

Analyzing the Experiences of Court Stenographers using Live Transcription during Video Conferencing Hearings

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Abstract — In recent years, modern technology has gradually adopted into the justice system allowing for remote participation in court proceedings. The adoption of virtual hearings by the Supreme Court of the Philippines represents a major change in the Philippine justice system that, according to previous reports, has shift the tasks of court stenographers who has to learn how to operate live transcription technology. This qualitative study explores court stenographers' experiences in this new landscape, examining the challenges, opportunities, and its implications to the administration of justice system. This study employed a phenomenological research design with the use of Colaizzi's method of inquiry to investigate the lived experiences of court stenographers using live transcription tools during video conferencing hearings. The researcher utilized in-depth interviews, with open-ended questions as the qualitative measures. Purposive sampling was used to select the respondents who met the inclusion criteria with regards to the objectives of the study on the experiences of the court stenographers in using live transcription tools during video conferencing hearings in Tacloban City. The study reveals three themes, including (1) Efficiency of Transcription, (2) Challenges Faced, and (3) Training and Support Provided. Based in the results, the live transcription tool of court proceedings emerged as much convenient, however, it also presented a whole range of technical, professional and emotional constraints, key findings include the need to address a series of disruptions surrounding internet access, software crashes, and lack of formal training on the use of live transcription tools to court stenographers. Study's recommendation aims to enhance the efficacy and accuracy of the use of live transcription technology in remote court proceedings ultimately supporting the administration of justice.

Keywords — *Court stenographer, Live transcription, Video conferencing, Remote hearings, Justice system, Court proceedings*

I. Introduction

Court stenographers globally faced growing challenges during the transcription process due to rapid technological advancements, particularly with the rise of video conferencing and live transcription features. These changes demand higher IT proficiency, yet many court stenographers are not well versed in all the technological aspects or lack proper training. Common issues include poor audio quality, difficulty transcribing multiple speakers, technical glitches, and language barriers— all of which affect transcription accuracy.

In international legal settings, court stenographers play a vital role in the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) by providing accurate, word-for-word transcripts essential to keep records seen as trustworthy for all discussions and legal decisions. As remote hearings become more common, court stenographers have adapted to the fast-paced legal environment. Despite technological changes, their work remains crucial for making sure legal arguments and testimonies are properly captured. According to the NCRA, court stenographers can transcribe over 225 words per minute with a high level of accuracy in legal documentation.

In the Philippines, the government has made moves to improve access to justice and modernize the legal system by promoting electronic recording and live transcription in video conferencing hearings. The Supreme Court introduced rules on the use of video conferencing platforms that highlight how consequential it is to keep legal procedures intact even as the system adapts to new technological changes (Supreme Court of the Philippines, 2021).

The shift to live transcription during video conferencing has transformed court stenographers do their work, especially in courts in Tacloban City, Philippines, where technology use in court is rising. One issue that has emerged is that different court stenographers may have different levels of technology proficiency. While some court stenographers might find the new tools to be useful and convenient, others court contend with technical difficulties, which could create an unequal situation, where those who are less tech-savvy are at a disadvantage, struggling to keep up. Besides this, like slow internet connections or inadequate technological support could make things worse, affecting the overall accuracy of transcription.

Specifically, this study mainly aims to determine how court stenographers in Tacloban City trial courts, those who have used the live transcription feature in video conferencing platforms, have experienced it during court hearings in 2024. This study intends to show how court stenographers view and adjust to technology being integrated into their jobs. In addition, this study aims to reveal the challenges faced by court stenographers, which might offer helpful information that could be used to create better professional development plans, especially for court stenographers working in a rapidly changing legal system. The end view of this study is to improve the efficiency and accuracy of court proceedings through the use of live transcription technology. With that, a monitoring model will be created as an aid to court stenographers for the overall quality of court reporting and transcription services.

Literature Review

According to a research by Jones et al. (2019), Philadelphia court reporters made transcribing errors. It showed a 95% accuracy level, which is lower. Because of the different dialects and accents used when speaking in court, there are miscommunications, misreading, and misheard terms. They also concluded that some of the speaker's remarks and concepts were mistranslated by court reporters and were not well understood. Nonetheless, this was contested by

some specialists. They retorted that live testimony, which is precisely how courtroom transcription is done, was not included in the study's methodology. Sue Terry said that in order to guarantee accuracy in the transcriptions, court reporters might interrupt and ask questions (The Atlantic, 2019).

Alternatively, the transcript must be accurate in order for users of the information to obtain the facts. By maintaining the consistency and correctness of the reporting, misconceptions about specific cases may be prevented (Musalayah et al., 2014).

The concept of utilizing recordings as a tool for court stenographers was prompted by the problem of a global scarcity of court stenographers. Even though digital reporting is now a major component of court stenography, there are still some instances when it has disadvantages, such as problems with the audio recording. Transcriptions serves as a permanent record of the proceedings and are regularly used as evidence in court cases. A small transcription error can have a significant effect on the outcome of a case. For this reason, accuracy in the transcriptions is essential.

In his investigation of the revolutionary effects of technology on court reporting, Baran (2021) focuses in particular on remote transcribing techniques. The study emphasizes the necessity for thorough training and support by highlighting the ways in which court stenographers have had to modify their techniques in order to accommodate live transcribing during video conferences. Although technology makes things more accessible, Baran points out that there are new difficulties with accuracy and staying focused in a virtual setting. The results show that there is frequently a significant learning curve associated with new technology for stenographers, which calls for a balance between conventional knowledge and contemporary resources. In order to secure high-quality recordings in court processes, the study concludes with recommendations for continued professional growth and the significance of developing best practices for live transcribing.

Bradley and Lutz (2020) evaluate the potential and obstacles that court stenographers have when working in distant court procedures. They list the main challenges, which include technological problems and the challenge of precisely recording conversation in a virtual environment. In order to lessen these difficulties, their research highlights how crucial it is for court staff and stenographers to communicate effectively. The study also addresses how the judicial system may become more flexible and efficient with the use of video conferencing. Bradley and Lutz propose that adopting this technology could result in enhanced accessibility and workflow, given that stenographers receive sufficient training and resources.

Caldwell (2019) investigates the ways in which court stenographers are adjusting to the growing prevalence of virtual hearings. The study emphasizes the mental and practical adaptations stenographers must make in order to stay focused and attentive in a new environment. Caldwell stresses the value of mental toughness and the creation of coping mechanisms to keep focus during drawn-out hearings. The survey also shows that stenographers have conflicting opinions regarding remote hearings; while some value the flexibility, others voice worries about the possibility of

transcription accuracy declining. Caldwell promotes improved systems of assistance to assist stenographers in properly navigating these developments.

The study conducted by Chen and Yang (2022) assesses the efficacy of live transcribing in remote legal settings. They use a mixed-methods approach, combining court stenographer interviews with quantitative data on transcribing accuracy. According to their findings, live transcription can improve real-time communication, but it also presents a number of difficulties, especially when it comes to preserving the transcript's integrity. The study underscores the need of developing regular methods to guarantee correctness and the necessity of specialist training concentrated on the subtleties of distant hearings. Chen and Yang concluded that, despite the challenges, live transcription has potential to improve access to courtroom proceedings—as long as stenographer support systems are established.

Delaney and Flynn (2021) look into how technology will affect court reporting in the future, with a particular emphasis on video conferencing. They emphasize how stenographers have had to modify their procedures and use new technologies as a result of remote hearings. The study sheds light on the technical proficiencies necessary for efficient live transcribing and emphasizes the value of including these abilities in training curricula. The writers also discuss the moral ramifications of technology use in courtrooms, emphasizing the necessity of precise rules to preserve the fairness of the legal system. They contend that stenographers will always be necessary for the functioning of the legal system and that technology can improve the efficiency and accuracy of court reporting when used properly.

The impact of digital communication on the accuracy of legal transcription during distant hearings is examined by Derks, Fischer, and Homan (2020). Their research evaluates the effects of technology on transcription procedures as well as results, pointing out that whereas digital tools might improve communication, they can also cause distractions that impair accuracy. The researchers support the creation of particular policies and procedures designed for remote transcribing. They stress how crucial it is to teach stenographers how to use technology efficiently while upholding strict accuracy requirements, since this will guarantee the integrity of the court record.

A qualitative examination of court stenographers' experiences with real-time transcribing in digital courtrooms is presented by Egan (2021). Through interviews, the study presents stenographers' different viewpoints on remote hearings; several voice concerns about the possibility of transcription quality being compromised. Egan emphasizes how crucial it is to establish a welcoming atmosphere that promotes candid conversation between stenographers and legal experts. The paper also makes recommendations for doable tactics, such as including real-time feedback mechanisms, to enhance the remote transcription process. Egan concludes that the difficulties posed by distant hearings can be successfully resolved by encouraging a collaborative culture.

Feltham and Jakes (2022) examine the difficulties stenographers encounter when working in video conference sessions. Their analysis points out a number of important problems, such as the challenges associated with reducing background noise and capturing several speakers. They stress that these difficulties may result in serious errors in transcripts, thereby jeopardizing the integrity of the court system. The writers support the creation of improved technological solutions as well as educational initiatives that will provide stenographers the know-how to handle these challenges. They conclude that dealing with these problems is essential to preserving the accuracy of court documents in the digital era.

Garrison (2020) conducted a study on the use of technology in court reporting. Specifically, she looked at how live transcription is used in virtual hearings. The study highlights the essential abilities stenographers require to use technology efficiently and examines how this integration affects the precision of court transcripts. Garrison highlights the necessity of continual professional growth to stay up with technology changes using a mix of surveys and case stories. The results highlight the possibility of increased accessibility and efficiency, if stenographers are given the necessary resources and assistance.

In order to determine the accuracy and user satisfaction of live transcription in virtual court environments, Greene's (2022) study uses empirical data. The study draws attention to the particular difficulties' stenographers encounter when working remotely, such as problems with technology and the digital setting. According to the results, live transcribing can improve communication's immediacy, but it also needs to be managed carefully to guarantee that the final transcript is accurate. Greene is an advocate for the development of standards and best practices that will direct stenographers when they employ technology in remote proceedings.

Court stenographers' opinions of remote proceedings are examined by Hargreaves (2021), who focuses on the difficulties and experiences they have encountered. The study uses qualitative approaches to collect data on stenographers' perceptions of the advantages and disadvantages of moving to virtual environments. While some stenographers value the flexibility of remote hearings, others are concerned about the possibility of reduced accuracy, according to the report. Hargreaves says that in order to solve these issues and enhance stenographers' overall experience, continuous training and honest communication are crucial.

Stenographers are surveyed by Ingram and Thomas (2020) in order to determine the difficulties associated with remote court reporting. Their findings draw attention to a number of problems, including technical challenges and doubts regarding the veracity of transcripts created in virtual settings. The study highlights how crucial it is to provide stenographers with the right training and assistance so they can adjust to these novel situations. The writers also touch on the necessity of precise procedures to improve the transcribing quality in distant hearings. They conclude that stenographers can effectively negotiate the difficulties of remote court proceedings if they have access to the right tools and training.

In light of technological developments, Johnson (2019) investigates the future of court transcription with a special emphasis on remote technology. The study looks at how stenographers might use these resources to improve their job and deal with the difficulties that come with working in digital contexts. The results imply that thorough training and the creation of fresh approaches are necessary for the effective integration of technology into court reporting. Johnson highlights how crucial it is to uphold strict standards of dependability and accuracy in legal transcription even as the field changes.

Kelleher (2022) investigates the impact of video conferencing on the accuracy of legal transcription, focusing on the challenges faced by court stenographers. The study identifies various factors that can affect the quality of transcription, including background noise and the dynamics of remote communication. The research underscores the need for effective training and technology solutions to address these challenges. Kelleher advocates for a proactive approach to improving the accuracy of transcripts in virtual settings, ensuring that the integrity of the legal process is upheld.

Lee and Wang's (2021) research delves into the experiences of court reporters in virtual environments, providing a comprehensive analysis of their challenges and adaptations. The study employs qualitative methods to gather insights from stenographers about their perceptions of remote hearings and the effectiveness of live transcription. The findings reveal that while many stenographers are embracing technology, they still face significant hurdles, such as managing distractions and ensuring accurate transcription. Lee and Wang recommend targeted training programs to help stenographers enhance their skills in remote settings.

Miller and Sun (2020) explore the experiences of court stenographers during the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on the rapid transition to virtual hearings. Their study highlights the unique challenges faced by stenographers, including the need to adapt to new technology and communication dynamics. The authors emphasize the importance of resilience and adaptability in the face of these changes. They conclude that providing adequate support and resources for stenographers is essential to maintain the quality and integrity of legal transcription in remote settings.

Nguyen's (2021) research provides a comparative analysis of live transcription accuracy in video hearings. The study investigates the factors that contribute to discrepancies in transcription and offers insights into best practices for improving accuracy in remote environments. Through empirical data collection and analysis, Nguyen identifies key challenges faced by stenographers, including technical issues and the need for real-time communication with legal professionals. The findings underscore the importance of establishing standards for live transcription to enhance reliability.

O'Connor and Ray (2022) conduct a qualitative study on the role of stenographers during remote proceedings, exploring their experiences and challenges. The study reveals that while

technology has improved access to legal processes, it also presents significant obstacles to accurate transcription. The authors advocate for increased collaboration between court personnel and stenographers to address these challenges. They conclude that fostering a supportive environment can help enhance the overall effectiveness of live transcription in virtual hearings.

Patel and Mason (2020) examine the challenges of maintaining transcription accuracy during remote court hearings. Their study identifies several factors that can lead to inaccuracies, including technical difficulties and the complexities of remote communication. The authors emphasize the need for specialized training and the development of protocols to mitigate these challenges. They conclude that with proper support and resources, stenographers can improve the quality of transcription in virtual settings.

Smith (2021) explores the benefits of live transcription in virtual courtrooms, focusing on the potential for increased accessibility and efficiency. The study highlights the experiences of court stenographers and the adaptations required to effectively manage live transcription. The findings suggest that while there are challenges associated with remote hearings, the potential benefits can be realized through targeted training and support for stenographers. Smith concludes that with proper implementation, live transcription can enhance the legal process and ensure accurate records are maintained.

II. Methodology

This study employed a phenomenological research design utilizing Colaizzi's method of inquiry to explore the lived experiences of court stenographers using live transcription during video conferencing hearings. Phenomenological research design is particularly suited for an in-depth understanding of the lived experiences of court stenographers using live transcription tools in video conferencing hearings (Moustakas, 1994). A purposive sampling method was used, with the aim of selecting specific respondents for a study that scrutinizes at the experience of court stenographers who use live transcription in video conferencing hearings in Tacloban City trial courts. This non-probability sampling technique allows for the deliberate selection of participants who possess specific characteristics relevant to the research objectives (Palinkas et al., 2015). There are ten (10) respondents who met the inclusion criteria of (1) active court stenographers currently employed in any trial court in Tacloban City, Leyte, Philippines, and (2) have willingness to share their experiences and insights in an in-depth interview format on the use of live transcription feature in video conferencing platforms.

To explore the lived experiences of court stenographer in Tacloban City trial courts while providing live transcription services during video conferencing hearings, qualitative measures were employed through in-depth interviews and open-ended questionnaires. Questions focused on how court stenographers perceive their professional roles in the context of technological change, asking them to articulate the challenges they face with the use of live transcription. Prior to the

interviews, the researcher reached out to potential participants to explain the study's purpose and obtain informed consent, fostering a collaborative atmosphere that encourages open and honest dialogue. This also serves those participants voluntarily agree to participate without coercion.

To interpret the data, Colaizzi's phenomenological method of inquiry was applied in this qualitative research, which is a version of Giorgi and Giorgi's (2003) approach to phenomenological investigation. Colaizzi's method of phenomenological data analysis are as follows: (1) significant statements related to the phenomenon being studied should be taken out of each transcript, (2) the formulated meanings were sorted into categories, (3) clusters of themes, (4) themes, and (5) findings of the study were combined into an extensive description of the phenomenon under inquiry.

III. Results and Discussion

Three (3) main themes emerged, each reflecting critical aspect of their professional experiences during the pandemic. These themes include: (1) *Efficiency of Transcription* where it highlights the role of technology, transcription method and the factors influencing accuracy and productivity, (2) *Challenges Faced* such as addressing the barriers encountered, particularly technical issues, workflow disruptions, and the physical and mental demands of their work; and (3) *Training and Support Provided* in terms of exploring the availability of formal training, peer support systems, and the use of institutional resources.

Efficiency of Transcription. This theme emphasized that court stenographers' adoption of live transcription technology during video conferencing hearings streamlines the transcription process, reducing the time required to document proceedings compared to traditional methods. The cluster themes that emerged under the efficiency of transcription theme shows the onus of technology for productivity in video conferencing hearings, this includes "*Accuracy Enhanced Using Digital Media*", indicating that the aid of live transcription feature is necessitated for precision in court proceedings, and "*Adaptability to Virtual Settings*," which manifests into the ability of court stenographers to adapt their workflow to the virtual environment. Many respondents emphasized ease provided in pre-installed court software. These themes show how digital tools have drastically changed the efficiency and workflow of court stenographers.

Accuracy Enhanced using Digital Media. Many respondents emphasized that digital tools, while beneficial, require substantial manual oversight to ensure precision. One respondent stated, "*I need to proofread and edit everything to ensure that it's correct (CS9)*," showing the necessity of reviewing output from transcription feature for accuracy. Similarly, other court stenographers prefer for manual or semi-manual methods like the use of shorthand over fully automated transcription due to trust in their reliability. However, the respondents also acknowledged that transcription technology can significantly reduce their workload when functioning correctly. For example, "*The upside is if the speaker is a good speaker, his voice is*

audible as well as his pronunciation, I think transcription apps is a great tool but then we have different speakers like we have speakers that do not have a loud voice or they have different pronunciation so the words registered into the app is also different so you have to check it from time to time. As for my experience, rechecking is easier than typing everything instead of typing everything, I just have to copy and paste and then if a word is different so I just edit it and put the right word (CS1),” was cited as a recurring benefit, with editing pre-transcribed text being far less time-consuming. Yet, the tools often fail in specialized environments like courtrooms, as one respondent remarked, “The app does not always recognize legal terms, making it unreliable for court use (CS9),” reflecting a gap in the adaptability of digital tools to the unique demands of legal transcription.

Adaptability of Virtual Settings. Respondents frequently cited technical difficulties, such as poor internet connections and software reliability, as barriers to their efficiency. One respondent shared, “Audio quality affects efficiency — if the internet connection is poor, transcription takes much longer (CS 3),” illustrating how external factors disrupt transcription workflows in virtual courtrooms. The need for alternative strategies was evident such as court stenographers have adapted by combining traditional and digital tools to ensure transcription accuracy. The respondents also identified specific limitations of live transcription tools in virtual settings, including delays and misinterpretations. One remarked, “The real-time transcription often lags behind the actual conversation (CS8),” which can cause disruptions and hinder productivity. Similarly, the inability of transcription software to handle legal terminology was emphasized, as one respondent noted, “The app does not always recognize legal terms, making it unreliable for court use (CS9).” These challenges highlight the necessity of blending manual processes with digital tools to adapt effectively to virtual courtroom environments.

Challenges Faced. Court stenographers face several challenges when adapting to new technologies, center around issues with technical difficulties and the physical and mental demands of managing transcription tasks, especially in high-stakes legal environments. Two (2) major cluster themes emerged such as “Technical Difficulties” and “Physical and Mental Strain”. Technical difficulties were linked to poor audio quality, connectivity issues, and glitches in the software, which is a common theme throughout the transcripts. Physical and mental strain was associated with long hours of transcription, struggling to maintain focus during lengthy hearings, and the added pressure of transcribing the proceedings in real-time. These challenges indicate the two-fold nature of their experience, balancing the technological dependency with the human limitation of the virtual setting.

Technical Difficulties. Technical difficulties are the forefront of the challenges faced by court stenographers during virtual hearings. One respondent noted, “For me, internet connection is the most challenging (CS2)”. And the other respondent made an additional statement, “We have slow internet connection. That is the most significant aspect in video conferencing hearing is the internet connection because we depend on the internet signal so that we can hear the audio clearly

so we can write whatever is spoken by all the parties involved (CS9)”. This statement underscores how poor internet connectivity disrupts communication and the quality of the recordings, significantly affecting the accuracy of the transcription. Moreover, technical issues, such as lagging video or malfunctioning equipment, also complicate transcription tasks. For example, a stenographer shared, “The audio recorders today are very sensitive to noise and sound, there is also the challenge of internet connection and then other technical difficulties because we are using an app so it’s prone to hanging or lagging (CS3)”. This reflects how such delays interfere with the flow of proceedings and disrupt the real-time transcription process. In addition, as one respondent noted, “When recordings are unclear, we often need to contact witnesses or counsel for clarification (CS9),” illustrating how poor audio quality can create a cycle of follow-ups to ensure transcription accuracy.

Physical and Mental Strain. Alongside technological challenges, physical and mental strain emerged as a significant challenge for stenographers. A respondent shared, “*Stenographers do not have break time. The Judge can go out, go to their chamber for snacks, where they can eat there. But for us, stenographers, we just sit down and write. So, if we want to go to the C.R. really if we cannot hold on anymore, so we ask the Judge. At least we can stand up and stretch or drink water. That’s it (CS9),*” manifested by the respondent highlighting the physical toll that the lack of rest during hearings takes on court stenographers. In addition to the physical toll, mental strain also plays a role in the challenges faced by court stenographers. Long hearings require constant attention to detail and accuracy which can cause mental exhaustion. This is exacerbated by the stressful nature of real-time transcription where there is no room for error.

Training and Support Provided. This focuses on the mechanics of support and training for court stenographers to facilitate their transition towards video conferencing hearings. The lack of formal training, alongside the robust peer network, indicates that while institutional mechanisms may be inadequate, informal support plays a critical role in facilitating court stenographers’ adaptability to these new working conditions. The cluster themes derived from this theme are “*Insufficient Formal Training*” and “*Strong Peer Support Systems*”. Respondents often reported that they are not provided with comprehensive training for the use of transcription software during video conferencing hearings, and thus received guidance either on their own or through informal familiarity from colleagues.

Insufficient Formal Training. The theme emerged as a significant challenge for court stenographers during their transition to video conferencing hearings. Many respondents expressed frustration with the lack of structured, formal training on how to use transcription apps and live transcription tools. One respondent shared, *For me, I try to explore because, of course, as someone who has a lot of other things to do, I want to do my job as fast so I try to explore and then I ask around like I have friends who are also stenographers and then they recommend something and then I try some of them, I watched video instructions from YouTube like how can I use it effectively like that. I just explore and I actually tried it (CS1),*” indicating that the lack of formal guidance

led stenographers to rely on their initiative to understand and use new technologies. Similarly, another respondent explained, *“We never really had formal training on how to use transcription apps (CS10),”* highlighting the gap in institutional training programs that could help court stenographers develop the necessary skills to manage the technology effectively. The need for formal training is further highlighted by the statement, *“Actually, it was like we were not that aware of the live transcription. We just learned from it because we explore the app upon realizing that there is live transcription (CS9),”* illustrating how court stenographers discovered critical features through trial and error. Additionally, the use of court-mandated tools such as Microsoft Teams during the pandemic was another example of minimal formal training. A respondent stated, *“The court-mandated use of Microsoft Teams during the pandemic helped facilitate remote hearings despite technical issues (CS6).”* This reflects how court stenographers were required to adapt the tools through top-down mandates, with little support or guidance provided. The quality and availability of resources, in addition to training, significantly impact court stenographers’ ability to adapt effectively to the virtual setting.

Strong Peer Support System. While formal training programs were lacking, a strong peer support system emerged as a key resource for court stenographers navigating the challenges of virtual hearings. Respondents frequently emphasized the importance of collaboration among colleagues to learn and adapt to new technologies. As one respondent shared, *“Also, one of the challenges is that not everyone is well-versed with the technology so, of course, we have to help each other when using live transcription feature in video conferencing platforms because not everyone uses it every day (CS2),”* which illustrates the role of teamwork in overcoming the challenges posed by unfamiliar transcription tools. Additionally, court stenographers also relied on external support, consulting with Court Interpreters or lawyers to ensure the accuracy of their transcription where collaboration extended beyond peers to include other professionals, creating a network of support that helped to address transcription errors. Moreover, the accountability placed on court stenographers for any mistakes, even when the fault lay elsewhere, also underscores the importance of peer and institutional support. One respondent pointed out, *“We read it back, we make sure that the sentence, the grammar, and the words that are used there are correct (CS9).”* This highlights the need for a supportive environment where court stenographers can rely on each other for corrections and advice.

IV. Conclusion

The results that this technological shift had a dual nature: although live transcription significantly contributed to the efficiency and accuracy of court hearings, at the same time, it generated a number of technical, professional, and emotional challenges. Court stenographers had to repeatedly deal with interruptions related to internet connectivity, software issues, and lack of formal training in the use of live transcription tools. There are also psychological and emotional pressure due to adjustment to the completely new digital setting without some appropriate

institutional support. However, it is for the very reasons of these challenges that adaptability and informal peer collaboration becomes strengths to address live transcription. It is shown that although live transcription presents a new way of conferencing without traditional in-person means, the absence of structured feedback mechanisms and monitoring processes restricts the full utilization of this innovation. It is necessary for an immediate systematic approach to facilitate the court stenographers' shift towards settings from remote transcription, ensuring the utmost technical efficiency together with the well-being of professional involved. The author should clearly explain the important conclusions of the research highlighting its significance and relevance.

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