



HURDLES FACED IN LEGAL TRANSLATION

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Abstract-- Legal translation may be a difficult and complicated method. Legal translators face numerous factors that influence their ability to translate bound terms. Besides the apparent linguistic aspect of legal translation, legal translators are unit two-faced with challenges, like cultural and social norms and traditions among legal systems of the country wherever the text originated, as well because the country that the interpretation is ready. moreover, even though the legal translators are unit trained linguists, and are unit accustomed to the nuances of the 2 same legal systems, they'll stumble upon terms that are unit tough to translate. In such instances, the translators should use one in all a slew of translation techniques, as well as the explore for terms of practical equivalence.

INTRODUCTION

It is commonplace that legal translation poses specific challenges even to older translators and with more reason to less older translators. during this paper the challenges are delineated from a teacher's purpose of view and knowledge from evaluating the work of semi-professional translators, i.e. candidates sitting for the examination to become authorized translators in Kingdom of Norway, 2 drawing on their ability to translate authentic texts. The specified translation competency encompasses completely different sub-competences, i.a. transfer competency which Neubert justly claims to be "the characteristic domain of a translator" (Neubert 2000: 6). This presupposes that (s)he is in a position to adapt his/her translation strategy according to the aim of the interpretation, i.e. the assignment of the consumer. The language pairs discussed here are unit Norwegian-German and/or Norwegian-English. The inclusion of the latter language try is as a result of the sometimes abundant larger variety of candidates translating into English than into German and therefore giving additional information to check. The rest of the paper is organized as follows: In section a pair of, the main focus is on why legal translation is claimed to be therefore special compared to different LSP translations. In section three, a delineation of legal texts is mentioned supported selected relevant literature. In section 4, the most reasons for the on-line course in legal translation are unit given. within the ulterior section some empirical findings are unit bestowed by method of illustration. The final section offers last remarks and outlook.

DIFFICULTIES IN LEGAL TRANSLATION

1. English as a world language of legal communication Globalisation and therefore the growth of international organisations (e.g. UN, EU, NATO, WTO) have brought Associate in Nursing increasing interest in legal documentation (e.g. legislation, regulations, agreements) victimisation English as a standard language. The importance of legal English lies expressively in its being the medium for international (including electronic) commerce. English is that the normal language for several corporations, for take-over bids, for international industrial contracts, for arbitration, for all cross border legal transactions and international legal problems in particular" despite all national language legislation. English is that the language of law of nations and multidisciplinary skilled service companies. additionally, English could also be either supply or target language, even the medium or relay language between supply and target languages. Legal English is in course of subjection the planet whereas the opposite major languages are incapable of movement a threat to the position of English because the "lawyer's linguistic communication.
2. Cultural factors in manufacturing and translating legal texts These circumstances as so represented imply the requirement for purposeful communication of data and ideas. At an equivalent time, increased world interaction means that the capability to speak inter culturally within the world employing a common means, in our case English. If the language is perceived as a social follow, culture becomes the elemental principle of instruction. the link between language and culture is each complex and elaborate; additionally communication issues could arise from cultural differences; what is more, these factors become significantly acute in skilled setting once interacting parties



use an equivalent linguistic code (i.e. English), however not an equivalent cultural style. so additionally English is outlined as a tool for sympathy, it can even be discussed that English “can additionally act as a medium and subject of worldwide misunderstanding.” In the legal context, these factors play a job, since language and law square measure closely related and square measure generated through social practices. Indeed, language is that the core of the law, since the law is considerably developed through language. The development and standing of each standard and legal language reveal the relatively autonomous development and standing of legal cultures and legal systems. The result is that “the technical language of jurists is very system-bound. Since legal systems vary from state to state, every country has its own freelance legal nomenclature.” Legal translation is commonly harder than alternative forms of technical translation because of the system-bound nature of legal nomenclature. in contrast to scientific or alternative technical nomenclature, every country has its own legal nomenclature (based on the actual legal system of that country), which is able to typically be quite completely different even from the legal terminology of another country with an equivalent language. The system-bound nature of legal text means fortunate translation into another language needs ability in a minimum of 3 separate areas:

1. basic data of the legal systems, each of the supply and target languages;
2. familiarity with the relevant terminology;
3. ability within the specific legal genre of the target language. Without these skills, the translator’s interpretation are going to be a exact translation that’s typically incomprehensible.

Personally, I notice translation of legal documents to be one among the foremost fascinating and difficult areas of translation, as a result of they typically need each a mix of the creativity of literary translations and therefore the exactitude of technical translations. Thus, the skilled legal translator should be half linguist, half legal scholar and part detective, willing and able to capture and outline legal ideas expressed within the source language of a document which will not even have constant within the language or legal system of the target text. The translator should 1st decipher the supply text and reconstruct its that means within the target text. In several cases, the translator is proscribed to finding a purposeful equivalent for a word or phrase or a parenthetical clarification as a result of a certain translation is not possible.

Translation of legal documents tends to involve a lot of culture-specific than universal elements. In distinction to what happens with arithmetic or chemistry, where there is Associate in Nursing objective public knowledge base, legal nomenclature relies on the actual legal system of every country. Each system has its own history, social values and political context, and has been designed to fulfill the requirements of a specific nation, that clearly take issue from one country to a different. for example, the Anglo-Saxon and Continental legal systems take issue in many respects. Due to this diversity of legal systems, one among the foremost difficulties sweet-faced by legal translators is finding actual word equivalents. a specific conception within the Romanian system might not essentially exist among the framework of English system, or, it’s going to exist, however seek advice from a distinct conception. In several alternative countries, public jury “trial” processes don’t exist, however there square measure other judicial systems. In these things, a literal translation of the word “trial” would possibly mislead the reader. Translators of legal texts should have a whole understanding of legal classification, legal processes and therefore the systems of each of the supply and target languages. Terminology mistakes within the translation of legal documents could have serious repercussions, like losing a case or inflicting liability problems.

- 3 Legal word & vogue Legal word and phrasing is that the major concern for the legal translator as he/she might bring round a standard 2 or a lot of legal systems that area unit someday extraordinarily diverse and culture-bound. I even have chosen legal word as purpose of this lecture because this can be the key characteristic of language that truly connects a range of legal genders and is one among the foremost necessary aspects in legal translation. every legal language has its own specific and sophisticated vocabulary, phrases, and denominations. This over



often faces the translator with the impossibility to search out a correspondent within the target language, i.e. the matter of non-equivalence. Legal languages dissent greatly once it involves employing a specific word. For example, the lexicon of legal English, plentiful in expression, Latinism, terms of Norman and French origin, terms with versatile meanings, has historically been a supply of marvel for the people and at a similar time the supply of the many debates regarding its demanded renewal among specialists within the legal and also the linguistic fields: "Legal English [...] has historically been a special kind of English. Mysterious in type and expression, it is mixed with law Latin and Norman French, heavily addicted to the past and unashamedly archaic"³

Comparing it to alternative legal languages, legal Romanian features a comparatively restricted terminology. within the up to date Romanian language, legal vocabulary is Associate in Nursing organized body of terms, statistically characterised by restricted wealth and high concentration. The legal word employed by the Romanian specialists includes a range of neologisms, especially from French, as this language favoured the event of derivational method "by adapting a list of neologic affixes and affixoids from the classical languages"⁴ A generalized feature of all legal terminologies is that the mixture of strictly legal terms. with terms of belonging to alternative specialised fields. In community law, as an example, one is likely to search out terms touching on a range of disciplines, starting from drugs (the approval of a replacement drug for example) to agriculture (ex. Grant contracts for farmers specifying the sort of crop, chemicals allowed and taboo etc.) the instance below is an excerpt from a eu Council document.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this paper has been to debate challenges in legal translation from the view of a coach evaluating the work of semi-professional translators in a very special setting with the aim of mistreatment continual errors as a pedagogic resource for JurDist and other translation candidates. The empirical findings got maybe some typical challenges a translator is confronted with, e.g. culture-bound legal terms and specific legal terms further in concert explicit sort of vogue convention. a scarcity of data of the particular subject domains has verified to be one in every of the foremost demanding challenges. Teaching totally different methods to address such challenges is so central in our on-line course in legal translation.

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