



Semantic Theories and Translation Problems

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Abstract

This research Investigating the salient features in term of lag out, lexis, and syntax that can act as operating factors in the design of legal variety and how such features contribute to impose a restricted register , legal register, and how they translated to present the main theory of translation process and in particular news text and to present the main methods of translating and the best method of translating a legal text.

Section One

1. The Problem of the Study:

To being with legal texts are problematic in that they are complex and intricate. In fact legal language is a specialized and restricted variety . It is the most formal language of all other varieties , it has its own rules and conversions of from, lexis and syntax legal documents also require a special type of translation, basically because the translation is most restricted than in any other text .

The standard format is to be properly accounted for in translation every word has to be rendered differences in terminology noted and as much attention is paid to the content as to the intention and all the possible interpretations and misinterpretation of the text syntactic devices should be professionally rendered into the target language. The translation is therefore, required to apply his linguistic skills in order to put the message across. In other words translating legal texts can be done through setting the right sort of equivalence and complying with some syntactic and logout conventions in the TL.

Apart from the linguistic constraints by their nature legal systems are complex this undoubtedly complicates the process of translation in that each legal system has its own rules and convention which are arranged into categories, it has techniques for expressing such rules and interpreting them

2. Aims of the study:

The study endeavors mainly to achieve the following objectives:

- Investigating the salient features in term of lag out, lexis, and syntax that can act as operating factors in the design of legal variety and how such features contribute to impose a restricted register , legal register, and how they translated.
- To present the main theory of translation process and in particular news text.
- To present the main methods of translating and the best method of translating a legal text.

3. Limitation of the study:

This study addresses one type of specialized text, i.e, The legal language as manifested in contracts, therefore it is to the latter that this study is contracts are highly lighted only in terms of lay out, lexis and syntax. Another limitation is imposed on the direction of translation since the selected texts, i.e , contracts are English, the study will be concerned with unilateral directional approach to translation form English to Arabic.

4. The Procedures of the study:

It's necessary to mention that this study consists of three section.

- * Section one: Is move concerned in dealing with the problem of the study, Aims of the study, Limitation of the study, value of the study.
- * Section Two: Is presented theoretical background of the study.
- * Section Three: while section three presented how methods of translating the legal text at last there will be a conclusion.

5. Value of the study:

The importance of this work is partially derived from the fact that it embarks on fathoming the legal register which is heterogeneous in nature and to the best of the researchers knowledge, its wide range sub varieties have not been entirely tackled, let alone with reference to translation Besides, the research is expected to reveal on the best methods of translating legal text and main theory of translating, This could be of great help to draftsmen and translators working in this field.

Section tow

2. Theoretical Background of the study:

Indeed, one might even assert that without translation there is no history of the world consider the rise of certain civilizations:

The Roman, Italian, French, English, German and Russian, contemplate the role of translation in the development of those cultures Ouyang (1993,27p).

Translation history is sometime presented solely as the history of translation theory, but this leaves large areas of territory unexplored and unaccounted for ideally it combines the history of translation theory with the study of literary and social trends in which translation has played a direct or catalytic part it is the story of interchange between languages and between cultures and such has implication for the study of both language and culture.

2.1 What is Translation?

If you cons fan English dictionary, it will give the definition of the word translate as,

To give the sense or equivalent of in another language, change into another language (F&W, 1433). Or carry over into one's own or another language, obviously, this definition is too broad and loose when used in the context of the important work of translating gods words.

In answering the question what is a translation?

Translation: Is often regarded as a project for translating meaning from one language to another (Farghal& shunnaq, 1999,p2).

In the definition we have just seen, the term (Translation) is given two meanings we should suggest that there are in fact three table distinguish meaning for the word it can refer to:

1. Translation: The process (To translate, the activity rather than the tangible object).
2. Translation: The product of the process of translating (i.e The translated text).
3. Translation: The abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of the process (bell, 1991,p13).

2.2 The main hypotheses of translation:

Nida (1976) arranges hypotheses of translation into three primary sorts:

2.2.1 Philological hypotheses of translation.

2.2.2 Linguistic hypotheses of translation.

2.2.3 Sociolinguistic hypotheses of translation.

2.2.1 Philological hypotheses of translation:

Philological hypotheses of translation (additionally called pre-phonetic) advanced before the improvement of present day semantics, roughly before the subsequent universal war. They were planned when philology was the order that bore the obligation of contemplating language philological hypotheses of translation center principally around artistic content looking into other field, for example, science and innovation, punctuation and law. Philological hypotheses of translating manage the issue of the identicalness of scholarly content by investigating the Source Language and Target Language .

Another significant issue in philological hypotheses of translation is the issue of equality of scholarly kinds between the LT and SL Nida records various functions as illustrative of philological hypotheses of translation. Flavorful's the specialty of translation (1957) falls under this class. Different works which are philological arranged are Bellocs (1931), carry and jumpetts quality in translation (1936).

2.2.2 Linguistic hypotheses of translation:

As per Nida: phonetic hypotheses of translation are put together up with respect to a correlation of semantic structure of source and Receptor text instead of on an examination of scholarly Genres and expressive feature(1976, p69).

These hypotheses improvement in current semantic theories and the propensity to contemplate language logically. The discoveries of these semantic hypotheses were applied to translation. Any way little advantage came out of these hypotheses, since they were restricted to the investigation of glorified development with significance kept separate from account.

One significant contrast between semantic hypotheses of translation and philological hypotheses of translation is that phonetic theories are elucidating instead of prescriptive they shows how individuals decipher as opposed to how they ought to decipher.

This does not suggest that every single semantic theory are the equivalent or there would be one standard hypotheses in particular. They contrast in term of center or viewpoint.

As indicated by Nida: The rule contrasts between different etymological hypotheses (or semi ... hypotheses) of translation lie in the degree to which the center is one surface structures or comparing profound structures. Hypotheses dependent on surface, Structure, examination include the utilization of pretty much expand sets of rules for coordinating generally comparing structures (1976).

Nida list incorporates commitments from language specialists, for example, pettier (1970), Hjelmeslev (1953), Greimas (1966), Coseriu (1970), vinay and Darbelenet (1958), Nida (1952, 1964 and 1969), Beckman and Callow (1974), Petofi (1971 and 1972), and a large portion of the articles distributed in parasite as illustrative of etymological hypotheses of translation.

2.2.3 Sociolinguistic Hypotheses of Translation:

Sociolinguistic hypotheses of translation developed out of the disappointment with hypotheses of translation and the developing enthusiasm for correspondence such enthusiasm from crafted by anthropologist where cognized the job of text beneficiaries in procedure of deciphering.

Those progressions are exhibited in Nida(1964). As a rule, same semantic hypotheses of translation have shown sociolinguistics impacts by alluding to the setting of correspondence. For instance, however feline passages hypothesis of translating (1965) is principally semantic and identified with surface structure proportionality, it move toward the setting of circumstance in its accentuation the contrast among vernaculars and registers.

Sociolinguistic hypotheses of translation relate etymological structure to a more significant level where they can be seen as far as their capacity in correspondence while talking about content, the sociolinguist is concerned especially with another. Its chronicled back ground, the conditions engaged with its creation, and the historical backdrop of its understanding for such components figure in the social setting of correspondence Aseeljour, issa, (1997).

Section Three:

3. "How to translate legal texts" :

Legal discourse is different from other discourses as it must be unambiguous and use legal jargons and should not bother too much about the simpler needs of the general public.

Law includes many activities from the drawing of statutes to the contracting of agreements between individuals all of which need to be recorded in a written form and that in spite of their diversity it is perhaps not too far from the truth to say that each of these activities is in some way connected with the imposition of obligation and the conferring of right.

Thus a translate of legal text should be well versed in the language of law and its terminology besides being a translation specialist. Some lawyers consider legal translation merely an extension of comparative law.

Translation theories agree that the success of a legal translation depends on his ability to discern and analyses the problems of a legal text of course without knowledge of law he will not be able to appreciate legal problems whether they be of interpretation classification or of comparative nature.

Legal translation distinguishes itself from other type of translation in that message is laid down in codes and that these codes represent particular legal concepts.

The translator of legal texts therefor should fully aware of these codes and consequently give them utmost care while translating.

3.1 Main Methods of Translation:

There is no standard or only one guaranteed method for translation everybody have their own translation method but there are some common translation techniques which they are :

1. Ward forward translation.
2. Literal translation.
3. Semantic translation.
4. Adaptive translation.
5. Free translation.
6. Idiomatic translation.
7. Communitive translation.
8. Faithful translation.

Ward for Ward: The source language word order is preserved and the words translated by their most common meanings.

- Conclusion:

In the lights of the present study the following conclusion is drawn:

1. Translation is a very important skill because it helps to develop one's ability of language since she or he exposed to many text that are needed to be translated.
2. In writing the research we found out that there is a lot of methods that we could use to translate so we explained the methods and choose the best method that help in translating the legal text.
3. We classify the theories of translation into three main categories and explained each one of the theories.
4. Translation is quite developed now a days to cover machine translation under the supervisor of translation or programmer.

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