of meaning
 - Without omissions and additions
 - Without changes to style or register
 - With as little delay or interference as possible
 - The interpreter's job is NOT
 - To explain anything to anybody
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- To fill out forms
 - To serve as a “go between”
- Interpreters have an ethical obligation to ask for repetition if speech is unclear
 - In order to conserve impartiality and confidentiality, the interpreter should not be asked to be alone with any of the parties
 - Interpreters may sight translate a form for an LEP individual, but may not advise the individual on how to complete the form or answer the individual’s questions.

Do not use untrained bilingual individuals to interpret during court proceedings

- Using an untrained bilingual speaker to interpret during court proceedings creates potential conflicts of interest and may have a negative impact on the case
- Bilingual speakers who are not trained court interpreters are not aware of the role, the demand, the modes of interpreting, the ethics or rules of professionalism required of the court interpreter and therefore cannot interpret accurately and completely, which can significantly impact equal access to justice for the LEP individual

Tips for working with court interpreters

- Speak to the LEP individual directly just as you would an English speaker – e.g., “What time did you call the police?”
- Use plain English, avoid jargon, and do not use acronyms
- Speak slowly and clearly with regular pauses between complete thoughts
- Ask one question at a time
- Do not ask interpreter to explain or summarize what is said
- Provide the interpreter with information about the case; the more information an interpreter has about a case, the better he or she can prepare and perform
- Do not ask the interpreter if the LEP individual understands what you are saying; the interpreter’s role is to serve as a language conduit, not to assess understanding
- In order to ensure the accuracy of the interpreting services provided throughout the proceeding, provide a team of two interpreters for any proceeding lasting two hours or more
- Interpreters must be given a break every 30 – 45 minutes to maintain accuracy

Early identification of cases in which an interpreter is needed

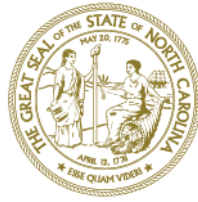
- Early identification of the need for interpreting services in an individual case allows for efficient assignment, reduces the number of continuances for lack of an interpreter, and maximizes the possibility that litigants will understand what to do next in their case
- Use interpreter resources efficiently – share interpreters between criminal and civil courtroom calendars and schedule an interpreter only for the time the interpreter is needed; do not request interpreters “just in case” because their services are often needed in another county
- Failure to provide sufficient time to secure a qualified interpreter may result in a delay or postponement of the court proceeding if a qualified interpreter is not available

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of the COURTS

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MEMORANDUM

To: Superior Court Judges, District Court Judges, Clerks of Superior Court, Trial Court Coordinators, Trial Court Administrators, District Attorneys, Public Defenders, Magistrates, Language Access Stakeholders Committee

From: Brooke B. Crozier

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Brooke B. Crozier".

Date: April 30, 2015

Re: Expansion of Language Access Services to All Cases Heard before Magistrates

As indicated in Judge Smith's [August 8, 2012, memorandum](#),¹ the North Carolina unified court system is committed to the continued provision and expansion of language access services to limited English proficient (LEP) persons whom the courts serve. This memorandum announces the expansion of language access services to all civil proceedings before the magistrate, including marriages, effective Friday, May 1, 2015. As of that date, foreign language court interpreters now shall be provided at state expense to LEP parties in interest in all court proceedings heard before the magistrate on or after May 1, and subsequent appeals to district court.

With the cooperation of all judicial officials and court personnel, we should be able to provide services for these cases using existing resources. The key is to ensure that an interpreter is scheduled only when it is clear that the proceeding for which the interpreter is requested is, in fact, going to be heard by the court.

To assist your courts with effective interpreter scheduling, a two-sided chart to assist with scheduling court interpreters for courts is attached. The charts distinguish between districts with staff court interpreters assigned and districts without staff court interpreters, and between Spanish language

¹ Memoranda regarding language access services can be viewed at <http://www.nccourts.org/LanguageAccess/Interpreters/Policies.asp>

needs and LOTS. Please use the one that applies to your district. An updated *Working with Court Interpreters – A Guide for Judges* bench card has also been posted on the website for reference.²

Providing court interpreters and scheduling cases requiring court interpreters may be a new process for many, so the Office of Language Access Services (OLAS) offers the following tips to assist you:

1. When actions are filed, the language access needs of either of the parties should be identified and noted in the case file. Remember to always err on the side of caution and provide an interpreter if there is any doubt about a party's ability to read, speak, or understand English at a level sufficient to understand everything that is said during the proceeding, and to communicate effectively. If a request for an interpreter is received by the party, an interpreter should be provided.
2. Court personnel and judicial officials in criminal courts and civil courts must **coordinate calendars** to make the most judicious use of the interpreter's time throughout the courthouse. Court interpreters are expected to cover the needs of the entire courthouse for all covered case types, so please expect to share the interpreter and communicate scheduling needs with each other.
3. For Spanish language needs before the Magistrate, it may not be necessary to schedule an interpreter specifically for the proceeding. In many cases, a Spanish court interpreter is already scheduled to provide interpreting services in your courthouse for a District Court and / or Superior Court session. If this is the case, please utilize this same interpreter to cover the interpreting needs before the Magistrate. Unless the interpreter is providing services for an LEP party in a trial which requires the interpreter's constant presence, the interpreter will likely have sufficient down time between cases to cover your needs.
4. Interpreting services for LOTS must be requested in advance by the parties or attorneys to give OLAS time to locate and assign the appropriate language interpreter for the proceeding. The attached charts provide links to the request forms.
5. Failure to provide sufficient time to secure a qualified court interpreter may result in a delay or postponement of the court proceeding if a qualified interpreter is not available.
6. If proceedings are identified that require interpreting in the same language, those cases should be **grouped and scheduled on the same day and a single interpreter scheduled to cover all of them**. Requests will be easier to fill, particularly for Spanish language needs, if more than one case is scheduled on the calendar that will utilize the services of the court interpreter.
7. **Interpreters are neutral language conduits**, so it is not necessary to schedule an interpreter for each party in a single case if the parties speak the same foreign language.

² Updated Bench Card: <http://www.nccourts.org/LanguageAccess/Documents/benchcard.pdf>

8. Make every effort to **minimize the interpreter's time in the court proceeding** by hearing the cases requiring an interpreter as soon as possible after the interpreter arrives in the courtroom.

9. **Notify the interpreter as soon as the case is delayed, continued or otherwise disposed.** The interpreter is entitled to payment if you fail to notify him of cancellation at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled court proceeding.

OLAS will provide technical assistance to court officials to develop and implement procedures for expansion and the efficient allocation of current staff and contract interpreting services.

If you have any questions about this memorandum or future plans, please contact OLAS staff at (919) 890-1407.



Office of Language Access Services (OLAS)

Quick Reference for North Carolina Magistrates (Version 2015)

OLAS@nccourts.org | 919 890-1407

EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 2015:

- Release of the [North Carolina Standards for Language Access in the North Carolina Courts](#)
- **Expansion:** Foreign language court interpreters shall be provided at state expense to limited English proficient (LEP) parties in interest in all court proceedings heard before the magistrate

Telephone Interpreting Service – Spoken Foreign Language

1. The telephone interpreting service (UTT, Inc.) may be used by magistrates for
 - **All criminal court proceedings** where the defendant, victim, or witnesses for either the defendant or the State are limited English proficient (LEP) – this includes initial appearances before the magistrate; the magistrate should *not* use law enforcement officers, or friends or family of the LEP individual to interpret during court proceedings
 - **Responding to public inquiries** and assisting the public with general questions of a short duration
 - **Brief matters in Small Claims Court**, such as notifying parties that a case is continued or to determine the language needed by an LEP party or witness so that a live interpreter can be requested and scheduled for the next setting; a telephone interpreter should not be used for trials or any hearing in small claims court
2. To access the service, the following items should be available:
 - **Guide to Using the Telephone Interpreting Service**
 - Confidential access code specific to your county's office
 - **I Speak** card (<http://www.lep.gov/ISpeakCards2004.pdf>)
 - Language List
3. Problems with the service
 - To reach a supervisor for technical support, dial 800 428-6149
 - For equipment (telephone) difficulties – call the NCAOC Help Desk at 919 890-2407
4. If you use any interpreting service and issue a process (criminal summons, warrant for arrest, release order, appearance bond), indicate in NCAWARE that an interpreter was **used** and the language **needed** on the court information screen – refer to the **Guide to Interpreter Language Needed and Interpreter Used Indicators** (distributed to all Judicial Branch staff in May 2013) for more information

Spoken Foreign Language Court Interpreters - Small Claims Court and Wedding Ceremonies

1. **Evaluate the need for a court interpreter**
-

To help determine whether to provide a court interpreter, the judicial official should ask open-ended questions that cannot be answered with a simple ‘yes’ or ‘no’ answer. For example:

“Please tell us your birthday, how old you are, and where you were born.”

“What kind of work do you do?”

“Tell us about your family.”

2. Require and request a live court interpreter

If the judicial official determines that the party is limited English proficient (LEP), the judicial official should:

- Submit a *Request for Spoken Foreign Language Court Interpreter* to the local Language Access Coordinator (LAC).¹
- The judicial official must only permit registered NCAOC court interpreters to provide interpreting services in the North Carolina courts. The court shall not allow family or friends to interpret in court.

3. Administer interpreter oath from the bench

Sample Oath: “Do you solemnly swear or affirm that you will interpret accurately, completely, and impartially, using your best skill and judgment in accordance with the standards prescribed by law and the Code of Professional Responsibility for Court Interpreters, follow all official guidelines established by the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts for legal interpreting and translating, and discharge all of the solemn duties and obligations of legal interpretation and translation?”

4. Clarify interpreter’s role to the witness

The judicial official should explain the role of the interpreter to the witness, including the following points: the interpreter is present to interpret *everything* that is said and he will not add, omit, or summarize anything that is said; the witness should speak directly to the attorney or to the court, not to the interpreter; the interpreter is not permitted to answer questions, give advice, or explain anything; the witness should wait until the entire statement has been interpreted before answering.

Accommodating Persons who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing

1. Guidelines: <http://www.nccourts.org/LanguageAccess/Documents/GuidelinesdeafandHH.pdf>
2. The legal requirements governing accommodations for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing arise from:
 - Chapter 8B of the North Carolina General Statutes – the Judicial Branch must provide interpreters for *parties and witnesses*, in all *court proceedings*
 - Title II of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) – the Judicial Branch must provide accommodations for *all court services, programs and activities* and *extends to persons in addition to just parties and witnesses* (for example, jurors)
3. **Determine the appropriate accommodation:** sign language interpreter; real-time court reporter (CART or CAN); sound system; oral interpreter; cued speech transliterator; signed English interpreter / transliterator
4. Local court officials **complete form AOC-G-116** (“*Motion, Appointment and Order Authorizing Payment of Deaf Interpreter or Other Accommodation*”) to appoint and compensate the interpreter and **contact the interpreter directly** to arrange for services (<http://ncdhs.gov/dsdhh/directories.htm>)

¹ LACs will be trained and in place by October 3, 2015. Until that time, Magistrates should follow the interpreter scheduling guidance provided in the April 30 expansion memo, found here:

http://www.nccourts.org/LanguageAccess/Documents/Expansion_Memo_to_all_Magistrate_Matters.pdf

Guide to Interpreter Language Needed and Interpreter Used Indicators Office of Language Access Services (OLAS)

This document is designed to assist with the use of the interpreter language needed and interpreter used indicators in the following systems: eCITATION, NCAWARE, ACIS, CCIS-CC, CCIS-DA, VCAP, and J Wise. These indicators should be used to indicate spoken foreign language interpreting services and sign language interpreting services for the deaf and hard of hearing. The interpreter language needed and interpreter used indicators should be used for managing cases that need or use an interpreter, and should not be used solely for scheduling interpreters.

Use of Interpreter Indicators

If a case is coded as interpreter language needed, an interpreter should not automatically be scheduled for every setting of that case. Judicial officials, attorneys, and court personnel always should check the case file to determine who needs the interpreter and if an interpreter actually will be needed for the proceeding. For example, the victim in a criminal case who needed an interpreter during a trial may not be present during the defendant's subsequent probation violation hearing, so the court would not schedule an interpreter for the subsequent proceeding. Courts should use interpreter resources efficiently by sharing interpreters between criminal and civil courtroom calendars, scheduling an interpreter only for the time the interpreter is needed and not requesting interpreters "just in case," as their services are often needed in another courtroom or county.

What is a court proceeding?

A court proceeding is any hearing, trial, or other appearance before any North Carolina state court in an action, appeal, or other proceeding, including any matter conducted by a judicial official.

Who is a judicial official?

A judicial official is a clerk, judge, magistrate, or justice of the General Court of Justice.

Interpreter Language Needed Data

- Interpreter language needed indicates that an interpreter is needed for a limited English proficient (LEP) individual in a case. Once it is turned on, it should never be turned off unless it was entered in the system incorrectly.
- Once the language is selected for the case, it should never be changed unless it was set incorrectly
- Use the [I Speak](#) cards to assist you in identifying the language needed
- Indicate the language needed and corresponding 3-digit code (see pg. 2) in the system
- The language information will appear on calendars generated from the automated systems
- If you are not able to update the interpreter language needed indicator, or if the system is down, please use the [Interpreter Indicator Request Form](#) to request that the clerk update the interpreter information in the appropriate system
 - [Note to DA](#): please use the [Interpreter Indicator Request Form](#) to request that the clerk update the interpreter information in ACIS / CCIS-CC or J Wise
 - [Note to CaseWise users](#): please use the [Interpreter Indicator Request Form](#) to request that the clerk update the interpreter information in VCAP

- This information may be used to identify the need for an interpreter at any point during the life of the case

Interpreter Used Data

- Interpreter used indicates that an interpreter was used in any court proceeding for an LEP individual in a case at some time. Once it is turned on, it should never be turned off unless it was entered in the system incorrectly.
- Indicate that an interpreter was used in the case by selecting Yes / Y
- A blank field or No / N indicates that an interpreter was never used in the case
- This applies to live, distance and telephone interpreting
- If you are not able to update the interpreter used indicator, or if the system is down, please use the [Interpreter Indicator Request Form](#) to request that the clerk update the interpreter information in the appropriate system
 - **Note to DA:** please use the [Interpreter Indicator Request Form](#) to request that the clerk update the interpreter information in ACIS / CCIS-CC or JWisE
 - **Note to CaseWise users:** please use the [Interpreter Indicator Request Form](#) to request that the clerk update the interpreter information in VCAP

Language Access Codes

Spanish	spa	Farsi (Persian)	pes	Mnong (Montagnard)	mng
Vietnamese	vie	Gujarati	guj	Nepali	nep
Russian	rus	Haitian Creole	hat	Pashto (Pushto)	pbt
French	fra	Hakka (Chinese)	hak	Polish	pol
Mandarin (Chinese)	cmn	Hausa	hau	Punjabi (Panjabi, Punjabi)	pan
Arabic	arb	Hindi	hin	Rhade (Montagnard)	rad
Portuguese	por	Hindko	hnd	Serbian	srp
Korean	kor	Igbo (Ibo)	ibo	Swahili	swh
Hmong	hnj	Indonesian	ind	Tagalog	tgl
Burmese	mya	Japanese	jpn	Thai	tha
Amharic	amh	Jarai (Montagnard)	jra	Tigrinya	tir
Bosnian	bos	Karen (Karen Languages)	kar	Urdu	urd
Bu Nong (Montagnard)	cmo	Khmer (Cambodian)	khm	American Sign Language	ase
Cantonese (Chinese)	yue	Krahn	kqo	Undetermined	und
Chatino	cly	Kru (Kru Languages)	klu	Other	999
Chuukese	chk	Lao	lao		
Czech	ces	Marshallese	mah		

Reference Charts

The following charts are intended to assist with determining when use the indicators.

Event	Indicator	May I change the indicator after the initial entry?
An interpreter will be needed for a limited English proficient (LEP) individual in a case	YES – Indicate the language needed	NO – unless it was entered in the system incorrectly
An interpreter was used in any court proceeding for an LEP individual in a case at some time	YES – Interpreter used	NO – unless it was entered in the system incorrectly

If an interpreter is needed / was used:	Do I set the indicator?	Is the cost of the interpreter currently covered at state expense?*
First appearances	Yes	Yes
All criminal / traffic proceedings	Yes	Yes
Criminal non-Support / show cause proceedings	Yes	Yes
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	Yes	Yes
Abuse / neglect / dependency proceedings (includes child planning conferences)	Yes	Yes
Chapter 50B proceedings	Yes	Yes
Chapter 50C proceedings	Yes	Yes
Child Custody proceedings	Yes	Yes
Civil commitment proceedings before a judicial official	Yes	Yes
Incompetency proceedings	Yes	Yes
Estate / adoption hearing before the clerk	Yes	No
Initial appearance before a magistrate	Yes	Yes
Any district or superior court pretrial hearing / conference presided over by a judicial official	Yes	No
VWLA conversation with victim outside of court proceeding	No	Yes
GAL home visit	No	No
Clerk answers a question about a court date outside of court proceeding	No	Yes
Probation home / office visit	No	No

**This column applies only to spoken foreign language court interpreters and not to services for the deaf and hard of hearing.*

FAQ

For additional information, please see [Frequently Asked Questions: Interpreter Needed and Interpreter Used Indicators](#).

Contact

For procedural questions on the use of the interpreter indicators, please contact the Office of Language Access Services at 919 890-1407 or OLAS@nccourts.org.

Frequently Asked Questions: Interpreter Needed and Used Indicators

Office of Language Access Services (OLAS)

When do I use the interpreter language needed indicator?

If an interpreter will be needed for any court proceedings for any limited-English proficient individual, select the appropriate language from the interpreter needed section.

For example, if the state's witness to a criminal case speaks Korean, indicate that a Korean interpreter will be needed by selecting Korean from the languages available under the interpreter language needed section.

When do I use the interpreter used indicator?

If an interpreter was used at any point during a court proceeding for any limited-English proficient individual, select Yes / Y from the interpreter used section.

For example, if a magistrate used the telephone interpreting service to conduct an initial appearance, the magistrate would indicate that an interpreter was used during that proceeding. But, if a clerk used the telephone interpreting service to answer a general question about a court date, the clerk would not indicate that an interpreter was used because it was not during a court proceeding.

What is a court proceeding?

A court proceeding is any hearing, trial, or other appearance before any North Carolina court in an action, appeal, or other proceeding, including any matter conducted by a judicial official.

Who is a party in interest?

A party in interest is a party to a case; a victim; a witness; the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of a minor party, or the legal guardian or custodian of an adult party.

Who is a judicial official?

A judicial official is a clerk, judge, magistrate, or justice of the General Court of Justice.

How do I use the indicators?

The interpreter language needed and interpreter used indicators should be used for managing cases that need or use an interpreter, and should not be used solely for scheduling interpreters. Judicial officials, attorneys, and court personnel always should check the case file to determine who needs the interpreter and if an interpreter actually will be needed for the proceeding.

For example, the victim in a criminal case who needed an interpreter during a trial may not be present during the defendant's subsequent probation violation hearing, so the court would not schedule an interpreter for the subsequent proceeding. Courts should use interpreter resources efficiently by sharing interpreters between criminal and civil courtroom calendars, scheduling an interpreter only for the time the interpreter is needed and not requesting interpreters "just in case," as their services are often needed in another courtroom or county.

May I change the indicators?

No. Once the case has been indicated as interpreter needed or interpreter used, do not change the indicators *unless it was entered into the system incorrectly*.

For example, if a law enforcement officer incorrectly indicates in eCITATION that a Spanish interpreter is needed, but the court determines that the defendant speaks Portuguese, not Spanish, the language needed indicator may be changed to Portuguese.

If there are multiple LEP parties in interest to a case, for whom do I indicate that an interpreter is needed / was used?

Because our current technology only allows for indicators at the case level (not by each event or party), indicate that an interpreter is needed based on the first request or indication that you received that an interpreter will be needed for the court proceeding for any party in interest. Indicate that an interpreter was used at the first court proceeding in which an interpreter was used for any party in interest.

Who should set the interpreter indicators?

Any person with update capability to the data systems that currently have the interpreter indicators (eCITATION, NCAWARE, ACIS, CCIS-CC, CCIS-DA, VCAP, JWisE) should set the interpreter language needed indicator at the time of the first request or indication received that an interpreter will be needed for the court proceeding for any party in interest.

Any person with update capability to the data systems that currently have the interpreter indicators (eCITATION, NCAWARE, ACIS, CCIS-CC, CCIS-DA, VCAP, JWisE) should set the interpreter used indicator at the first court proceeding in which an interpreter was used for any party in interest.

Do the indicators also apply to services for the deaf and hard of hearing?

Yes. If interpreting services will be needed for someone who is deaf or hard of hearing, indicate that by selecting American Sign Language (ASE) or by selecting Other and indicate the language accommodation that will be needed. If interpreting services or accommodations were provided to someone who is deaf or hard of hearing during a court proceeding, indicate that an interpreter was used.



Guide to Using Our Interpreter Service

- To reach an interpreter, dial **855-258-5696** from any phone.
- When prompted, enter the four-digit Master Account number for the Administrative Office of the Courts (6063).
- You will then be prompted to enter your specific office Access Code.
- At the last prompt, Press 1 for a Legal Environment Trained Spanish interpreter, or Press 2 for any other language, or for a certified Spanish interpreter.
- Give the interpreter your name and the non-English speaker's name. The interpreter is only allowed to give you their first name and ID number.
- Speak clearly in short phrases, pausing to allow for the interpretation.
- Ask one question at a time.
- Use simple language to express your meaning. Remember that slang does not translate.
- Explain any terms you believe may be unclear.
- Allow the interpreter to stop you and seek an explanation when necessary and to repeat back to you any critical information that requires clarification.
- Don't say anything that you do not want interpreted.
- If for any reason you get disconnected during a call, please hang up and call again. You may or may not get connected to the same interpreter.
- All language interpretation sessions are strictly confidential.

To reach a supervisor for technical support dial 800-428-6149.

Universe Technical Translation, Inc., Language List:

Acholi	French	Krahn	Portuguese Creole
Akan	French Cajun	Krio	Punjabi
Albanian	French Canadian	Kunama	Quiche
Amharic	French Creole	Kurdish	Romanian
Arabic	Fulah	Lanvhou	Russian
Armenian	Ga	Laotian	Samoan
Ashanti	Gaelic	Latvian	Sarahuleh
Assyrian	Georgian	Lingala	Serbian
Azerbaijani	German	Lithuanian	Serbo-Croatian
Balinese	Grebo	Luganda	Shanghainese
Belgian	Greek	Luo	Sichuan
Belorussian	Gujarati	Maay Somali	Sicilian
Bengali	Haitian Creole	Macedonian	Sindhi
Bosnian	Hakka	Malay	Sinhalese
Brazilian Portuguese	Hausa	Malayalam	Slovakian
Bulgarian	Hawaiian	Malinke	Slovenian
Burmese	Hawaii Creole	Mam	Somalian
Cakchiquel	Hebrew	Mandarin	Soninke
Cambodian	Hindi	Mandingo	Sorani
Cantonese	Hmong	Mandinka	Spanish
Cape Verdean	Hokkien	Marathi	Sundanese Arabic
Catalan	Hunanese	Marshallese	Susu/Soso
Cebuano	Hungarian	Mien	Swahili
Chaldean	Ibo	Minh	Swedish
Chin	Icelandic	Mirpuri	Sylheti
Chinese	Ilocano	Mixteco	Syrian
Chuukese	Ilonggo	Moldavan	Taechew
Creole	Indonesian	Mongolian	Tagalog
Crioulo	Italian	Montenegrin	Taiwanese
Croatian	Jamaican Creole	Moroccan Arabic	Tamil
Czech	Japanese	Navajo	Tigrigna (Eritrea)
Danish	Javanese	Ndebele	Telugu
Dari	Jula	Neopolitan	Thai
Dinka	Kachchi	Nepali	Thonga
Dutch	Kanjobal	Nigerian	Tibetan
Ebon	Kannada	Nigerian English Pidgin	Tigre
Edo	Karen	Norwegian	Tigrinya
Estonian	Karenni/Kayah	Nuer	Toisan
Ethiopian	Kazakh	Oromo	Toishanese
Ewe	Khmer	Pakastani	Tongan
Farsi	Kikuyu	Pangasinan	Trukese
Fijian	Kinya/Rwanda	Pashto	Turkish
Finnish	Kirundi	Persian	Twi
Flemish	Korean	Polish	Ukrainian
Foochow	Kosovan	Portuguese	Urdu

I Speak

Language Identification Card

<input type="checkbox"/>	ضع علامة في هذا المربع إذا كنت تقرأ أو تتحدث العربية.	Arabic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Խոսողո՞ւմ ե՞սք նշում՞ կատարե՞ք այս քառակուսում, եթե խոսում՞ կամ կարդում՞ եք հայերեն:	Armenian
<input type="checkbox"/>	যদি আপনি বাংলা পড়েন বা বলেন তা হলে এই বাক্সে দাগ দিন।	Bengali
<input type="checkbox"/>	ឈ្មួញក្នុងប្រអប់នេះ បើអ្នកអាន ឬនិយាយភាសា ខ្មែរ ។	Cambodian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Motka i kakhon ya yangin ûntûngnu' manaitai pat ûntûngnu' kumentos Chamorro.	Chamorro
<input type="checkbox"/>	如果你能读中文或讲中文，请选择此框。	Chinese Simplified
<input type="checkbox"/>	如果你能讀中文或講中文，請選擇此框。	Chinese Traditional
<input type="checkbox"/>	Označite ovaj kvadratić ako čitate ili govorite hrvatski jezik.	Croatian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Zaškrtněte tuto kolonku, pokud čtete a hovoříte česky.	Czech
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kruis dit vakje aan als u Nederlands kunt lezen of spreken.	Dutch
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mark this box if you read or speak English.	English
<input type="checkbox"/>	اگر خواندن و نوشتن فارسي بلد هستيد، اين مربع را علامت بنويد.	Farsi

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cocher ici si vous lisez ou parlez le français. | French |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kreuzen Sie dieses Kästchen an, wenn Sie Deutsch lesen oder sprechen. | German |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Σημειώστε αυτό το πλαίσιο αν διαβάσετε ή μιλάτε Ελληνικά. | Greek |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Make kazye sa a si ou li oswa ou pale kreyòl ayisyen. | Haitian Creole |
| <input type="checkbox"/> अगर आप हिन्दी बोलते या पढ़ सकते हैं तो इस बक्स पर चिह्न लगाएँ। | Hindi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kos lub voj no yog koj paub twm thiab hais lus Hmoob. | Hmong |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jelölje meg ezt a kockát, ha megérti vagy beszél a magyar nyelvet. | Hungarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Markaam daytoy nga kahon no makabasa wenno makasaoka iti Ilocano. | Ilocano |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marchi questa casella se legge o parla italiano. | Italian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 日本語を読んだり、話せる場合はここに印を付けてください。 | Japanese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 한국어를 읽거나 말할 수 있으면 이 칸에 표시하십시오. | Korean |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ໃຫ້ໝາຍໃສ່ຊ່ອງນີ້ ຖ້າທ່ານອ່ານຫຼືປາກພາສາລາວ. | Laotian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prosimy o zaznaczenie tego kwadratu, jeżeli posługuje się Pan/Pani językiem polskim. | Polish |

<input type="checkbox"/>	Assinale este quadrado se você lê ou fala português.	Portuguese
<input type="checkbox"/>	Însemnați această căsuță dacă citiți sau vorbiți românește.	Romanian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Пометьте этот квадратик, если вы читаете или говорите по-русски.	Russian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Обележите овај квадратик уколико читате или говорите српски језик.	Serbian
<input type="checkbox"/>	Označte tento štvorček, ak viete čítať alebo hovoriť po slovensky.	Slovak
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marque esta casilla si lee o habla español.	Spanish
<input type="checkbox"/>	Markahan itong kuwadrado kung kayo ay marunong magbasa o magsalita ng Tagalog.	Tagalog
<input type="checkbox"/>	ให้กาเครื่องหมายลงในช่องถ้าท่านอ่านหรือพูดภาษาไทย.	Thai
<input type="checkbox"/>	Maaka 'i he puha ni kapau 'oku ke lau pe lea fakatonga.	Tongan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Відмітьте цю клітинку, якщо ви читаете або говорите українською мовою.	Ukrainian
<input type="checkbox"/>	اگر آپ اردو پڑھتے یا بولتے ہیں تو اس خانے میں نشان لگائیں۔	Urdu
<input type="checkbox"/>	Xin đánh dấu vào ô này nếu quý vị biết đọc và nói được Việt Ngữ.	Vietnamese
<input type="checkbox"/>	באצייכנט דעם קעסטל אויב איר לייענט אדער רעדט אידיש.	Yiddish

