CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Translation is a bilingual activity in which the meaning of a piece of language is rendered into another language. Defining translation is a complex job. Even, it is quite difficult to trace the exact time period of when the translation began. What we can just assume is that translation began when language evolved in human civilization. In the past, translation was just a means of communication among the people who had different linguistic background. Before the Second World War, translation was used as a link language (lingua- franca). Translation has a long history and tradition. It has been influenced by the literary, historical, and philosophical background in different periods (Riccardi 2002, p.1). Riccardi further argues that any historical survey of the activity of translation should start from the views of both Cicero and Horace on translation.The written documents on translation show that it began from the classical period. During that period, Jewish translation works included the bilingual inscriptions from Assyria and Mesopotamia (3000 B.C). In ancient Rome, translation was always done from Greek texts normally as a rhetorical or creative task. Christian translation from Greek into Latin began in the Shepherd of Hermes and parts of Bible.

In modern era, the tasks of translation flourished right from the twentieth century. So, the twentieth century has also been called the 'age of translation' (Jumpelt 1961), (as cited in Bhattarai, 2010, p.13). From the early 21st century, technology became the most important area of the translation studies. The use of computer and software helped human beings to translate texts from one language into another. The major areas of the study at present cover globalization and resistance (Cronin, 2003; Baker, 2006), (as cited in Munday, 2008, p.13.) the sociology and

historiography of translation (Inghilleri, 2005 a, Wolf and Fukari, 2007), (as cited in Munday, 2008, (ibid.) and audiovisual translation, localization and corpus-based translation studies (Munday, 2008, (ibid.). So, translation studies has been a full-fledge discipline in the various fields to translate the texts into multiple languages in this era. The need of translation is not only in the case of literary works but also in other discipline, i.e. business, science, medical science, law, education and so on.

Etymologically, the term 'translation' means *carrying across* or *bringing across* which is derived from the Latin word translation (which itself comes from *trans* and *fero,* together meaning to *carry across* or *to bring across*). The modern Romance languages use words for translation derived from that source and from the alternative Latin traduce *(to lead across)*. The Germanic and Slavic languages likewise use calqes based on these Latin sources (Retrieved from: http:// en.wiki pedia.org/wiki/translation). Translation is an action of interpretation of the meaning of text, and production of an equivalent text that communicates the same message in another language. Newmark (1981, p. 7), defines translation as a "craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language." Simply putting, Newmark's definition considers translation as a replacement of message inherent in one language into another language. Moreover, Newmark considers translation as "craft" which clearly suggest that a translator requires skills to carry over the various aspects of on text (e.g. aesthetics, message, contextual meaning) into another different language.

Typically, translation has been used to transfer written or spoken source language text (SLT) to equivalent written or spoken text (TLT). According to Brislin, (1976, p.1) "Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do

not have such standardization; or whether one or both languages are based on signs as with sign language of the deaf." For him translation is a linguistic activity. Similar view is presented by Catford (1965, p.20) who defines translation as "the replacement of textual materials in one language (SL) by equivalent textual materials in another language (TL)." He defines translation as a linguistic activity and the theory of translation must, therefore, draw upon a theory of language. According to Willis (1982, p.3), "Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written SL text into an optimally equivalent TL text and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL." Similarly, Bell (1991, p.5) defines translation as "an expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences". McGuire (1980, p. 2) states that translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that:

a. the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and

b. the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted.

Likewise, Nida and Tabor (1969, p. 35) explain the process of translation as follows: Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Furthermore, Newmark (1988, p.6) defines translation as:

a. science, which entails the knowledge and verification of the facts and the language that describes them- here, what is a wrong, mistake of truth, can be identified.

b. a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage;

c. an art, which distinguishes good from undistinguished writing and is the creative, the intuitive, sometimes inspired,

d. a matter of taste, where argument ceases, and preferences are expressed; and the variety of meritorious translations is the reflection of individual differences.

In the past, communication (in relation to translation) was only unidirectional- one way traffic, i.e. translation works were done only from dominant languages to minority languages. But, at the present days, especially from the beginning of the late 20th century, translation has been practiced as a bidirectional means of communication. This means even the minority languages are translated into dominant language.

To conclude, translation is a bilingual activity in which the meaning of a piece of language is rendered into another language with incorporating both the linguistic and cultural aspect. The prime goal of any translation work is to convey the message and establish a relationship of equivalence between the source text and target text. It takes into account a number of constraints i.e. context, rules of grammar, writing convention, idioms and cultures and so on. In fact, translation is not the mere representation of the source text but also the text of its own.

1.1.1 Importance of Translation

Translation is an indispensable part of human being in all over the world because translation connects all people and creates an environment of globalization. The importance of translation is increasing day by day. Now the world becomes global village by the help of translation without translation it is not possible to pacing together right now. In this sense Milan Kundera says (as cited in Bhattarai, 2011, p. 21,) Common European thought is the fruit of the immense toil of translator. Without translators, Europe would not exist; translators are more important than

members of the European parliament. The importance of translation has existed in technology, communication, literacy texts, business, industry with rapid growth and development. It becomes a powerful instrument to transmit the culture, religion, philosophy, social tradition one language to another language. Translation is known as a best and effective voyage to get the destination of knowledge and information by the help of transforming original text into target language.

Translation plays a role to bridge the gap between two speech communities. It imports the knowledge about varied world literatures which includes; sense of beauty, fraternity, peace and harmony, love of culture, satire and so on. The translator who devoted himself for purely humanitarian purposes has stood on the crossroads of history as an "intercultural mediator" today (Bhattarai, 2004, p.12). Translation is a large extent the most efficient way of breaking the linguistic barriers, promoting better communication and bringing together what lies beyond time and space. Newmark (1988, p.7) defines the scope of translation as "an activity that serves as a means of communication, a transmitter of culture, a technique of language learning and a source of personal pleasure". It helps to establish the unity among the people of different caste, culture, religion and nationality for the development of human civilization. Translation is uniquely revealing of the asymmetries that have structured international affairs for countries. In many developing countries (a term that will be subordinate position in the global capitalist economy), it has been compulsory, imposed first by the introduction of colonial languages among regional vernaculars and later after decolonization, by the need to traffic in the hegemonic lingua-francas to preserve political autonomy and promote economy growth. The functionality of translation has worked just as well in initiatives mounted from subordinate positions, some directed against empire, others in complicity with globalized capital. Translation of foreign texts contributed to the militant nationalism of anti-colonial movements.

Between 1955 and 1980 the most frequently translated author in world was Lenin, according to UNESCO statistics.

In developing countries, translation has played a crucial role in enriching indigenous languages and literatures while supporting reading and publishing. Translation can produce possible effects in subordinate cultures because cultural domination does not necessarily entail a homogenizing process of identity formation. Of course, the main purpose of translation is to create spiritual and devotional unity across the various dialectal societies an individual in both national and international level. Translation is a subject of interest not only for linguists, professionals, translators and language teacher but also for the people who are involved in scientific invention and technology. It helps to transcribe the new genres into the target language and helps to coin the word for the increment of vocabulary in developing one's own language. Translation is a versatile means of communication which transfers the knowledge, ideas, from one source language text into another target language text. Emphasizing the value of translation (Bhattarai, 2004, p.10) says:

> Man, the only homo or sapiens known in this planet, possess a unique
>
> capacity touse (speak, read, and write) more than one language. He is not
>
> only endowed to use different languages even at home, he can use different
>
> communication packages and system. As a conscious being possessed with
>
> a vast treasure of knowledge accumulated through historical experience and
>
> stored in memory, he cannot simply remain ignorant of what lies beyond
>
> his space and time. Translation is the only key to this otherwise forbidden
>
> treasure-house.

The scope of translation is very broad in such a way that we cannot limit its use and scope which is increasing day by day because of the rapid development of mass media and other means of contact between people from one part of the world to another. The following are the major subjects and disciplines that have heavy contribution from translation.

a. Literature

b. Linguistics and Language Teaching

c. Culture

d. Religion and History

e. Politics and Business World

f. Science and Technology

1.1.2 Types of Translation

Classification of translation is very difficult task because there are so many linguists, scholars' classified translation as various ways. There are various types of translation which exist on the basis different factors such as: agent, medium, register, system and orientations. The types of translation are determined by the type of text, purpose and techniques and needs of translation that the translator applies while translating the text. Normally, the following types of translation can be found:

1.2.1.1 Text Based Translation

On the basis of the type of the text to be translated, translation can be classified into phonological and graph logical, literacy, academic, technical etc. They are given as follows:

a. Phonological Translation

Phonological translation is a restricted translation in which source language phonology of a text is replaced by equivalent target language phonology. The grammar and lexis of source language remain unchanged in a phonological translation. For example English language word 'fat' /fæt/, in which the initial sound /f/ is labio-dental, fricative in English whereas it is pronounced as bilabial stop/ plosive in Nepali because there is no labio-dental, fricative /f/ (Phyak, 2007, p.30). Similarly, the English word 'ghost' is pronounced as /g ust/ whereas the same word is pronounced as /ghost/ by Nepali learner. Likewise, the English word 'school' is pronounced as /Iskul/ by a Nepali learner. Thus, in phonological translation, we try to translate the source language item with the sound of target language as they are realized or pronounced differently in different languages. So, if there is the influence of phonology of another language at the time of translating a sound in one language, such phenomena is known as phonological translation.

b. Graphological Translation

Graphological translation is a restricted type of translation in which the source language phonology of a text is replaced by an equivalent target language. Writers writing in foreign language may occasionally produce graphological translation as it occurs if there is influence of writing system of another language. If the graphology of another language influences the translation, the phenomena are known as graphological translation.

1.1.2.2 Academic Translation

Translating a text from one language into another language for the purpose of academic need is called academic translation. This type of translation is also known as pedagogical translation. It helps to add the layers of knowledge in teaching and learning. There are so many texts that are translated for academic

purposes. Such as: novel, short story, drama, essay and others genres. Such translated texts are being taught in many schools, colleges, universities, and other institutions. This type of translation provides the knowledge of language, culture, society, and so on. Within academic translation, there are two types of translation which are discussed as below:

a. Technical Translation

Translating non-literary texts and non-cultural items from one language into another is known as technical translation. It is related to translation of different informative texts, i.e. brochures, manuals, instructions, prospectus from source language into target language. It is mostly used in the area of politics, commerce, finance, and information technology and government services. So, it involves translation of texts dealing with electronics, medicine, law, economics, engineering, chemistry, sports (Phyak, 2010, p. 33). Technical translation is primarily different from other forms of translation by the terminology it uses. The use of scientific and technical jargons is the distinctive features of technical translation. Jargons are those words which can be found only in particular field of study (like register in linguistics). As for example : velocity, force, acceleration, retardation etc. are the technical words of science and likewise, locus- standi, laches, stare-decisis, amicus curiae, fraud, coercion, free consent, pledge, adultery, partition, inheritance are the technical words of law which are taken as jargons. Technical translation is universal in nature because the concept in one language has similar meaning in another language as well.

Translation is both art and science but in technical sense, it tends to be more scientific and less art. Technical terms are claimed to be less ambiguous, but more efficient from the point of view of precision in expression. The goal of technical translation is to impart SL information to the users. It is more content oriented, depersonalized and objective than literary translation. Technical translation is

primarily distinguished from further forms of translation by terminology, although terminology usually only makes up over 5-10% of a text. Its characteristics, its grammatical features (for English, passive, nominalizations, third persons, empty verbs, present tenses) merge with other varieties of language. Its characteristic format is the technical report, but it also includes instructions, manuals, notices, publicity, which put more emphasis on forms of address and use of the second person (Newmark, 1988, p.151).

In contrast to literary translation, technical translation faces less problems of conflict between form and content and subjectivity. A translator trans-creates something new in the literary translation but in technical translation he/she cannot do that. Newmark (1988, p.154), says "A technical term (standardized language) is always more precise (narrower in semantic range) then a descriptive term (non-standardized language)".

b. Literary Translation

Literary translation refers to the translation of different literary texts such as: poetry, novel, drama, essay, story and so on from SL into TL for general purpose. In literary translation there can be no absolute reflection, it is always approximation. So, literary translation needs to translate the text pragmatically for a given source text. (Snell-Hornby 1988: p. 113), "A literary text does not exist in a vaccum; while it is not bound to a single, specific situation as is a road sign or a legal contract, it has its own situational relationship to reality". Literary translation is known as an oldest, most difficult and highest form of translation.Literary translation is a translation type in itself, but it differs in many important respects from the kind of translation practiced in a language class.On the one hand, literary translation involves a good deal of interpretation about intent and effect. On the other hand, the literary translator is often not as much interested in literal transliteration as in finding and outcome mood, tone, voice, sound, response and

so on. According to Gachechiladze (1967, p. 89), 'Literary translation is the reflection of artistic reality of the original. There can be no absolute reflection, it is always approximate'.

1.1.2.3 Language Based Classification

Language based classification refers to the type of language to be translated while rendering a document from source into target language. This classification is developed by Roman Jacobson. There are two types of translation, they are as follows:

a. Intra-lingual Translation

The way of translating the text within the same language text is known as intra-lingual translation. In other words, if translation is done within the same language, that is known as intra-lingual translation. Here, within means intra and language means lingual. Therefore, intra-lingual translation means translation within the same language. This is also called the process of rewording or rephrasing of a given text within the same language. According to Jacobson, (as cited in Krishnaswamy and Verma, 1992, p. 139), 'Intra-lingual translation refers to the interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language'. Intra-lingual translation can be taken in terms of varieties of a language as it takes place from one dialect to another or one register to another.

b. Inter-lingual Translation

Inter-lingual translation is also called as translation proper. According to Jacobson, (as cited in Krishnaswamy and Verma), (ibid.), inter-lingual translation refers to 'an interpretation of verbal signs of one language by means of verbal signs into another language or changing the written text of one language into the same in another language'. As translation is generally a process of rendering meaning,

ideas, thoughts etc, from one language (source language) to another language (target language), and two languages are needed for it. So, it is a bilingual activity in which we concerned not on with matching symbols (word-for-word comparison and contrast) but also with equivalence of both symbols and their arrangement. Thus, it is a process of changing a document from one language into another, the original language being source language and the changed language being the target language.

1.1.2.4 Mode Based Translation

The precise means of communication is done through language and communication. Through language can be done in two mediums. They are written and oral medium. If translation is classified according the modes through which we communicate, they called as mode based translation.

a. Written Translation

If a text is converted from source language into target language through written medium of communication, it is called written translation. Translation activities carried out throughout the word are done through written medium.

b. Spoken/ Interpretation

It is a process of rendering any spoken text of source language into the spoken text of the target. Therefore, if a discourse or the spoken utterances of source language is converted into target language in the same mode of communication preserving the same meaning of the source language, it is called interpretation.

1.1.2.5 Agent Based Translation

If translation is done by means of a person or machine which help to convert the text of source language into target language that is known as agent based classification of translation. There are two types of agent based translation they are: human translation and machine translation. They are explained below:

a. Human Translation

According to traditional grammar, an agent is the doer of an action and in translation the person who involves in the act of translation is done by human it is known as human translation. In most of the translation activities, the involvement of human beings is inevitable one way or another. Therefore, human translation is that translation work in which most of the translators are involved. So, if a translation acts with the involvement of human is known as human translation.

b. Machine Translation

Machine translation is a branch of computational linguistics in which computer aided translation is done. In this translation, computer analyzes the source text and produces the target text. In other words, if a source language text is translates into target language text with the help of computer that is known as machine translation.

Catford (1965, p.21) classifies translation into three types, they are:

a. In Terms of Extent

Translation can be classified into full and partial translation in terms of extent. Full translation means the entire text is submitted to the translation process in which each and every part of the SL text materials either be a whole library of books, or a single volume, a chapter, paragraph, a clause etc. on the other hand, in partial

translation, some part or parts of the SL text are left untranslated, they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the text.

b. In Terms of Level

This distinction is related to the levels of language involved in translation. It includes total and restricted translation. In total translation, all levels of the SL text are replaced by TL materials or the replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. Catford, (ibid.) defines total translation as 'replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology by (non-equivalent) TL phonology/ graphology'. Restricted translation is 'replacement of SL textual material, at only one level'. This translation takes place either at phonological, graphological, grammatical or lexical levels.

c. In Terms of Rank

Translation can also be classified into bound and unbound in terms of rank. In rank bound translation, the selection of TL equivalent is deliberately confined to one rank/same rank, usually at word or morpheme rank. It means they set up word-to-word or morpheme-to-morpheme equivalences, but not equivalences between high rank units such as the group, clause or sentences. On the contrary, unbound translation is a translation in which the equivalent is not confined and shifts freely up and down the rank scale. It tends to be at the higher rank, sometimes between larger units than the sentences.

1.1.3 Tools and Procedures of Translation

Tools, in general, mean those aids which accelerate the work to be performed faster so that the action can be executed accurately within very short span of time.

In translation work also we need to have certain tools for effective translation. The following tools are essentially necessary in translation:

1.1.3.1 Monolingual Dictionary

A dictionary which contains the headword and the meaning (s) conveyed by that headword in a single language is known as monolingual dictionary. Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, Brihat Nepali Sabdakosh are the examples of monolingual dictionaries.

1.1.3.2 Bilingual/ Multilingual Dictionary

A dictionary in which we can find the entry and its meaning in one language and the meanings that the entry conveys in another language is known as bilingual dictionary. On the other hand, a dictionary which contains the meaning of a headword in more than two languages is known as multilingual dictionary.

1.1.3.3 Thesaurus

A thesaurus is a reference work that lists words grouped together according to similarity of meaning. In contrast to a dictionary, this contains definition and pronunciation. In thesaurus, we can find a word and its synonyms and antonyms.

1.1.3.4 Glossary of Technical Terms

In most of the academic studies we can find peculiar words which we do not in other fields of study, i.e. law, science, medical science etc. The words which are unique to particular field of study or which have important meaning in the given discipline is known as technical terms. Sometimes they are also called as jargon as well.

Glossary of technical term is an important tool for a translator to translate why because it helps the translator to know the meaning of the technical word. If a

translator specifically knows the meaning of the technical word of the given source language he/she can select the word in the target language that gives absolute or the same meaning in the target language.

1.1.3.5 Term Bank

Term bank is also called terminological bank. It stores vocabularies of a language in electronic form. The use of term bank in the field of translation studies was started from the late 1960s and beginning of 1970s. The following are the purposes of the term bank:

    a. Supplementing printed dictionaries by providing up-to-date multilingual terminology.

    b. Preserving centrally the considerable effort of in-house language specialists, in some cases with the intention of making this work more widely available in printed electronic form.

    c. Providing agreed, reliable and unified terminology, thereby ensuring greater terminological consistency in translations which are split up among different translators.

    d. Speeding up the translation process by giving the translator a single efficient tool for retrieving specialized vocabulary.

1.1.3.6 Computer

The translation which is done by the help of computer is known as computer/ machine translation. So, computer is one of the most important tools for translation work in various fields of study. The use of computer also facilitates the process of translation as it if faster than human hands. The innovation of computer in the process of translating has become relatively easier, faster and accurate as well. Computers should have at least two languages which have been set

previously. There are different procedures to translation as they differ from type of the text to be translated and the nature of the content in the source language text. Some procedures/ techniques are elaborated below:

a. Word-for-Word Translation

This is a type of translation is most faithful to the source language text rather than target language text. In this translation, the word given in the source language text is changed into its equivalent word into its equivalent word in the target language text, for example:

SL: I eat rice. (English)

TL: Ma khanchhu bhat. (Nepali

b. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a kind of translation which oriented towards source language text rather than target language text. In this translation, the grammatical structures of the source language changed into their nearest target language equivalents. It preserves linguistic meaning of source language text. it focuses on semantic content of SL but neglects the pragmatic meaning. It is form oriented translation. This type of translation helps to get literal or denotative meaning of the source language words into target language. Catford (1965, p.25) says,

'literal translation lies between word-for-word and free translation; it may start, as it were from a word-for-word translation, but makes changes in conformity with TL grammar/ e.g. inserting additional words, changing structures at any rank etc); this may make it a group-group or clause- clause translation'.

Newmark (1988, p. 46, as cited in Phyak, 2005, p. 42) provides the following examples which have been converted into Nepali language:

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SL: It's a sunny day. (English)

TL: Yo chha ek ghamailo din (Nepali) Word-for-word translation

TL: Ghamailo din chha (Nepali) Literal translation

Likewise,

SL: usle jibro Tokyo (Nepali)

TL: He tongue bit (English) Word-for-word translation

TL: He bit tongue (English) Literal translation

c. Transliteration

In this technique words are translated according to the pronunciation and orthography of source language. For example:

SL: Sadhu (Nepali)

TL: Aggrieved husband (English)

SL: Mahajan (Nepali)

TL: Rich man (English)

e. Transliteration plus Explanation

In this technique, Target language reader may not understand the meaning of the transliterated word if they are not explained or elaborated. Especially for the culture words, translators have to provide additional explanation of the words so that the readers find it easier to understand meaning of the word. For example:

SL: Jhagadiya (Nepali)

TL: The party of the dispute. (English)

SL: Jieuni (Nepali)

TL: Larger or smaller share in property (English)

SL: Prasad (Nepali)

TL: Edible things which are taken as a gracious gift of the god. (English)

f. Free/ Idiomatic Translation

The terms of free and idiomatic mean the same and the difference is the use of terminology. Free and idiomatic translation is oriented towards target language text; this translation preserves the intended meaning of the source language text. Translating freely or without any restrictions given by source language is known as free or idiomatic translation it preserves the underlying meaning of the given source language text so that the meaning becomes clear in target language. For example:

SL: Usle hijo jibro tokyo. (Nepali)

TL: He bit tongue yesterday. (English) Literal translation

TL: He died yesterday. (English) Free and idiomatic translation

Likewise,

SL: It's raining cats and dogs. (English)

TL: Bhari barsa bhairaheko chha. (Nepali) Free and idiomatic translation.

g. Loan Shift

The target language translates the source language term by extending the semantic range of the existing word in the target language to convey technical concept is known as loan shift. When the SL terms are translated through this procedure, the new meaning components are added in target language to reflect the technical concept. It is the process of making something covers a wider area. For example:

SL: service (English)

TL: sewa (Nepali)

h. Borrowing

Borrowing is also known as transliteration and transference. It is the process of transferring SL word into TL script maintaining the SL pronunciation. It is the most adopted procedure in translation of technical terms as well as international terms (i.e. terms which have been adopted by the most advanced languages of the world). It is used translational procedure adopted in translating terms based on proper names, terms for unit, elements, and compounds symbols in science and technology. For example:

SL: DNA (English)

TL: DNA (Nepali)

SL: LCD (English)

TL: LCD (Nepali)

i. Paraphrasing

Explaining of the source language meaning into target language is known as paraphrasing. In other words, in paraphrasing, target language explains the

meaning of the source language in order to make easier to understand. The semantic content which is realized in the source language in a single term is syntactically distributed in the target language. It helps to make the text linguistically transparent. It is a feature of free translation. For example:

SL: Adopter (English)

TL: Palan posan garne byakti (Nepali)

j. Hybrid Formation

Hybrid formation is also called loan blending. The target language translates the source language terms, borrowing once constituent from the source language and translating the other constituent of the source language construction. It is normally linguistic phenomenon in technical terminology of any developing language. For example:

SL: Devanagari Script (English)

TL: Devanagari Lipi (Nepali)

1.1.4 Problems/ Difficulties of Translation

Translation is one of the difficult and complex brainstorming jobs. It is to the transformation of thoughts or ideas from one language to another language. It is multidimensional activity. At the past, translation was only regarded as the study of product rather than process. Translating a text from one language to another language produces lots of difficulties and problems due to lack of equivalent terms. One of the accepted basic principles of the translation is that it should be faithful to the original. When there is no correspondence between SL and TL items, gaps occur in translation. Some people argue that gap take place when the concept available in SL is not found in TL vice versa. Gaps also called lacunas,

blank spaces, slippages, absences and voids. One of the fundamental reasons for creating gaps in translation is culture which includes not only material things but also includes nonmaterial things.

Gaps are natural and inevitable in all translation activities because of difference between two languages, cultures, contexts, etc. we find two languages, cultures, and contexts always different to various extents. So, while translating we are 'bridging the gaps' between two cultures, and languages. As a translator our main concern lies on how to bridge the gaps. Thus, gaps are challenges for a translator and they create difficulty to maintain translation equivalence. Translation, in one sense, is considered as 'gain' since it helps to understand people from different languages and cultures. It has bridges the gap among cultures and has helped to understand each other. With the help of translation, in fact, we have understood the whole universe. In general, the loss includes loss of culture, aesthetics, language, social values, mental effort, and so on. For example, the word 'mata' translated as mother cannot reflect the religious value of the word in the Sanskrit language. Translation can be taken as a 'shipment' where certain amount of loss in goods does not became upsetting. Translation being a process to carry out one language and culture into another language certainly includes loss an absolute transfer of meaning of a language and values of culture is almost impossible.

Since translation is a bilingual as well as bicultural endeavor, translator faces different kinds of problems and difficulties both at linguistic and extra-linguistic levels. As it is bicultural activity, various difficulties arise at cultural level.

1.1.5 Legal Translation in Nepal

Legal translation is the translation which is related to different legal texts such as act, rule, regulation, order issued by government, judgment or decision and order of the court etc. It is often known as a technical translation which involves cross linguistic communication in the legal context. Unlike scientific or other kinds of

technical terminology, each country has its own legal terminology based on the particular legal system of the country. Legal translation is often more difficult to translate than other types of translation and even than technical translation because of the system-bound nature of the legal terminology. The legal terminology may be quite different even from the legal terminology of another country in the same language. The professional legal translator must have the knowledge of the system of bound nature of legal terminology which consists the competency over at least three separate areas: the first is, a basic knowledge of the legal system, both of the source and target languages; the second is, familiarity with the relevant terminology; and the third is, competency in the specific legal writing style of target language.

The government of Nepal has also adopted the legal translation and realizing its need in the rapidly evolving world. Then, His Majesty's Government, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs constituted a board named "Nepal Law Books Management Board" in 2021 B.S. and gave it the authority to translate the law of Nepal into foreign language and foreign or international law into Nepali language and published them. The high class of officials of the government having in-depth knowledge over national and international legal system, terminology, and writing style has the authority to involve in translation of legal document. Making the legal translation wider, a council has been established named as Nepal Notary Public Council for the shake of managing the work relating to paper translation and document certification in easy and accessible way. It has been established under the act relating to Notary public, 2063 made by the House of Representative in the first year of the declaration of the House of Representative, 2063. The people who involve in legal translation should have the certificate for translation after passing the examination relating to Notary Public. The examination is conducted by the council itself or the Council may order to conduct the examination to any one the institution either one that provides training in relation

to law and justice or another one which conducts the examination of law practitioner. But at the time of the commencement of this act, the authorized institution of translation according to prevailing law many translate papers taking approval from the council. The people, who translate the paper differing digit number, date, and statement then they shall be punished according to the act.

1.2 Review of Related Literature

The title of my research is "Translation of Legal Terms: A Case of the Family Law". While writing this research proposal, I consulted different materials that are related to my research. I reviewed the related literature and prepared the notes to support my research proposal which play the momentous role in my research study. Exactly, there is nobody researches in the same topic which I prepared. In my research, the significant numbers of texts have been translated from Nepali to English and vice versa. There is few research studies have been carried out in the department of English Education that are related to my research study. I mentioned those researches which help me to write research proposal are as follows:

Adhikari (2003) conducted a research study on "A Study on the Translation of Technical Terms: A Case of Textbook for Science- IX" to find out the techniques and linguistics problems. He collected 200 scientific terms both in English and Nepali that are used in the text book for science-ix. He found literal translation, hybrid formation, loan shift, loan creation, paraphrasing and borrowing in the book of science in grade ix. He proved that the literal translation is most widely used and influenced technique. And then he also proved that the problem existed in translation when the target language text lacks an equivalent term which is presented in the source language text.

Similarly, Singh (2004) carried out a research entitled "Techniques in the Translation of Cultural Terms: A Case of Translation of Social Studies Textbook".

He collected 220 lexical terms both in Nepali and English version from our social studies for grade viii. He classified those terms into five categories: ecology, material culture, artifacts, mythic pattern, social/ institutional and conceptual terms. He found literal translation is most widely adopted procedure in translation of technical and non-technical term as well. He found that the problems exist a number of gaps in translation of cultural terms. He proved that, those problems are existed due to lack of conceptual accuracy, lack of cultural equivalence, lack of lexical items, etc.

Likewise, Wagle (2004) prepared a research study entitled "A Study on Multiple Translation of Muna-Madan from Cultural Perspective". He found the eighteen different techniques and fluctuation in the number of words. He also found that the literal translation is most widely used. He found cultural gap in his research study. So, he concluded that it is possible to minimize the cultural loss in translation by using effective and appropriate techniques.

Chhetry (2005) conducted a research study on "Translation of Technical Terms: A Case of Textbook of Health, Population and Environment for Grade X". He collected 200 technical terms both in Nepali and English. He analyzed the technical terms in terms of morphological features and showed the linguistic problems in translating techniques. He found six techniques that are used in Health, Population and Environment terms. He found that the majority of the terms were transliterated and he often found the possibility of literal translation and paraphrasing translation as well.

Similarly, Sapkota (2007) carried out a research entitled "Techniques in the Translation of Technical Terms used in Accountancy: A Case Study on Translation of Grade X". He collected the technical terms both in Nepali and English used in Accountancy of grade X. He found six different techniques in translating OPA (Office Practice Accountancy) terms. He also found that the

literal translation is most widely used technique that is i.e. 102 (68%) terms out of 150 terms are translated literally.

Bajagain (2008) conducted a research study entitled "Translation of Technical Text". She collected 80 Nepali technical terms using non-random judgmental sampling procedure. She found seven different procedure used in translating technical terms. In her research, literal translation is mostly used and borrowing is the least used procedure.

Karki (2009) carried out a research study on "Language used in Legal Journals". He listed out the special vocabularies used in legal texts. He found that the use of technical/ specific vocabularies and abbreviations have made legal language distinctive from others. He found that the legal language which used different technical terms, abbreviations and sentences structures made difficult to understand for unfamiliar person.

Tamang (2011) in his research entitled" Translation of Legal Terms: A Case of the Interim-Constitution of Nepal, 2007" has presented to find out the techniques and linguistic problems in translating legal terms in Interim- Constitution of Nepal, 2007. In his research, he collected 100 legal terms both in Nepali and English version that are used in interim- constitution of Nepal, 2007. He found five techniques to be used to translate the legal terms. Techniques were literal translation, loan shift, transliteration, hybrid-formation and paraphrasing. He found out of hundred terms used in the study ninety two per cent were literal translation, three per cent were through loan shift, two per cent were transliterated, one per cent was through hybrid-formation and two per cent were paraphrased. He found that literal translation was most used and hybrid-formation was least used technique to translate the legal terms.

All above mentioned research studies are related to translation and that research work helps me to understand and write my research study. A few research studies have been carried out the techniques used in legal terms. I'm sure that, this is the first research study on the "Translation of Legal Terms: A Case of the Muliki Ain (General Code)". Thus, my research study is unique and distinctive from others.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of my research study were as follows:

a. to identify the ambiguous legal terms of muluki ain.

b. to find out the translated techniques and difficulties.

c. to suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Translation itself is a difficult and challenging job. My study was focused on "Translation of Legal Terms: A Case of the Muluki Ain (General Code)". This research study is significant in the sense that it throws light on the technical aspect of translated legal terms. It provides insight understanding to the legal terms. As the study of legal terms, it provides some gist about legal terms and the techniques for the textbook writers, translator and those who are interested. I hope, my study will be supplies and helps for the people who are directly and indirectly involved in translation and translation studies

CHAPTER - TWO

METHODOLOGY

2. Methodology

Methodology refers to a set of methods and principles used to perform a particular activity. In this sense the term methodology in research refers to the procedures used in carrying out an investigation, including the methods used to collect and analyze data. Thus, to fulfill the objectives of the study, I adopted the following methodology.

2.1 Sources of Data

I mainly used secondary sources of data.

2.1.1 Primary Sources of Data

The total primary source of this study was all the legal terms of the muluki ain.

2.1.2 Secondary Sources of Data

The sources of data for my study were taken from the Muluki Ain (General Code), which is published by Law Books Management Board, Government of Nepal. I used different kinds of books, journals, websites, and thesis as the secondary sources of data. Some of them are: A. Riccardi(2002), Nida (1964), Newmark (1964), Catford (1965), Bell (1991), Phyak (2010), Bhattarai (2011), Muluki Ain (2020) both in Nepali and English version

2.2 Sampling Procedure

I selected those terms extracts for analysis which were related to my objectives and related to legal terms only**.**

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

I used check list as a tools for data collection. I read both Nepali and English version of muluki ain to meet the required things i.e. ambiguous legal terms, techniques and problems of translation. I prepared a check list for different techniques of words and sentences through which the legal terms were translated in muluki ain.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

I adopted the following processes or steps to complete my research.

a. I collected both Nepali and English versions of the Muluki Ain.

b. I listed 100 legal terms from both Nepali and English version.

c. I transliterated each equivalent source language terms into Roman Script.

d. I presented the collected Nepali legal terms with their English translation.

e. I identified the translated legal terms and presented their ambiguous TL terms.

f. I identified the translated legal terms and listed those legal terms under different techniques.

f. I identified and presented the problems in translation of legal terms in muluki ain.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

a. The study was conducted only in legal terms of muluki ain (general code).

b. The study was limited to translation of 100 legal terms of the muluki ain (general code) which is published by Law Books Management Board, Government of Nepal.

c. The study was limited to ambiguous terms, techniques and the problems in translation of legal terms.

d. The study was limited only to check list as tools for data collection.

CHAPTER - THREE

ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with the analysis, interpretation and presentation of collected data from Nepali and English version of legal terms of the 'Muluki Ain' (General Code). which is published by Law Books Management Board, Government of Nepal. The data are analyzed, interpreted and presented to find out the ambiguities, techniques and problems in the translation of legal terms from Nepali into English language.

3.1 Transliteration of Legal Terms and Their Ambiguous Terms

It induces the data which are needed for my research where legal taken from the SL with their ambiguous terms has been mentioned.

Table No. 1

Legal Terms with their Ambiguous Term

S.N	SL Terms	Ambiguous SL Terms
1	add	adjudicating office/ court
2	adal	decency/ etiquette
3	chirf r	operation/ surgery
4	h n	damage/ loss
5	kany	an unmarried woman/ young girl
6	sadhw	a woman having a husband/ married woman
7	pakr u	caught/ arrested
8	khasro	coarse/ rough
9	phij	scum/ froth

10	jeun	Larger or smaller share in property
11	kutp t	hurt/ battery
12	boul h	insane/ psychotric/ neurotic
13	na lu	stimulant/ psychotropic
14	upak r	rescue/ welfare
15	khun	murder/ homicide
16	j r	jari
17	bay n	deposition/ statement
18	dhan jam n patra	property/ money bail
19	ghar	house/ building
20	ital yan m	process/ subpoena
21	r t	requirement/ procedure
22	jam n patra	bond of security/ guarantee
23	mudh	case/ issue
24	s r	top/ head
25	kh rej	repeal/ rejuction
26	baksaun	amount/ figure
27	th□ahar eko	referred/ submitted
28	khat	count/ instance
29	ain	act/ deed/ code
30	daf	section/ division
31	p th	pathi
32	mukhya karan□	main principal/ main actor
33	ropan	ropani
34	m r	muri
35	k n n upach r	legal remedy/ sanction
36	devan gar akshyar	devanagari script
37	bigo	price/ amount/ money

38	dharma l	religious endowment/ rest house
39	hakw l	heir/ successor
40	kulo	ditch/ irrigation channel
41	pahiro	stream/ washout
42	s h mah jan	rich man/ local elites
43	d d	channel/ pipe
44	th u	place/ area
45	ban unu	construct/ put together/ renovate
46	bhes dh r	bhesdhari
47	mahanta	mahanta
48	tamasuk	bound/ contract
49	nikh n	redeem/ preempt
50	m lya	value/ price
51	bandhak	pledge/ mortgage/ commitment
52	bujh	procurement/ examination
53	thail	thaili/ cost
54	kutd	strike/ hit
55	apaharan	kidnap/ abduct
56	n l	conusion/ bruise
57	garvapatan	abortion/ termination
58	pahich n	identify/ determine
59	r sib	anger/ malice
60	a lil	vulgar/ coarse/ crude
61	hair n	harass/ harry
62	jutho	time of death
63	s tak	time of birth
64	bir m	ill/ sick
65	sthagan	post- ponment/ put off

66	ek ghar	coomon/ joint family
67	naitik patan	moral turpitude/ wickedness
68	prahar pratibedan	police report/ charge sheet
69	gh s	correption/ bribery
70	kaid	imprison/ jail
71	saw ri s dhan	transportation/ motor vehicle
72	j her	submission/ reporting
73	b d	plaintiff/ defendant
74	ny yadhi	judge/ jurist
75	bakas	ordinary gift/ present
76	niko nahune	incurable/ incorrigible
77	k njo	crippled/ disable
78	m n ch mal	alimony/ palimony
79	wakil	lawyer/ advocate
80	dismiss	dismiss
81	w rant	warrant
82	khoto	counterfeit/ fake
83	bamojim	persuant/ in accordance with
84	dharaut	bond of security/ gurantee/ assurance
85	min h	rebate/ discount
86	hin min	embezzlement/ misppropriation
87	ins f	verdict/ punishment
88	bigh	bigha
89	r ja wa	revenue/ receipts
90	bes bud	defective/ faulty
91	ñkh nadekhne	blind/ sightless
92	tiro	land tax/ levy
93	dhur	shelter/ shed

94	ch p	conceal/ hide
95	m n	mana
96	p kh	slant/ sloppy land
97	p keko b l	ripen/ prepared crop
98	th□agine	cheated/ victim
99	s dhu	aggrieved husband
100	kaly n□dhan	hidden treasure/ property

3.2 Transliteration of Legal Terms, their Equivalences in English and Identification of Techniques of Translation

It induces the data which are needed for my research where legal terms taken from the SL with their transliterated forms have been mentioned.

Table No.2

Legal Terms with their Transliterated Form, Equivalences in English and Techniques of Translation

S.N	SL Terms	TL Terms	Techniques
1	add	adjudicating office/ court	LT
2	adal	decency/ etiquette	LT
3	chirf r	operation/ surgery	LT
4	h n	damage/ loss	LT
5	kany	an unmarried woman/ young girl	Pr
6	sadhw	a woman having a husband/ married woman	Pr
7	pakr u	caught/ arrested	LT
8	khasro	coarse/ rough	LT

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9	phij	scum/ froth	LT
10	jeuni	larger or smaller share in property	Tr.plus.Exp.
11	kutp t	hurt/ battery	LT
12	boul h	insane/ psychotric/ neurotic	LT
13	na lu	stimulant/ psychotropic	LT
14	upak r	rescue/ welfare	LT
15	khun	murder/ homicide	LT
16	j r	jari	Br
17	bay n	deposition/ statement	LT
18	dhan jam n patra	property/ money bail	Pr
19	ghar	house/ building	LT
20	ital yan m	process/ subpoena	LT
21	r t	requirement/ procedure	LT
22	jam n patra	bond of security/ guarantee	Pr
23	mudh	case/ issue	LT
24	s r	top/ head	LT
25	kh rej	repeal/ rejuction	LT
26	baksaun	amount/ figure	LT
27	thahar eko	referred/ submitted	LT
28	khat	count/ instance	LT
29	ain	act/ deed/ code	LT
30	daf	section/ division	LT
31	p th	pathi	Br
32	mukhya karan☐	main principal/ main actor	Pr
33	ropan	ropani	Br
34	m r	muri	Br
35	k n n upach r	legal remedy/ sanction	LT
36	devan gar akshyar	devanagari script	HF

37	bigo	price/ amount/ money	LT
38	dharma l	religious endowment/ rest house	Pr
39	hakw l	heir/ successor	LT
40	kulo	ditch/ irrigation channel	LT
41	pahiro	stream/ washout	LT
42	s h mah jan	rich man/ local elites	Tr
43	d d	channel/ pipe	LT
44	th u	place/ area	LT
45	ban unu	construct/ put together/ renovate	LT
46	bhes dh r	bhesdhari	Br
47	mahanta	mahanta	Br
48	tamasuk	bound/ contract	LT
49	nikh n	redeem/ preempt	LT
50	m lya	value/ price	LT
51	bandhak	pledge/ mortgage/ commitment	LT
52	bujh	procurement/ examination	LT
53	thail	thaili/ cost	Pr
54	kutd	strike/ hit	LT
55	apaharan	kidnap/ abduct	LT
56	n l	conusion/ bruise	LT
57	garvapatan	abortion/ termination	LT
58	pahich n	identify/ determine	LT
59	r sib	anger/ malice	LT
60	a lil	vulgar/ coarse/ crude	LT
61	hair n	harass/ harry	LT
62	jutho	time of death	Pr
63	s tak	time of birth	Pr
64	bir m	ill/ sick	LT

65	sthagan	post- ponment/ put off	LT
66	ek ghar	coomon/ joint family	LT
67	naitik patan	moral turpitude/ wickedness	Pr
68	jhagadi	the party of the dispute	Tr. Plus. Exp.
69	gh s	correption/ bribery	LT
70	kaid	imprison/ jail	LT
71	saw ri s dhan	transportation/ motor vehicle	LT
72	j her	submission/ reporting	LT
73	b d	plaintiff/ defendant	LT
74	ny yadhi	judge/ jurist	LT
75	bakas	ordinary gift/ present	LT
76	niko nahune	incurable/ incorrigible	LT
77	k njo	crippled/ disable	LT
78	m n ch mal	alimony/ palimony	LT
79	wakil	lawyer/ advocate	LT
80	dismiss	dismiss	Br
81	w rant	warrant	Br
82	khoto	counterfeit/ fake	LT
83	bamojim	persuant/ in accordance with	LT
84	dharaut	bond of security/ gurantee/ assurance	LT
85	min h	rebate/ discount	LT
86	hin min	embezzlement/ misppropriation	LT
87	ins f	verdict/ punishment	LT
88	bigh	bigha	Br
89	r ja wa	revenue/ receipts	LT
90	bes bud	defective/ faulty	LT
91	ñkh nadekhne	blind/ sightless	LT

92	tiro	land tax/ levy	LT
93	mudie vijya hom	(religious offering) upon getting one's head shaved	Tr
94	ch p	conceal/ hide	LT
95	m n	mana	Br
96	p kh	slant/ sloppy land	LT
97	p keko b l	ripen/ prepared crop	LT
98	th☐agine	cheated/ victim	LT
99	s dhu	aggrieved husband	Tr
100	kaly n☐dhan	hidden treasure/ property	Pr

Note:

LT	–	Literal Translation
Br.	–	Borrowing
Pr.	–	Paraphrasing
Tr.	–	Transliteration
Tr. Plus Exp.	–	Transliteration plus Explanation
HF	_	Hybrid Formation

3.2.1 Techniques Used in Translation of Legal Terms

There are different techniques applied in translating the legal terms from SL into TL. On the basis of analysis of the legal terms of muluki ain and their English translation, I found the following techniques of translation.

a. Literal Translation
b. Borrowing
c. Paraphrasing
d. Transliteration
e. Transliteration plus Explanation
f. Hybrid Formation

The techniques used in the translation of legal terms with their frequency and percentages are as follows:

Table No. 3

Techniques Used in translation of Legal Terms

Total Number of Legal Terms: 100

Techniques	No. of Terms	Percentage
Literal translation	73	73
Borrowing	10	10
Paraphrasing	9	9
Transliteration	3	3
Transliteration plus explanation	2	2
Hybrid formation	1	1

The above mentioned table shows the six different techniques used by the translator in the translation of the legal terms from Nepali to English language. Seventy three per cent terms were translated literally, ten per cent were by borrowing, nine per cent were by paraphrasing, three per cent were by transliteration, two per cent were by transliteration plus explanation and one percent was through hybrid formation.

The above mentioned table shows that literal translation is the most frequently used technique and transliteration is the least used technique in the translation of legal terms in muluki ain.

3.3   Problems in Translating Legal Terms

Legal translation is the translation of legal texts within the legal sphere such as act, rule, regulation, order, judgment or decision and order of the court and so on. It is often more difficult to translate because of the system-bound nature of the legal terminology. It implies both the comparative study of legal systems and an

awareness of the problems created by the absence of equivalents. Thus, the task of translating a legal text into English language is quite vague than other types of translation.

On the basis of analysis of Nepali and English legal terms, I found the following types of problems in translating Nepali into English language.

3.3.1 Lack of lexicalization of the Legal Concepts: Lexical Gap

The fundamental problem involved in the translation of legal terms exists from the fact that natural languages differ in the matter of lexicalization of the concepts. So, we can say that one language may have a lexical item for a particular concept, while another language may not have such lexical item in its vocabulary for that concept. This is known as lexical gap. Lexical gap creates serious problems in translation because they play crucial role in shaping meanings. Some lexical items available in SL may not be available in TL. For example

SL Term (Nepali)	TL Term (English)
jam n patra	bound of security/ guarantee
kany	an unmarried woman/ young girl
kaly ndhan	hidden treasure/ property

The SL terms 'jam n patra', "kany ' and 'kaly ndhan' were found to be translated as 'bound of security/ guarantee', 'an unmarried woman/ young girl', and ' hidden treasure/ property ' respectively. These terms have not been lexicalized in the TL so, the translator followed the technique of paraphrasing while translating into TL.

3.3.2 Problems of Equivalence: Conceptual Problems

A problem of equivalence is one of the problems in legal translation. A legal text consists of legal terms or jargons which do not have equivalent terms in TL. For example:

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
ropan	ropani
m r	muri
bigh	bigha

The SL terms 'ropan ', 'mur ', and 'bigh ' were found not to have the equivalent terms in TL. So, we can say that this is called the technique of borrowing.

3.3.3 Problems of Cultural Equivalence: Cultural Gap

Cultural gaps make translation sometimes impossible as well so they need further explanation to make meaning understandable for the readers. A cultural text having a particular language and its society may not have the similar equivalent text in another language and its society thus; we can say it is a cultural gap. For example:

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
mudie vijaya hom	upon getting one's head shaved
s dhu	aggrieved husband

The SL terms 'mudie vijaya hom' and 's dhu' were found to be translated as 'upon getting one's head shaved' and 'aggrieved husband' respectively. These terms have not cultural equivalent terms in TL. That's why the translator followed the technique of transliteration and transliteration plus explanation while translating into TL.

3.3.4 Translingual, Lexical Ambiguity

Most of the linguistic problems in translation exist from the translingual lexical ambiguity due to variation in lexicalization on different concepts in a certain semantic field. This problem is evident in the case when, for a single form in the SL there is more than one term in TL with similarity but not identical senses. For example:

SL Terms (Nepali)	TL Terms (English)
add	adjudicating office
voul h	insane/psychotic/neurotic
khasro	coarse/ rough

The SL terms 'add ' ,'voul h 'and 'khasro' were found to be translated as 'adjudicating office' ,'insane' and coarse/ rough respectively. The translator faced the problems of lexical ambiguity. So it creates the problems in translation of legal terms.

CHAPTER - FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

The following findings have been drawn on the basis of analysis and interpretation of the data.

a. Six translation techniques were found to be used to translate the legal terms. They were literal translation, borrowing, paraphrasing, transliteration, transliteration plus explanation and hybrid formation.

b. Out of one hundred legal terms used in the study, seventy three per cent were found to be translated literally, ten per cent were through borrowing, nine per cent were through parahrasing, three per cent were by transliteration, three per cent were by transliteration plus explanation and one per cen were by hybrid formation.

c. Literal translation was found to be most widely used technique to translate the legal terms.

d. Hybrid formation was found to be the least used technique to translate the legal terms.

e. Some legal concepts have not been lexicalized in the English language. As a result, the translator has to use the technique of paraphrasing e.g. kaly ndhan- (hidden treasure / property).

f. When the given SL term has more than one possible translation in the TL, the translator faced the problem of selection of a particular term in a particular context e.g. add -(adjudicating office/ court), and voul h - (insane/psychotic/neurotic)

g. When the given SL term has not similar cultural equivalent term in TL, the translator faced the problems of cultural gap and need further explanation to

make meaning understandable e.g. mudie vijaya hom- (upon one's head shaved), mahanta- (mahanta) and bhesdh r - (bhesdhari).

h. When the given SL terms were borrowed, the translator faced the problem of equivalence or conceptual problems e.g.ropan - (ropani), m r - (muri), m n - (mana) and p th - (pathi).

4.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations have been made on the basis of the findings from the analysis and interpretation of the data.

a. Translingual ambiguity should be removed as far as possible.

b. Translator should not use whatever the word available in the dictionary, he/she should select the word looking it in the thesaurus to get the correct equivalent term.

c. Context of the used legal terms should be taken into consideration as it makes the meaning clear.

d. Translator of legal text should consult bilingual dictionaries.

e. Before selecting the TL terms for the SL terms, the translator should consider with associated SL terms.

f. Translator should follow the transliteration and transliteration plus explanation techniques if TL has not equivalent cultural terms with SL.

g. Rigorousness should be taken to achieve uniformity in the use of legal terms.

h. Translator should keep the concept in mind that the readers of the translated legal texts are those people who know SL legal terms, style, and form of writing.

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