



Translation in Legal Matter

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	<p>Translation is not new word. It is being used from the century. It is an umbrella term that has in its paraphernalia the whole world. Without translation, the world is null or zero or half in its existence. It has given us all kind of knowledge in every walk of life whether it is technology, medical, legal, science, computer, business, accountancy, spiritual knowledge, social studies. In every state, there are posts of Regional Language Officers who translate one language to the other for the purpose of official use. There are translators in court who help to translate regional language to the language of court. Hence, Translation is multifaceted. It is based on Source Language and Target Language. It is the pivotal of World Development.</p> <p>It is a true friend to a human being. It is true guide, is like a silver line in cloud. Hence Translation is what a person wants in the need. It fulfils all his desire. Translation is the source of spiritual knowledge. It develops human relationship, feeling of brotherhood, exchange of thoughts. Translation is a great means of communication. It prepares the society. It makes the ages. It is the pulse of nation. It maintains the culture and tradition. It teaches all human to be united. It is means of sharing ideas, culture, tradition, style, way of thinking, food, living, general behavior, medical impacts etc. ,</p>

Work Cited: Translation, Source Language, Target Language, Spiritual Knowledge, Umbrella Term

Translation is a kind of Triangle includes Author-Text-Reader.

Triangle stands the Text created by the author.

Author Stands the reader who experiences it.

Text controls the reader's response.

Hence it can be said

Interaction between the text and reader gives birth to literary construct.

Interaction between the two-The text and reader.

There are two texts-One author's and another reader's.

Text is not what the author thought it to be, but what the reader sees in it.

Text has some pattern of language.

A Text is no longer a writer's text, but reader's text.

Reading itself becomes a Translation.

Modern definition of Translation stresses the process of transfer of a message from Source language to Target Language.

Traditional definition of Translation is replacement of text in source language by a text in Target language maximum equivalence of meaning.

Hence it can be said, "Translation is the process of converting one language to another without alternating the original meaning."

Translation is converting one language to another maintaining the real sense.

T.L –Target Language

S.L – Source Language

Translation is changing into another language retaining the sense .

A. H. Smith says, "To translate is into another language retaining as much of the sense."

Translate highlights equivalence.

Peter Newmark says, "Each act of translation involves some loss of the original meaning and the basic loss of meaning."

Theodore Savory says, "translation is a art."

Eric Jacobson says, "It is a craft".

Eugene Nida says, "It is a science."

Horst Frenz says, "Translation is neither a creative, art nor and imitative art. Not stands somewhere between two."

Art is creative and expression of duty.

Craft is status of occupation, occupation of amateurishness and trickery.

Hence, Translation is more than art, craft, or science.

J.C Catford defines translation- the meaning of source language substituted by the meaning of the target language.

Text of one language in substituted by the text of another language.

Maier et al., 2017;Ruíz and Macizo, 2019) holds that features of the linguistic resources of the translator are linked "via shared memory representations and that cognitive processes during translation are specific to the combination of both languages involved"

Translation is the comprehension of the meaning of a text and the subsequent production of an equivalent text, that communicates the same message in another language. The text that is translated is called the source text, and the language that it is translated into is called the target language. The product is sometimes called the target text. Translation, when practiced by relatively bilingual individuals but especially when by persons with limited proficiency in one or both languages, involves a risk of spilling-over of idioms and usages from the source language into the target language.

Kind of Translation:

(i) Administrative Translation: It is the the translation of administrative texts. Although administrative has a very broad meaning, in terms of translation. It refers to common texts used within businesses and organizations that are used in day to day management.

(II) Commercial Translation or Business Translation: It covers any sort of document used in the business world such as correspondence, company accounts, tender documents, reports, etc. Commercial translations require specialist translators with knowledge of terminology used in the business world.

(III) Computer Translation: Computer Translation uses computer related terminology.

(iv) Economic Translation: Similar to commercial or business translation, economic translation is simply a more specific term used for the translation of documents relating to the field of economics. Such texts are usually a lot more academic in nature.

(v) Financial Translation. It is related to financial terminology.

(vi) Financial translation is the translation of texts of a financial nature. Anything from banking to asset management to stocks and bonds could be covered.

(vii) General Translation

A general translation is the simplest of translations. A general text means that the language used is not high level and to a certain extent could be in layman's terms. There is no specific

(ix) Legal Translation:: Legal translations are one of the trickiest translations known. at its simplest level. such as statutes, contracts and treaties. A Legal Translation always . specialist attention. This is because law is culture-dependent and requires a

(x) Judicial Translation: it means the translation of legal documents

(xi) Machine Translation: When a bulk Translation is needed, this kind of translation is required. Google Translate, All Language Translator, Microsoft Translator, I Translate, ANDEX Translate, Naver Papago etc.

(xii) Human Translation: It is very slow process of translation, but it focuses on sense. There are chance of committing spelling mistakes. in this type of translation. Hence in Human Translation, two proofs of the text are mandatory.

(xiii) Word to word Translation: It is poor kind of Translation. In this kind of translation sense is not maintained, only focus is on all words like My head is eating circles in place of I am feeling giddy. On Whatsapp chats, this kind of translation is generally used.

Translation in Legal Matter:

Main focus of the paper is Legal or Judicial Translation. It is related to court terminology, legal vocabulary, It focuses on

(a) Case File: Cases area filed in the language of court. The material is received in regional language. A Translator should have knowledge of regional and the court Language.

(b) Translation of Orders: Orders are generally translated in the language of court and contain legal terminology.

(c) Sending the Documents: Documents of court contain legal terminology. Although the material is received in the regional Language.

(d) Court Evidence: Evidences are generally in regional language, but they are written in the language of court and contain legal terms.

(e) Witness Statements: Witness statements are taken in the court in regional language, but a translator changes it in the language of court. In High Court and Supreme Court, the language is generally English.

To conclude, it can be said that Translation is better tool for Legal purposes. Without the knowledge of Translation, legal work or proceeding is incomplete. Hence a Legal Translator should know the process, kinds and tools used in the Translation and then work in Legal direction can be made. .

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