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Corrigendum: Transcribing and translating forensic speech evidence containing foreign languages—An Australian perspective

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KEYWORDS

forensic transcription, forensic translation, forensic speech evidence, interception/covert recording, legal translation, legal translator, legal interpreter

A corrigendum on

Transcribing and translating forensic speech evidence containing foreign languages—An Australian perspective

by Lai, M. (2023). *Front. Commun.* 8:1096639. doi: 10.3389/fcomm.2023.1096639

In the published article, there was an error. The study that was analyzed in the article was an Australian first survey. Words to this effect appeared in four places. Due to the way one sentence was worded, it may be incorrectly construed that this was the first study on the topic. To avoid any unnecessary confusion or disputes in the future, all four mentions of the study have been amended.

A correction has been made to the Abstract. This sentence previously stated:

“This paper reports on the first ever survey conducted in Australia on professional interpreters and translators who have been engaged to perform this type of work.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“This paper reports on an online survey conducted in Australia on professional interpreters and translators who have been engaged to perform this type of work.”

A correction has been made to Introduction, Paragraph 2. This sentence previously stated:

“This paper reports on a first ever study in Australia on the experiences of translators and interpreters involved in forensic transcription and translation (FTT) for law enforcement for both investigative and evidentiary purposes.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“This paper reports on an online survey conducted in Australia on the experiences of translators and interpreters involved in forensic transcription and translation (FTT) for law enforcement for both investigative and evidentiary purposes.”

A correction has been made to the Methods, Paragraph 1. This sentence previously stated:

“An Australia-first survey was designed to collect descriptive statistics and qualitative data to answer an overarching research question: what is the current state of service provision for FTT by T&I practitioners in Australia?”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“An online survey was designed to collect descriptive statistics and qualitative data to answer an overarching research question: what is the current state of service provision for FTT by T&I practitioners in Australia?”

A correction has been made to the Concluding remarks, paragraph 2. This sentence previously stated:

“To sum up, this study offers first insights into the FTT landscape in Australia in terms of (1) the profile of the T&I practitioners who undertook FTT assignments; (2) their work practices and experiences interacting with law enforcement; and (3) their reflections and thoughts about this line of work.”

The corrected sentence appears below:

“To sum up, this study offers insights into the FTT landscape in Australia in terms of (1) the profile of the T&I practitioners

who undertook FTT assignments; (2) their work practices and experiences interacting with law enforcement; and (3) their reflections and thoughts about this line of work.”

The authors apologize for these errors and state that they do not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

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