



A rectangular graphic with a thin black border, divided into three horizontal sections. The top and bottom sections are dark gray, and the middle section is light gray. Centered in the middle section is the text "Lesson 4" in a large, bold, dark blue font, with "Basic Weapons" in a smaller, bold, dark blue font directly below it.

Objective



4

- Objective 4: Gain a basic understanding of commonly used English legal terms when referring to weapons and how to conduct effective research to interpret/translate them into other working language.

Weapon

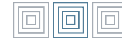


- **1:** something (such as a club, knife, or gun) used to injure, defeat, or destroy
- **2:** a means of contending against another

Firearms



Weapon Type Based on Action



❖ Semiautomatic

- ❖ Each pull of the trigger results in a complete firing cycle from discharge through reloading.

❖ Automatic

- ❖ Firearm design that continuously feeds cartridges, fires and ejects cartridge cases as long as the trigger is fully depressed and there are cartridges in the feed system.

Handguns // Long Guns



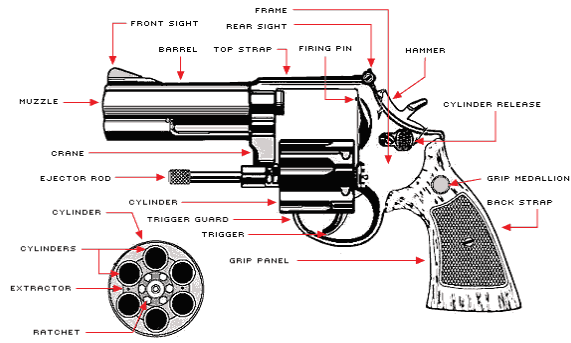
Handguns: firearms designed to be held and fired with one hand.



Long guns: firearms designed to be used while held with both hands and supported by the shoulder.



Revolver



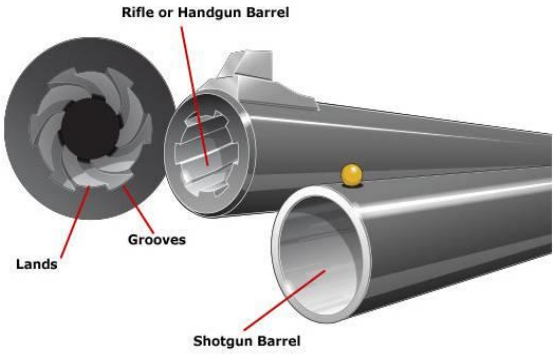


Long Guns

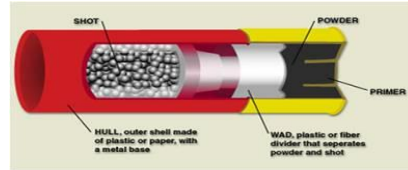
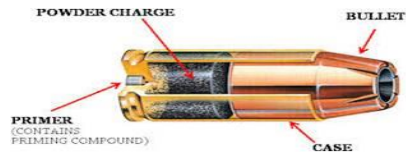
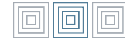
Parts of a Shotgun



Inside the Barrel



Inside a Projectile



Individual Activity



❖Handout 4: Exercise 4A Conduct terminology research to identify the different parts of the weapons and terms for ammunition into your working language.



Bladed Weapons



Double-Edged Knife



- ✓ Grind
- ✓ Spine
- ✓ Ricasso
- ✓ Tang
- ✓ Quillon



Other Knives Used as Weapons



- ❖ Jack-knife: a folding-blade pocket knife.
- ❖ Penknife: a very small folding pocket knife.
- ❖ Pocket knife: small enough to fit in one’s pocket.
- ❖ Swiss army knife: a pocket knife with multiple blades and tools.
- ❖ Switchblade: a folding knife whose blade is spring-loaded and can be opened quickly by releasing a catch.
- ❖ Hunting knife: a large knife that does not have a folding blade

Parts of a Kitchen Knife



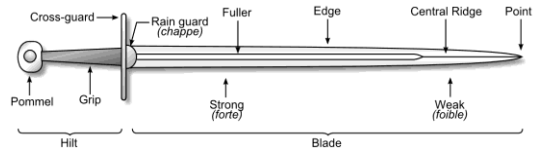
- ✓ Blade
- ✓ Edge
- ✓ Heel
- ✓ Bolster
- ✓ Handle
- ✓ Tang
- ✓ Rivet



Parts Of A Sword



Pommel, Grip, Hilt, Cross-guard, Fuller, Edge, Blade, Point

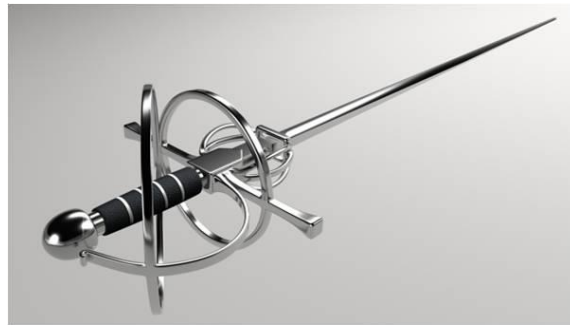


Bladed Weapon with Double Edge Blade and Knuckle Duster Hand Guard





Rapier



The Supreme Court of Ohio | Language Services Program


Stiletto Pocketknife



Kriegar



Spear



The Supreme Court of Ohio | Language Services Program

This slide features the word "Spear" in a blue font at the top left. To its right are three small square icons with concentric squares inside. Below the text is a photograph of a wooden spear with a black arrowhead, positioned diagonally. At the bottom right of the slide, there is a dark blue bar containing the text "The Supreme Court of Ohio | Language Services Program".

Wounds Caused by Sharp Instruments

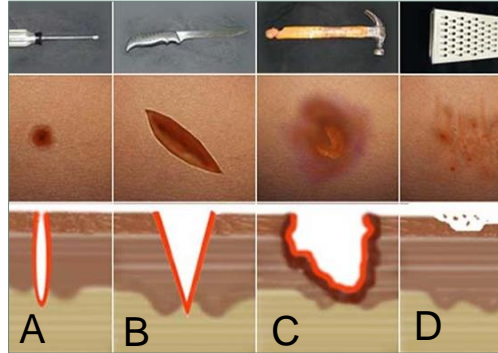
A-Wounds caused by sharp instruments

- ❖ Incised (Cut) wounds.
- ❖ Stab wounds.
- ❖ Stab penetrating wounds.
- ❖ Transfixing wounds.
- ❖ Defense wounds.

Types of Wounds from Sharp Instruments:



- A. Stab wound
- B. Cut
- C. Bruise
- D. Laceration



Individual Activity



❖ Handout 4: Exercise 4B

Conduct terminology research to identify the different parts of bladed weapons and terms for wounds into your working language.



Lesson 4 Review
Key Points to Remember

JUST A LITTLE
Reminder



- Weapons terminology is extensive and very detailed because of the variety of weapons that exist.
- Interpreters need to conduct extensive research to find the direct equivalents of the weapons terms into their working languages.
