بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Languages

Applications on Theories of Semantics in Translation of legal texts into English and Arabic Languages.

تطبيقات على نظريات علم دلالة الألفاظ في ترجمة النصوص القانونية بين اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية

A Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Ph.D. in English Language (Applied Linguistics)

Submitted By

Elsanosi Mohamed Eltoum Elshami

Supervised By:

Professor. Mahmoud Ali Ahmed Omer

2020م ـ 1442هـ

Sudan University of Science & Technology

College of Graduate Studies

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جامعة السُّودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا

كلية الدراسات العليا

كلية الدراسات العليا

Ref: SUST/ CGS/A11

Approval Page

(To be completed after the college council approval)

Name of Candidate: ELSanosi | Mohamed | ALTom |

Thesis title: Applications of Theories of Semantics in Translation of Legal Texts between English and Arabic Languages ....

....

Degree Examined for: PhD

....

Approved by:

1. External Examiner

Name: Dr. Ahmed Mukhtar Al Merhi ....

Signature: .... Date: 12/3/2020

2. Internal Examiner

Name: Dr. Abdalla Yasin ....

Signature: A.Jac .... Date: 12/3/2020

3. Supervisor

Name: Prof. Mahmoud Ali Ahmed ....

Signature: .... Date: 14/3/2020

A Quranic Verse

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قال تعالى:

{وَقُل رَّبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا }

صدق الله العظيم

سورة طـه: 114

Allah says:

And say: "My Allah! Increace me In Knowledge".

Great truth of Allah

Surat Ta-Ha: 114

Dedication

To the soul of my father

(May Allah rest him in Peace)

Acknowledgments

Praise be to Allah, creator of the universe, and prayers and peace be upon the honorable messenger our master Muhammad and his family and companions, Thank are to Allah who gave me the strength and confidence to complete this study. My deep thanks are to University of Sudan of Science and Technology for offering me the opportunity to conduct my studies; I would also like to extend my sincere thanks to my honorable Supervisor Professor Mahmoud Ali Ahmed for his support and professional supervision and for his general efforts and many insightful comments thought the progress of this study.

Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude to all those who have given me a helping hand to complete this study.

Abstract

The study aimed to exploit the role of procedural research in improving the performance of translators and teachers of English in Sudanese Universities. Procedural Research is an interactive method of gathering information that has been used to study the problem of legal translation facing translators in legal translation between English and Arabic.

The study examined the problems of legal translation in the sector of law students, lawyers, judges, and public prosecutors, students of the Sudanese Bar Association and teachers of English, who presented them with a questionnaire for obtaining a PhD Degree.

The study revealed the coverage of semantic knowledge problems in legal translation between the English and Arabic languages, and how the educational ladder in Sudan should study semantics at all stages of education in Sudan, as it reflects a strong methodology that can provide legal translators and translation practitioners, that they have the ability to Facing all the challenges that arise in legal translation, specifically in semantics as a science in professional of legal translation.

The study adopted the experimental and analytical descriptive approach in the data collected through the questionnaire presented to translators and English language teachers in Sudanese universities. The research concluded that legal translation needs to be further developed and training is ongoing process in accessing professional legal translation, the study suggested some recommendations to training translators in general and put The semantic curriculum in the educational ladder in Sudan.

Abstract

(Arabic *version*)

هدفت الدراسة إلى استغلال دور البحث الإجرائي في تحسين أداء المترجمين ومدرسي اللغة الإنجليزية في الجامعات السودانية. البحث الإجرائي هو وسيلة تفاعلية لجمع المعلومات التي تم استخدامها لدراسة مشكلة الترجمة القانونية التي تواجه المترجمين في الترجمة القانونية بين اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية.

بحثت الدراسة مشكلات الترجمة القانونية في قطاع طلاب القانون والمحامين والقضاة ووكلاء النيابة وطلاب المعادلة بالسودان ومدرسي اللغة الإنجليزية ، الذين قدم لهم الإستبيان الخاص لنيل درجة الدكتوراه ، ويفترض الباحث أن البحث الإجرائي يمكن أن يكون أداة مفيدة لمساعدة هذه الشريحة من المترجمين وتطوير ممارساتهم في مجال الترجمة القانونية.

وقد اظهرت الدراسة الحاجة الماسة إلى المراجعة والتقييم لتجويد وتحسين مادة الترجمة القانونية في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية ، على ان يكون للمترجمين القدرة على مواجهة جميع التحديات التي تطرأ على الترجمة القانونية وتحديداً في علم دلالات الألفاظ كعلم أساسي في الترجمة المهنية.

اعتمدت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي التجريبي والتحليلي في البيانات التي تم جمعها من خلال الإستبيان والحوار المباشر الذي قدم للمترجمين ومعلمي اللغة الانجليزية بالجامعات السودانية ، كما خلص البحث إلى أن الترجمة القانونية كعمل متخصص تحتاج إلى مزيد من التطوير والتدريب في الوصول إلى الترجمة المهنية ، اقترحت الدراسة بعض التوصيات لتطوير المترجمين بشكل عام ووضع منهج دلالات الالفاظ في السلم التعليمي بالسودان.

Table of Contents

Table of Figures

List of tables

Chapter One
Introduction

Introduction

Background (about the Chapter)

1.0 Overview:

This introductory chapter will provide a description of the theorist frame work of the study with especial focus on the statement of the problem, objective of the study, study questions, research of the studies.

1.1 Historical- Philological Semantics:

The first stage in the history of lexical semantics ran from roughly 1830 to 1930. It is dominant characteristic is the historical orientation of lexical semantic research, it main concern lies with changes of word meaning- the identification, classification, and explanation of semantic changes.

1.2 The Birth of Lexical Semantics:

Lexical semantics as an academic discipline it was on right originated in the early nineteenth century, three tradition are relevant: the tradition of speculative, etymology, the teaching of rhetoric translation in tendril as a phenomenon that has a huge effect on people everyday life, legal translation in particular is of paramount importance because it takes place in international institutions and organizations such as Eu and UN, etc.

Toda's world involves an increasing amount of agreements, negotiations and disputes between nations and individuals, and

makes legal translations Crucial and even indefensible professional practice.

Therefore, need to do more come into Prominence to ensure that translator in sector are well- trained on the establish of professional training instituted for Sudan practitioner translators as we as in legal translation, this is because legal language is un like general language characterized on certain syntactic, semantic, morphological, terminological, gene, abbreviations pragmatic and stylistic features which make it challenging for translators.

Legal translation differs from other types of translations there are two major ways: the legal system and the terms witch associated with it. Therefore understanding the legal terms as it is translation to another language depends on heavily on the understanding of it is place in legal system to witch is belongs to, for examples, the Arabic language has some words witch have the some lexical structures, same phoneme and morpheme but different meaning due to the legal and the terms belong to that system, this means the translation can only translate the legal term in to the target language (TL).

If he/ she understood it's position in the legal system of the (TL) further, legal translation SL difficult that and other types of the system bound nature of legal terminology unlike scientific or

other technical terminologies as each country has it's different terminologies witch has no counterpart in other legal systems.

Lack of equivalence and it's effect on the trounced text. Moreover, legal documents entail specific laws, rights or obligations, their language layout and wording demand, additionally, the legal text exhibits a high degree of linguistic conversation, including written instruction such as court Judgments, police reports, constitutions charters, treaties, protocols and regulations the genesis of legal language terms is mostly Latin which make legal terms even more challenging and less accessible.

Legal is imbued with legal concepts and terms and making it highly formulized with long- winded sciences and technical terms in order to ensure position and avoid any possible interpretation.

Further, legal translation is considered one of the types of translation where the translator is subject to stringent semantic instruments at all the level due to the peculiar features of the language of legal language on the one hand and the culturally mediated nature of legal discourse on the other, therefore, legal translation requires usage of translation methodology according to the challenges it possesses.

The study researched on translators practitioners views about of the language – related challenges that faced of translators when

relate 16 legal texts, totally contracts between Arabic and English languages.

1.3 Statement of the Study Problems:

The motivations for this study are the relatively high as translation has become as a gate way for understanding and deserving with other nation and their civilizations, therefore in this age of globalization and the internet, the need for competent translate in this age of globalization and the internet, the need for competent translate is of utmost importance that ever. "Legal texts represent one of the most translated types of texts in today's world translated types of texts in today's world as a result of the processes of translation, unification of legal translation system as globalization.

Legal texts represent and instance of programmatic texts whose aim is essentially to convey information without aiming to produce any aesthetic effects in the case of literary translation, now every, legal translation is considered is not an easy task due to the nature of legal discourse, because legal translation is highly specialized and culture dependent.

Unlike general English text, legal English is much more difficult to translate because legal English translation is not only about translating the meaning, but it is also deals with finding the appropriate legal expressions in target language. "The researcher, in his capacity as of translation practitioners, on the spices of

legal translators, English language teachers, Judges, prosecution, lawyers, Sudan Bar Association, students, colleges of law students based on their obstacles and problems aim them on the field of transition, has observed that translation practitioners between English and Arabic and vice versa often encounter many linguistics and non-linguistics challenges when translating legal contract and agreements then therefore, the idea of this research is formulated from the general observation and practical experience in the field of applied linguistics in general and semantics science in legal translation in particular.

This study is supported by many genuine references. Legal translation is considered by many extremely challenging. Additionally, claims that translating legal text is consider to be one of most, importance and demanding Jobs that encountered by translator because of the system- bound nature of legal terminology and it is special syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic rules.

Classify contract translation linguistic-related problems into three categories: syntax-related problems, layout related problems, and tenor related problems. Legal language is a Jargon which primarily characterized by a complex and specialized lexicon, which requires interpretation to be understood and often makes the language completely foreign and incomprehensible to a layperson.

further, legal translation has been seen as drafting and differences in source and target languages, the most common problems that legal translator face during the rendering of a legal text are the lack of verbal / functional equivalence in the target language.

It requires highly competent translator whose task it to stay faithful to the internet, tone and the format of the original, source legal document and make to text cleared and understand able to the receiver without face creative liberty which is considered unacceptable in the formal constrains of legal language, because a legal translator must be able to use the language effectively to express legal actions and achieve the desired effect. For this to be achieved, all linguists it and non-linguistic challenges in legal translation and contracts translation in particular need to be identified from the practitioners' perspectives in order to address them in an effective manner.

Therefore, the present study necessary addresses gaps in the literature in view of what has been done and/ or yet needs to be done, to some extent of the research questions.

1.4 Objectives of the Study:

With reference to the study questions and problems, this study intends to achieve the following aims:

1- To explore some of the language- related challenges that translators encounter when translating legal contracts, and legal texts between English and Arabic.

2- To find out the reasons behind these challenges.

3- To determine how semantics science impact on the quality of legal translation.

4- To study the meaning and language: in semantic science.

5- To study Latin terminologies and it's effect in legal translation.

6- To investigate how to overcome these challenges.

7- To suggest and provide some possible strategies which could help translation practitioners.

1.5 Study Questions:

The study seeks to answer the following questions:

1- What are the translation practitioners' perceptions about the language – related challenges that they encounter when translating legal contexts and legal contracts?

2- Why do they encounter such kind of problems, when they are translating from English to Arabic language?

3- How do these problems impact on their understanding on semantic science when they are translating texts between English and Arabic?

4- How do these problems impact on their quality of translation?

5- What are the possible strategies that could be affected to be help translators to overcome these problems?

1.6 Research Hypotheses:

1- To explore some of the language – related a challenge that translates in counter when translating legal contracts and legal text between English and Arabic.

2- Translation practitioners need to consider the gap between legal systems, lack of equivalence in languages and their effect on the produced text. Legal languages is imbued with legal concepts and terms and making it highly formulized with long-winded sentences and technical terms in order to insure precision and avoided impossible misinterpretation.

3- Legal translation is considered by many extremely challenging because of the system of legal very complicated especially in legal terminology, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic rules.

4- Legal languages are a jargon which primarily characterized by a complex and specialized lexicon which requires interpretation to be understood and often makes the language completely foreign and incomprehensible to layperson.

5- Translation practitioner needs strong training and development to get practical experiences and as a teacher in field of English as a foreign language and translator of legal contracts and documents. Therefor in this each of globalization and the internet,

the need for competent translator is of utmost importance that ever. Because "legal text represented one of the most translated types of texts in today's world as a result of the process of unification and economic globalization". To suggest and provide some possible strategies witch could help translation practitioners to overcome these challenges and inform translation pedagogy.

1.7 Research Methodology:

The main objective of this study is to describe the methodological part of the study, primarily the subjects, instruments questionnaire and collection of relevant literature, piloting, vanity and reliability issues, as well as the procedures of the main study.

The choice of the methodological approach to tackle a research problem should be appropriate to the research topic because the methodology shapes why a certain approach is used and how is to be used. Thus the quantities method this study employed to clock data and analyze data, as well as interpret the result.

Additionally the researcher asserts that, the research method is appropriate to what the researcher trying to find out Therefore, a quantities method was employed the to collect data. The quantities approach offer practically in terms of data collection and analysis and provide reliable and replicable data therefore, quantities method is appropriate for this research because it would help to explore translation practitioners' verse, opinions, experience about and problems that encountered when translating

legal contracts and agreements and legal texts from English into Arabic and texts from English into Arabic and vice versa. The researcher's method depends on the research problem being analyzed, therefore quantities method are useful, they provide better opportunities for answering research questions, helping the translation practitioners to meet the criteria for evaluating "good as" of their answer. Therefore, the study aims to exploring translation practitioners' perceptions and views about the language. Related challenges that the encounter when translating legal contracts, agreements, and contexts.

The main methods the researcher has used in this study are the contents of analysis method of various Arabic and foreign authors' works, of the reference sources and of texts chosen to exemplify the case studies and examples in point, the comparative approach through qualitative research, and the observation method starting from empirical research to the field of legal translation as applied on semantic science into English and Arabic languages.

The study is based on 2 professors, 10 associate professors, 9 lecturers, 7 teaching assistants 1 Judge, 2 members of association, 73 lawyers, one legal translator, 15 translators, 14 graduates, 24 law students, 81 Sudan Bar association students, and 11 legal advisors. They were selected randomly. The rationale behind choosing this number of participants is for practical reasons

because the study a scientific research and the researcher finds these people accessible.

All participants are Sudanese nationals except one is a lecturer from United Kingdom, he an English man from England.

And they all share similar educational and cultural background. Additionally, a questionnaire explores translation practitioners and teachers of teaching English and Arabic languages are experts.

Additionally a questionnaire explores translation practitioner about the linguistic challenges was piloted and administered to 250 persons respondents to research questionnaire.

Questionnaire reliability will be established using various methods such as expert and statistical validation.

As for data analysis, frequency and percentage will be used for statistical analysis.

The form of high frequency and percentage reflects the most significant, required answers for the study questions.

1.8 Limits of the Study:

This study will be restricted to the problems of legal translation that facing translation practitioners and English language teachers linguist and postgraduate students on their practical experience in the field of translation.

The study is also continued the applied of semantic on legal texts into English and Arabic languages.

1.9 Summary of the Chapter:

The chapter provided defines the empirical research problem of the study objectives of the study; study questions, research hypotheses and methodology were described. The next chapter will present literature review studies.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.0 Introduction:

This chapter deals with the theoretical framework of the study as well as expiring some previous related works. The study will take a descriptive step to clarity the problems with is facing legal translator and translation Practitioners and teachers of English language because legal translation is considered as not an easy task done according to the nature of English discourse, because legal translation is highly specialized and culture dependent "like general English text, legal English text is much more difficulty to translate because legal English is not only about translating the meaning but it also deals with finding the appropriate legal expressions in legal language".

The researcher shed the light on applied semantic science in legal translation into English and Arabic languages.

Therefore the researcher clarified the pact of Latin terminological and it's effects in legal translation.

The terminology is what makes it difficult technical translation the legal terminology is what makes it difficult because each country has it is on legal terminology as well as legal system therefore another country even if the language that speak is theoretical.

A legal translator must have a competency in three areas:

Competencies in the target language's particular writing skills, familiarity with pertinent terminology and general knowledge of the legal systems of the source and target languages.

2.1.1 Overview:

In an area of globalization, we are bomb-graded with the demand for constrained and instant commination, which is incorporates many different language and cultures and which very often involves legal terminology, all translator will need to produce adequate and easily understandable translations particularly strategies, Based on properly chosen theories, is so important in such work.

The theories all way are need in conjunction with the pragmatic rules on the field of legal translation.

As retaining some cultural specific elements such as the names of institutions, the title of officials, or a cultural legal regulations etc.

In such circumstances, some translators notes will be needed to explain the sense of idea.

2.1.2 Definition of Law:

Law is a general abstract rule directed to all people although it may sometimes be directed to a class of people or to an individual.

2.1.2.1 Need for Law:

People lives in a society and therefore there is a need for coordination between the interests of the individual and those of the society, there is a need curb individual's desires and freedom in order to prevent harm and injury to the individual and society.

Law is the cement of society, knowledge of law increases one understanding of public affairs, it promotes accuracy of expression, provides facility in argument and skill in interpreting written words.

2.1.2.2 Vocabulary:

Vocabulary: distinguishing meaning you may need to consult a dictionary to distinguish the differences in meaning (see the table) No (1-2-3).

Table No (2.1):

Verb	Abstract noun	Personal noun
Administrate	Administration	Administrator
Audit	Audit	Auditor
Liquidate	Liquidation	Liquidator
Perpetrate	Perpetration	Perpetrator
Appoint	Appointment	xxx
Assume	Assumption	xxx
Authorize	Authorization	xxx
Form	Formation	xxx
Issue	Issuance/issuing	xxx
Omit	Omission	xxx
Provide	Provision	Provider
Redeem	Redemption	Redeemer
Require	Requirement	xxx
Resolve	Resolution	Xxx
Transmit	Transmission	Transmitter

Table No (2.2):

Verb	Noun
Disclaim	Disclaimer
Exclude	Exclusion
Indemnify	Indemnification
Tolerate	Tolerance
Specify	Specifications
Retain	Retention
Postpone	Postponement
Discharge	discharge

Table No (2.3):

Verb	Noun
Suit	Suitable
Accept	Acceptable
Imply	Implied
Bind	Binding
Ascertain	Ascertainable
Statute	Statutory
Reason	Reasonable
Negligence	Negligent
Capability	Capable
Inheritance	Inheritable
Necessity	Necessary

2.1.2.3 Legal Latin:

Lawyers use Latin words and expressions when writing legal texts of every kind, from statutes to emails, (Any krois-linder, and 2006)

The common Latin words and phrases in the text do you know what they mean?

Latin word or expression with it is English equivalent and the explanation of II is use.

Table N0 (2.4):

Latin word	English equivalent
ad hoc	For this purpose (often need as an adjective before a noun)
et alii (etal.)	And others (usually need to shorten a list of people, often a list of authors, appellants or defendants)
et cetera (etc.)	And other things of the same kind (used to shorten)
Exampli gratia (e.g.)	For example (used before one or more example given
Id est (i.e.)	That is (used to original an explanation or paraphrase of a word preceding it.
Perse	By itself (often used after a noun to indicate the thing itself.
Sic	Thus used after a word to indicate the original usually in correct, spelling or grammar in a text)
versus (vs. or v.)	Against (versus is abbreviated to 'v s' in all other instances)
Defacto	In fact
Epsofacto	By that very fact itself
inter alia	Among after things
per annum	Per year
performa	As a matter of from
pro rata	Proportionally
Quorum	Number of shareholders or directors who have to be present at a board meeting so that it can be validly conducted.
sui juris	Of ones on right able to exercise one's own legal rights
17 ultra vires	Beyond the legal powers of a person or a body
18 videlicet	(v i z.) as follows

2.1.3 Legalese:

Legal Language:

Legal writing in English has developed over hundreds of years and is characteristics features, some of which can make it difficult for the non-lawyer to understand .characteristics of legal writing include: using Latin terms; using technical terms, using old-fashioned words not word with reciprocal relationship (lessor' / 'lessee; using legal Jargon without prejudice to including the use of Paris of words ('terms and conditions"), or triplets ('build erect or construct') hiding special meaning of words in ordinary use " the Judge determined the tracts of the case, where ' determined means decided' using vague words (provide a sufficient service'): using long sentences with little pronunciation, inventing word order (title absolute').

Using capital letter to signal important or defined terms ('the terms of the lease...') avoiding personal pronouns ('you; we, "I'); the specific use at the model verb 'shall 'to impose and obligation or part of the premises); in dictionary ('noetic of an appeal shall be filed within 28 days ;).

There is amount to draft legal text in standard, modern, 'plain' English but any change will be slow.

Note: some legal fraters argue that the use of 'shall' in a directory sense is to be avoided because of confusion not also the general

English use of 'shall' to refer to fortune intentions ('I shall write to him"), although this use is increasingly uncommon.

There are many Latin terms in written English legal text, although recent reforms in the English Justice System have encouraged the we of English rather than Latin. Some Latin terms were used so frequently that they are in general English use (e.g.; ad hoc, bona fide, pro rata, etc.). It is useful to be able to recognize their meaning and dictionary or on line glossary will help forms of pronunciation vary.

Ad hoc- for this purpose

Affidavit – witnessed, signed statement

Tone tide – I good faith

Caveat – winning

De facto – infect

De Jure – by right

At catena – (etc.) – and so on

Exampli gratia (e.g.) - for example

Ex parte (exp.) by parry without notice

Id est (i.e.) – that is

In camera- hearing a case in private

In coria – in open court.

2.1.4 Older Words and Modern Equivalents:

A number of linking terms are used in older writing legal texts (case reports, legislation, court documentation, contracts, etc.) to refer to others parts of the same texts, to different legal documents, or to related contexts.

The above mentioned/ the foregoing – set out above / written above the under mentioned / set out below hereafter / after this

Hereby –in this way-by this

Here in – in this document

Here of – of this

Here to   -this

Here with – with this

There after – after that

There by – in that way – by that

There of – of that

There to – to that

There with – with that

1. For the stressed syllable in each word see the tables below:
2. Table No. (2.5):

Verb	Noun	Adjective
Legislate	Legislature	Legislative
Proceed	Procedure	Procedural
convince	convention	Conventional
Regulate	Regulation	Regulatory
Accede	Accession	xxx
Elect	Election	Elected
Persuade	Persuasion	Persuasive

Table No. (2.6):

Verb	Noun-event or action	Noun - person
Appeal	Appeal also appellate	Appellant
Hear	Herring	xxx
Try	Tail	xxx
Claim	Claim	Claimant

Table No (2.7):

Verb	Noun	Noun - person
Train	Traineeship	Trainee
Advise	Advice	Advisor
practice	Practice	Practitioner
Specialize	Specialism	Specialist

Table No (2.8):

Noun – ape of legal agreement	Noun – legal person who assigns(transfer) an interest or use a property to another	Noun – legal person
Charge	Charger	Char 'gee
Grant	Grantor	grantee
Lease	Lessor	Lessee (also tenant)

2.2   Legal English:

Legal English is a type of English as used in legal writing. It has been referred to as a "sublanguage" as legal English differs from ordinary language in vocabulary , morphology , syntax , and semantics , as well as other linguistic feature , specialize use of certain term and linguistic patterns governs the teaching of legal language.

We study legal language as a kind of second language, a specialized use of vocabulary, phrases, and syntax that helps us to communicate more easily with each other, (Gillan D. Brown, Sally Rice, 2007).

The term legates, on the other hand is a pejorative term associated with a traditional style of legal writing that is part of this specialized discourse of lawyers "communication that "lay readers cannot reading comprehend "this term describes poor legal writing that is cluttered, worldly, in direct, and that includes un necessary technical word or phrases historically, legalese is language a lawyer might use in drafting contract or a pleading but would not use in ordinary conversation.

For this reason, the traditional style of legal writing has been labeled reader – Un friendly.

Proponents of plain language argue that legal writing style should not vary from task to task or audience to audience …, whatever lawyer write must be clear , correct , concise , and complete "

these 4 items describe " characteristics of good legal writing style " In the united states" .

There are different kinds (genres) of legal writing for example:

(a) Academic legal writing as in law journals.

(b) Juridical writing as in court judgments.

(c) Legislation legal writing as in laws, regulation, contracts, and treaties.

Another variety is language used by lawyers to communicate with clients require a more "reader – friendly "style of written communication than that used with law professionals.

For lawyers operating internationally, communicating with clients and other professionals across cultures requires a need for transnational legal awareness and transcultural linguistic awareness, whatever the form of legal writing, legal skills can language skills from a vital part of higher defecation and professional training,

Legal English has particular relevance when applied to legal writing and the drafting of written material, including

- Legal documents: contracts, licenses, etc.
- Court pleadings: summonses, briefs, judgments, etc.
- Laws: acts of parliament and subordinate legislation, case reports.
- Legal correspondence.

2.2.1 Historical Development:

Modern legal English is based on Standard English. Modern legal English contains, however, a number of unseal features largely relate to terminology, linguistic, linguistic conventions, and punctuation and have their roots in the listeria the development of English as a legal language.

In prehistoric Britain traditional common law was discussed in the vernacular, the legal language and legal tradition changed with waves of conquerors' over the flowing centuries.

Britain (after the conquest beginning in AD 43) followed Roman legal tradition, and it is legal language was Latin. Following the Roman departure from Britain circa 410 and the Anglo- Saxon invasion of Britain the dominant tradition was instead Anglo- Saxon law, which was discussed in the Germanic vernacular (Anglo – Saxon old English), and written in old English since 1066, Anglo – Norman French became the official language of legal proceeding in English for a period nearly 300 years).

While Medival Latin was used for written records for over 650 years, some English technical terms were retained.

In legal pleadings, Anglo- Normal developed French into law from which many words in modern legal English are derived, these include property, estate, chattel base, executor and tenant, the use of law French during this period had an in during

influence on the general linguistic register of modern legal English that use also accounts for some of the complex linguistic structures used in legal writing. In 1362, the statute of pleading was in acted, which stated the all legal proceedings should be contacted in English (but recorded in Latin).

This marked the beginning of formal legal English, law French continued to be use in some forms into the 17th century, although law French because increasingly degenerate.

From 1066, Latin was the language of formal records and statutes, and was replaced by English in the proceedings in courts of justice Act 1730 however, because only learned persons were fluent in Latin, it never became the language of legal pleading or debate. The influence of Latin can be seen in a number of words and phrases such as ad hoc. De facto bona fide, inter alia, and ultra vires, which remain in current use in legal writing.

2.2.1.1 Automatic Semantics Extraction in Law Documents:

Normative texts can be viewed as composed by formal practitioners (articles, paragraphs, etc.,) or by sematic units (on training fragments of regulation (provision). Provision can be described according to metadata scheme which consists of provision types and their arguments. This semantic annotation of normative texts can mode the retrieval of norms easier, the detection and the discretion of the provision according to the established metadata scheme is an analytic intellectual activity

aiming at classifying portions of a normative text into provision types and to extract their arguments.

Automatic facilities supporting this intellectual activity are desirable. Particularly, in this research to get qualified legal translation fraction with professional experience on this filed of translation.

A model of provision is entire body of the law with its articles and paragraphs, may be seen as a set of provisions, intended as rules and carried by linguistics acts, and there for preposition, wither simple or complex, endowed with meaning.

2.2.1-2 Universal Semantics in Translation

Universal semantics in translation have been setting standards, demonstrating skills and designing courses for this works, with purpose in mind to protect newcomers from falling over the parapet into limbo (firth, 1957, p.177) however do the protected get to know clearly how to translate and what to translate, after the long odyssey through experience, or academic tracing and having mating considerably satisfactory performance? It might be hard to answer such questions even if they are asked of some of the protectors them self in the process of translation is far from an exclusively formal one of seeking after a series of equivalence at various levels and then lining up the material in another order.

The latter surely proves to be preliminary and helpful for cultivating translation as a branch of science is to identify the nature and laws in it, will surely will intensify translation training ultimately.

2.3 The Relation Between Language and the Law:

A theory of legal translation can be overwhelmingly vast leading translation theoreticians have asserted that all communication is translation. This view expand translation theory into a comprehensives theory of language on the other hand, the consideration close relation between language and law caries that risks of transforming legal translation theory into a general theory of law.

The relation between language and law is so intimate that is not farfetched to say the law is essentially language. Law may be expressed in non-verbal forms, such as traffic lights, sirens and or tolling bells.

Also, customary law, as a "language of interaction" is not a negligible part of the legal phenomenon.

Yet law is substantially formulated through written language. Law and language are structurally similar they are generated through social practice, resulting in organized and more or less formulized communication systems, in the sense that they are both governed by their own rules of creation and reproduction.

2.4 Significance of Legal Translation:

The significance of legal translation is multifold, Translation allowed different culture to connect, interact, and enrich one another.

So far as translation takes an element form one particular cultural system and introduces into anther, it service as a cultural "pollinizer" the comparatively rapid growth of human cultural as a whole has been due to the ability to all societies to borrow elements from cultures and to incorporate them into their own. Translation also contributes to the resolution of medical, political, and other professional, social, and individual problems.

The general important of legal language is shared by legal translation. The significance of legal language is made apparent if one considers it is connection to human action. Words are not only instruments of expression, but also instruments of action. The language of the law is not merely the denotation of objects, but it is the language of future action.

It is in the terms of Richard M Hore perspective. Legal language constitutes a projection into the future hat permits one to indicated and predict human behavior with the degree of centaury necessary for social life.

In the field of international law, the significance of legal translation is evident in many respects. Since the right of states to

communicate in their own language has replaced the we of diplomatic language such as French or Latin, translation has become more important than ever in international law, yet, very little actuation has been devoted to language in international and there are ritually no rules regarding use of interpreters and language specialists in international relations.

The danger of existing communication gab among nations is discussed by Christopher B Kanen in an article reviewing various misunderstandings in the recent Persian Gnlf Crises A hilarions example of a communication gab is president Jimmy Carter's visit to Poland, during which his wish to "learn opinions and understand your desires for the future" was erroneously translated as "I desire the poles carnally".

Translation also matters greatly for international law in the area of international organizations.

For example, the plurality of language in the European Community creates serious challenges to communication unlike conventional in the international.

Law, much of European community law is directed and immediately applicable to individual citizens of it is members states who, in turn, must have access to this law in language the understand it is a situation similar to that of multilingual nations, such as Belgium, Switzerland and Canada, the European community has the world's largest translation service.

Significantly, in 1987 the commission of the European community spent about one – third of it is two billion dollar annual budget on translation operations.

Comparative law is largely dependent upon translation. The availability of foreign legal materials through legal translation enriches the rage of possible solutions connecting readers to foreign legal cultures. In the addition "brewing form abroad has become a recognized legislation practice for most contemporize state

As the United States evolves into a multilingual society, legal translation has become vital of American law terms, a growing number of American clients who do not known English, require legal services, meanwhile, the expiration of transporter law firms demand communication with an increasingly international clientele. Moreover foreign infestation in the United States intensifies the need for translation of a larger variety of documents.

2.4.1 Eventuating Legal Translation:

An important aspect of legal translation theory is how to determine the quality of a translated text. But also preservation of meaning of the context. An efficient translator must track any change of content between the writing of the text and it is incorporation.

As Lawrence using states "meaning is made from something in the foreground (text) and something in the background (context0 to presence meaning both grounds must be tracked".

The translator must understand both the legal culture from which the source text derives and the legal culture from which the target text will apply.

In legal translation this often includes understanding complex legal theoretical contexts.

I the target text belongs to a very different legal system, it will be necessary to reach an equivalent meaning by using high degree of explanation, fusibility, and creativity translator must find equivalent legal terms in the target language or terms that have an equivalent legal function.

Translators may even encounter terms for which there is no equivalent legal meaning. In such situations the may have to resort to neologisms or to the repetition of the word in it is original language with an appropriate explanation or definition incorporated into the text or listed in a   glassary.

The notion of equivalence des'not mean simple replication of words from the orrignal text, but rather to construd the text in the target lagnuage so as to " carry the same force or signitifcance as the tex in the source context" fidelity demands accounting for context, wshether the contextual distance is temporal or

geographical. In translating a term from the law of a country belonging to a diffterent system, one has to find a way to newtoralize, orat least mininze, the change ofcontext.

2.4.2 Translation in Action:

As maurice enavier indicates, the practice of transation has unquestionalty preceded the speaculation of theoreticans. Gravier necognizes, however, a lucid work of translation demands reflection on the task.

Acontinuning refindment of method, and auoidance of rountine approaches.

The problems translation methodlogy cannot be resolved in the abstract. Working with speacific insrances of translation, lawrence lessing maitains " we see the difference in the purpose of fanction of translation, more than they track any useful philasophical commitment to one method or the other.

Translating legal and social science text requires two basic skills. First, of course, solid linguistic khhnowladge of both languages systems is necessary. But this alone is not suffiecent. On also needs a through khnnowdge of the subject in the legal or social systems concerned.

Thes tow conditions make passible the translation of ascientific text even when the contents are extremely complex. The

difficulty lies in the fact that concept of law and legal policy are closely related to the respective language systems.

Through the translation from the one language system to another, it is very easy to alter the information provided in the context.

A good translation maintains both the integrity of the information and the nuances inherent in each language.

These theoretical arguments one extracted from the author's personal experiences as a translator. The specific problems to be addressed arose from the author's transition of two articles from German to Spanish the aim of criminal punishment and the reform of criminal law by Klaus Royin and Economic criminal law in the United States and the federal republic of Germany by Klaus Tiedemann.

The ideas here discussed are also drawn from the author's experience in translating a text on habeas corpus from English to Spanish for Hispanic prisoners in Massachusetts on preparatory Task of translation into English is to bisect to the long sentences that are common in the German language, and to a lesser extent, in Spanish and other Romance languages. This segmenting of source- text sentences is a necessary but risky procedure that can easily alter it is meaning.

The first requirement is to understand the structure of the language through a grammatical approach (including phonology,

morphology and syntax) and the semantically analysis of the combination and grouping of words into sentences and of sentences into paragraphs. As W.H Snyder affirms "if we can devise rules for the structure of the language then we can also drive rules for the transposition of the structure of one language to that of another".

The approach, taken in translating the above mentioned article was and first identify the main parts of the sentence such as the subject, objects, attributes, adverb and secondary sentences (nebensaetze in German) and their functions. Because the legal system deals mainly with human behavior, the central rule of the verb in the sentence is intensified in legal translation.

2.4.3 Every Word in Law Has it is Definite Meaning:

Law is aggregate discipline for the mind. It teaches you how to think clearly, precisely and accurately. Every word has a definite meaning, and must find it is proper place in it is on context. Verbosity and diffuseness are foreign to a well-trained legal mind. Such amend is essentially logical, and has the courage to face the results of it is own mental processes, and not to hid them under a cloud of rhetoric and declamation.

There are many people who confess that they cannot understand how advocates function consists for most part in showing white as black and black as white.

They only answer that one can give to this popular misconception is the famous answered that Johnson gave to Boswell, when he was asked what he sought of an advocate supporting a cause which he know to be bad Johnson's answer was that the advocate did not know it to be good or bad till the Judge determined it for him and for others. Therefore, the duty of the advocate is to do his best for his client.

But he must do fairly, without (concealing from it anything that it his duty to divulge but he is not concerned with the final result. That rests with the Judge, and it is ultimately for the judge to decide which side is right, and how justice should prevail.

According to Mahatma Gandhi, a true lawyer is on who pat truth and service in the first place. In this autobiography the Mahatma observes the law is not an "intellectual legerdemain to make black appear white and white appear black" but is a ceaseless endeavor "to thorn Justice". These words well represent the idea of excellence in law. The lawyer has to be well versed in other subjects it the divines to aim at excellence.

 A lawyer with a well-furnished mind alone can be truly a counselor at law; he alone can, not merely look up precedents, but guide his client along the path of wisdom, even of generosities which may appear irrelevancies to the preoccupied client. In the land of such a lawyer; the law represents.

The application of reason to noble and purposeful ends

"The law the lawyers know about is property and land:

But why the leaves are on the trees,

And why the wave didsturb the seas,

Whey heney is a food of bees,

Why horse have such tender knees,

Why faith is non than what one sees,

And hope survives the worst disease,

And charity is more than these,"

2.4.4 Rivonia Trial:

 The Rivonia trial took place in South Africa between 9 October 1963 and 12 June 1964.

The Rivonia Trial led to the imprisonment of the Nelson Mandela and others among the accused who were convicted to life at the place of Justice, Pretoria.

Origins:

The Rivonia trial was named after Rivonia, the suburb of Johannesburg where leaders had been arrested (and documents discovered) at lilies led farm, privately owned by Arthur Goifreich; on 11 July 1963. The farm had been used as a hideout by various people and groups including the African national congress.

Among others, Nelson Mandela had moved onto the farm in October 1961 and evaded

Security police while masquerading as a gardener and look called paid Notsamayi (meaning "Javid the walker").

The leaders who were prosecuted in the Rivonia trial also included Nelson Mandela, who was already in Johannesburg for prison serving a five – year sentence for inciting workers to stricken and leaving the country illegally.

Most of the Rivonia defendants were to be convicted and it turn sentenced to life imprisonment.

The government took advantages of legal provisions allowing for accused persons to be held for 90 days without trial, and the defendants where held incommunicado.

With standing beatings and torture, Gold Reich an whole escaped from Jail on 11 August. Their escape infuriated the prosecutors and police who considered Goldreich to be "the arch – conspirator".

The accused all agreed that kantor's defense could share nothing in common with the nest of the accused. He thus arranged a separate defense team. While Harold Hanson primarily represented kantor, he was also invited to deliver the plea for mitigation for the other 9 accused.

Charges:

Charge Were:

- Recruiting persons for training in the preparation and use of explosive and in guerrilla warfare for the purpose of violent revolution and committing acts of sabotage.
- Conspiring to commit the tormenting acts and to and foreign military units when they invade the republic.
- Acting in these ways to further the objects of communism. Production requirements "formations for a six-month period were sufficient, the prosecutor Percy Yatur said in his opening address, to blow up a city the size of Johannes burg.

Kantor was disgorged at the end of the prosecuting case.

The trial was condemned by the United Nations Security Council and nations around the world, leading to international sanctions against the South African government in some cases.

Mandela's Speech:

At the beginning of the defense proceedings, Nelson Mandela gave a three – hour speech for the Defendant's dock, in which he explained and defended as the key of political positions. He justified the movement's decision, in view of the increasing restrictions on permitted political activity on the port of non-white Africans, to go beyond it is earlier use of constitutional methods and Gandhi an non-violent opposition to the state, embracing a campaign of sabotage against property (designed to

minimize risks of in Jury and death), while also starting to train a military wing for possible future use. He also discussed in some detail the relationship with their strong work, exploring that , while the shard commitment to action against the apartheid system he was weeded to a model of constitutional democracy for though Africa (the singled out the British political mode for particular praise) , and also supporter a market economy rather than A communist economic model. The speech is considered one of the founding moments of South African democracy.

Mandela's closing words have been much-quoted. They were reportedly spoken locking the Judge full in the eyes. His statement was prepared to die for the cause was strongly resisted by his lawyers, who feared it might itself provide a death sentence. In a concession to their concerns, Mandela inserted the word "if it needs be." Neilson Mandela, speaking in the dock at the court on 20 April 1964, said:

"During my liter time I have dedicated my life to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination.

I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in with all person win leave together in harmony and with equal effort unities.

It is an ideal for which I hope to live for and to see raised. But, my Lord, if it needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.

Results:

Although the prosecution did not formally inquest the death penalty, cause deservers of the trial considered such as a sentence to be implicit in the prosecutor's presentation of his case. Opposition to the death penalty included both public campaigns internationally and the defenses arguments with the court room. Harold Nelson was called upon to argue in mitigation. He compared the African struggle.

For rights to the earlier African struggle, citing precedents for temperate sentencing, even in case of reason. Eight defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Nelson Mandela spent 27 years and eight months in prison as a result of the Rivonia trial (18 years of which were spent on Robben island).

He was released on 11 February 1990 by order of President F.W. De Clerk.

Restoration of the Rivonia trial Sound Archive the digitized recording were officially returned to though Africa, in 2018, as part of Nelson Mandela's centenary, a one day international colloquium listening to the Rovonia Trial:

Courts, Archives and liberation movements (http://www.ifas.org.2A/researcj/wcpmtemt/uplaods/2018/09/2018-Rivonia -programe-WEB2.pdf)." was organized to

commemorate, discussing issues relating to the act of collecting, archives and raising ethical questions that in turn, become historical question.

2.4.5 Rhetoric and Law:

How do lawyers Deal with Bias in Judges and Judging?

Lawyers and Rhetoric with little evidence, it is difficult to determine the way lawyers perceive bias from Judges. However, in the lawyer-Judge Bias in the American legal system, written by Ben Jamin H. Barton, insight is given on the relationship between Judges and lawyers, including the criticism that stems from their connection.

In general, in common knowledge that the vast majority of Judges have similar educational backgrounds and training the same approaches to solving problems, and studied from the same law books to take the same bar exams. Given that, a major criticism that Barton asserts is that judges are all too able to understand and relate to a lawyer's perception, perception, rather than legal reasoning, and it is this connection that ultimately create bias between the two regardless for their political party affiliation or ideologies for example. He adds that some reasons for judge bias one "conscious/crass" and others one "unconscious / stable "on a conscious level,[1] "one judge wants to be a pariah

---

[1] -Barton, Benjamin. The lawyer, judge Bias in the American legal system / Benjamin H.Barton.n.p: comp ridge: New York: Cambridge University press, 2011.Pg.140.

among his friends and colleagues, and most judges seek acceptance and admiration from those same people.

All judges are lawyers, and their friends and colleagues are lawyers too[2] therefore, "judges want to maximize their own prestige, which generally means their standing among other lawyers.[3]

On an unconscious level, "judges appease their work with a prescribe set of heuristics, behaviors, and notions about the world, when a Judge is given a question that affect legal reasoning he or she win react, naturally, trying to convince not only lawyers, but also themselves, that their decision is correct and unbiased.

"A civil action" makes clear that all judges and lawyers don't share a great connection inside or outside the courtroom in this case, the judge and defense attorney both graduated from the same law school and saw each other's as equals, where as the Judge saw the plaintiff's attorney as inferior because he went to deterrent Schcooz this federal judge was also biased against personal injury lawyers in general, and sided with opposing conceal corporate lawyers in virtually aspects of the trial[4]

---

[2] -Barton Benjamin H. the lawyer Judge Bias in the American legal system. See Pg.30.
[3] -Barton, Benjamin H. the lawyer- judge Bias in the American legal system. See pg.30.
[4] A civil Action is a book written in 1996 by Johthan Harr about a water contamination case in whburn, Massachusetts, in the 1980s, (Anderson V. cryoyac).

2.5 Semantics:

Introduction

Semantics is the technical term used to referee he study of meaning, since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistics. Unfortunately, meaning covers a variety of aspects of language, and there is no general agreement about the nature of meaning, what aspect of it may properly be included in semantics; or the way in which it should be described.

2.5.1 The Term Semantics and Meaning:

The term semantics is a recent addition to the English language. A detailed account of its history it is to be found in read (1948). Although there is one occurrence of semantic in the phrase semantic philology to mean 'divination' in the seventeenth century, semantics Does not occur until it was introduced in a paper read to the American philosophical association in 1984 intuited Reflected meaning: a polite in semantics, the French term semantique had been coined' from the Greek in the previous year by M. Breal.in both cases the was not used simply to refer to meaning , but to it is development with what we shall later call (historical semantics; in 1900 however, there appeared Breal's Book semantics: studies in the science of meaning; the French original had appeared three years earlier, it is one of the earliest books on linguistics as we understand it today, in that it treated

semantics as the science of meaning, and that it was not primarily concerned with changes of meaning rom a historical point.

There is unfortunately a use of terms semantic and semantics in Popular language, especially in newspapers, that bears only a slight reason balance to our use the term are used to refer to the manipulation of language, mostly to mislead, by choosing, the right word. Thus there were headlines in the Guardian in 1971: semantic maneuvers at the pentagon' and 'Homelessness reduced to semantic; the first of these headed an article in which it was suggested that the term mobile manure was being used to mean retreat' while in the second the point was rather that by using a very narrow definition of hocusses that authorizes were able to suggest that the number of homeless was considerably reduced. There is a perfectly true story, too, of the strip- tease dancer who wrote to an Eminem American linguist asking him to supple a word to replace strip-tease because of it is wrong connotation.

The term meaning is, of course, much more familiar to us all, but the dictionary will suggest a number of different meanings of meaning, or more correctly, of the verb mean, it all the meaning sot mean and meaning have something in common.

Bu a brief look at some of the common uses may be illuminating, for we can ask witch, if any, of these comes close to the use of the terms that we need in semantics.

To begin with, we should not see a close link between the sense we require and the sense of 'intend' that we find in mean of be there tomorrow. It is significant, perhaps, talk about meaning to referee what / mean to do; nearer of the sense we need is that of that cloud Means thunder or a red light means 'stop' for means here is used of signs, both nature and conventional, that indicates something that is happening or will happen, or something that has to be done, never the less, there is a difference between these two examples. The traffic lights clearly belong to communication system in which it is the convention that red means 'stop' b but they could do not belong to any such system, and while they may provide us with information, they can hardly be said to communicate.

Language is more like the traffic lights, but the analogy is not very helpful because their communicative function is derived from language and, moreover from a limited and specialized use of it.

The most relevant use of the terms for our purposes is found in such sentences as what does 'calligraphy' mean?

Calligraphy 'means 'beautiful handwriting'.

The reply to such questions in the terms of other words that the speaker thinks the hearer can understand. This is, of course, characteristic of dictionaries.

They provide definitions by suggesting words or phrases which, we are given to understand, have the same meaning, though what is the same-ness is problem that we shall not be able to escape.

The extent to which meaning is dealt with in terms of the equivalence of terms is even more clearly brought out when we deal with from foreign languages.

2.5.2 The Scope of Semantics Naming:

The language might be thought of as a communication system with one the one hand the signifier, on the other the signified. But a basic problem is established the nature and relationship of these two.

One of the oldest view, found in Plato's dialogue cradles, in that the signifier, is a word in the language and the signified in the object in the world that it, stand for' , refers to ' or 'denotes'. Words, that it to say, are names' or 'labels' for things.

This is primafacie, an attractive view, for it seems that all languages have words or expressions like Jon smith, par is, Wednesday, the so caned proper nouns, whose function is precisely that of naming or labeling.

The child learns many of his words by a process of naming. He is often given names of objects by his By his parents, and his first attempts at language win include saying' dada when he sees his

father, or producing names for a train, a bus a cat, etc. on seeing the relent objects in real life or in a book.

Before we proceed, two terminological points may be made. First, although here and elsewhere we have talked about words, we often need to talk about sequences of worlds, usually with a grammatical identify, whole noun phrases for instance. For those the term   expression will be used.

Secondly, useful distinction can be made between Denotation and reference (Lyons 1977:206-9).

2.5.3 Naming:

 Politely different – the objects so named have something in common.

But the first views is no less invalid- for there are no clearly defined ' natural' classes of objects in the world around us, simply waiting for a label to be applied to them, part of the problem of semantics is to establish what classes there are , even if there are no natural classes. It might per argue that there are "universal" classes, classes common to all languages.

But this not so, the classification of objects in terms of the words used to denote them differs from language to language. If, for instance, we take the English words stool, chair, arm, arm. Chair, couch, sofa, we shall not find precise equivalents in other languages.

The French word fauteuil might seem to be equivalent to English arm-chair, but whereas the presence of arms is probably on essential characteristic for arm chair, this not necessarily so for fauteuil.

Similar considerations hold for chest of drawers, sideboard, cupboard, wardrobe, tallboy, etc., the colour system of language appears too different too in spite of the apparently 'natural' system of the rainbow. The word of language often reflects not so much the reality of the world, but the interests of the people who speak it.

 This is a clear enough if we look at culture different from our own, Malinowski (1923 [1949:299-300]) noted that the trobriand lander had names for the things that were useful to them in their daily life that did not correspond to words in English. Similarly, Boas (1911:20) noted that Eskimo has four words for (snow on the ground) 'falling snow' 'drifting snow' and 'snowdrift' while according To Whort (1956:2100 Hopi has only one word to denote 'flier' anano plane, an insect or a pilot. But even if we admit the relevance of culture, we can hardly accept that cultural reality is already categorized independently of languages and ready, so to speak, to have it is component parts labeled with words.

2.5.4 Concepts:

The view we have just been criticizing relates words and things directly.

A more sophisticated and, at first sight, more plausible view in one that relates them through the mediation of concept of the mind. This view is all it is essentials has been held by some philosophers and linguistics from ancient time's right up to the present day.

Two of the best – known versions are the 'sign' theory of the De Saussure and the 'semiotic triangle' of Ogden and Richards.

According to De Saussure as we have seen, the linguistic sign consist of a signifier and a signified; these are, however, more strictly a sound image and a concept, both linked buy a psychological 'associate bond.

Both the noises we make, that if to say, and the object of the world that we talk about are mirrored in some way by conceptual entities, Ogden and Richard (1923 [1949:11]) saw the relationship as a triangle (figure-1). The symbol is , of course, the linguistic element – the word, sentence, etc. In the world of experience, while thought or reference, is concept, according to the theory there is no direct link between simple and referent (between language and the world) – the link is via thought or reference, the concept of our minds.

Thought or Reference

Symbol ⸺ ⸺ ⸺ ⸺ ⸺ ⸺ Referent
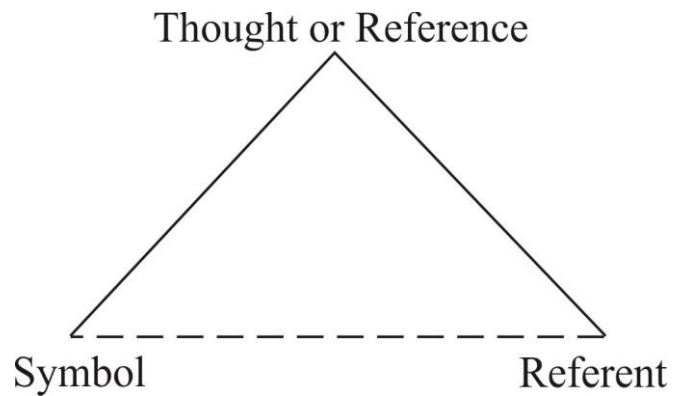
Figure (2.1)

This theory avoids many of the problems of naming. The classifications, for instance, need not be natural or universal, but merely, conceptual.

But it also raise a completely new problem of it is own. For what precisely is the 'associative bond' of De Saussure or the link between Ogden and Richards' symbol and concept?

The most naive answer to the question is to say that it is a psychological one, that when we think of a name we think of the concept and vice versa, i.e. that meaning consist of our ability (and indeed our practice) of associating one with the other of remembering that chair refers to the concept 'chair' this view is totally unsatisfactory.

It is not clear what exactly is meant by thinking of 'a concept. Some scholars have actually suggested that we have some kind of image of a chair when we talk about chair. But this is certainly false. I can visualize a chair in (my mind's eye0 by I do not do so every time I utter the word chair.

2.5.5 Sense and Reference:

The term reflectance has, already been used to contrast with Denotation it is also used in a useful, but wider sense, to contrast with sense, to distinguish between two very different, though related, aspects of meaning.

Reference deals with the relationship between the linguistic elements, worlds, sentences, etc., and the non-linguistic world of experience.

Sense relates to the complex system of relationship that holds between the linguistic elements themselves (mostly the words); it concerned only with inter linguistic relations.

It might seem reasonable to argue that semantics is concerned only with the way we relate our language to our to our experience and so to say that reference is essential element of semantics.

Yet sense relationships have formed an important part of the study of language for consider the word ram and ewe, these on the one hand refer to a particular kinds of animal and derive their meaning in this way. But also belong to a part tem in English that includes cow/ bull, sow /boar, mare/stallion etc.

2.5.6 Words Problems:

Apart from all the problems concerning the word itself, there is the question whether the basically of meaning is not the word after all, but the sentence. For it is, surely, with sentences that we

communicate, and this related in the traditional detention of the sentence as "the expression of a complete though, it could be argued it is derived from their function as part of sentences. Even if referential meaning is established by offensive definition, such definition is achieved only by sentence of the kind.

This is a …, and such meaning therefore is ultimately statute only in terms of the sentence.

The sentence is essentially a grammatical unit; indeed it is the function of syntax to describe the structure of the sentence and thereby to definite it. English sentences will consist minimally of a subject noun phrase and averse phrase as it is predicate and complement each of these may be a single word as in Birds fly-the syntax will determine much more complex structure than this, course.

However, we front all ways produce complete sentences even of this minimal kind. It is simple enough to envisage agitation in which someone might simply say horses. This could be in reply to a question such as what are those animals in the field. Although some scholars have talked of 'one word sentences' in describing such expressions, it seems-more helpful to treat horses as a sentence fragment as an incomplete Version of they are horses certainly we should need to reconstruct the complete sentence in this way to take about it is meaning.

Most fragments are closely linked to their linguistic context and handed inter of ellipsis (the omission of parts of the semantic). Ellipsis in turn is related to the feature of 'pro formation' (the used pronouns and similar forms that replace verbs and other parts of speech). All are devices for not repeating everything that had already been established in the discourse.

Thus in John saw Mary and spoke to her, John is omitted, while Mary is replaced by her in the second half of sentence. Not all sentence fragments, however, are linked to the previous discourse. Coming? Or coming! My be used instead of are you coming? Or I'm coming! Moreover, in actual speech we often fail simply through lapse of memory is not tension of produce complete or grammatical sentences. We break off, we forget how we began, we confuse two or more constructions, etc. never these, the inter perfection of all of these spends upon their relation of the sentences of the grammar. We can only recognize sentence, it we know what a complete grammatical sentences is.

2.5.7 Lexical Semantics Field and Collocation:

This item is deal with lexical semantics. It is unifying theme is the idea that we can state the meaning of words in terms of their association with other words.

Paradigmatic and syntagmatic many of basic ideas in this item derive from De Saussure's notion of valley. The pointe out (1916; 153[159:110]) that a knight on aches board is a knight not because of any inherent quality. But because of what it can do in

relation to the other pieces in the board. He stressed this relational aspect of language, saying that theme were only differences an no positive terms, for instance, he argued that sheep in English has a different value mountain in French because English has also the word mouton in plural in Sanskrit has a different value from plural in French or (English), because in Sanskrit it.

Belongs to the three-terms system of singular and plural only, he further argued that if we consider synonyms such as dead, fear be afraid of, we can say that it one of these did not exist it content' would go to one of the other; in other word, the field of fearing is divided among three verbs or more, of course, in actual fact but if one were absent it will be divided between two only.

Be Saussure also made the distention between paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations. The paradigmatic relations are those into witch a linguistic unit enters through being contrasted or substrate, in a particular environment, with other similar units.

The examples we have been considering of all a paradigmatic kind. Syntagmatic relations are that that unit contract by virtue of it is co-occurrence with similar units thus in a red door or in a green door red and green are in a paradigmatic relation to each other while each is in a syntagmatic relation with door.

2.5.8 Lexical Semantics:

Sense Relations:

Hyponymy:

Hyponymy involves us in the notion of inclusion in the sense that tulip and rose are included in flower, and lion and elephant in mammal.

Similarly scarlet is included in red. Inclusion is this matter of class membership. The upper term is the superordinate and the 'lower' term hyponym.

In concerned with members of a class, with, that is to say, co-hyponyms. Yet oddly there is not always a superordinate term. Lyons (1963:70-1) observed that in classical geek there is a superordinate term to cover a variety of professions and crafts, carpenter, doctor, flute player, helmsman. Similarity, and rather strangely, there is no superordinate term for all colour words, red blue, green, white, etc. the term coloured usually excludes black and white (and grey too) or else (used to refer to race), means non-white.

The Sam term may appear in several places in the hierarchy. This, of course, possible only if it is polysomic has several meaning, in one of it is meaning it may actually be superordinate to itself in another meaning (though we should usually avoid using both terms in the same context). Thus animal may be used in corneas with vegetable to include birds, fishes, insects as well as mammals, (2) in the sense of mammal' to contrast with birds,

fishes and insects to include both human and beasts, (3) in the sense of beast' to contrast with human, thus it occur three times in the hierarchical classification of nature. Figure 3 illustrates the point clearly:
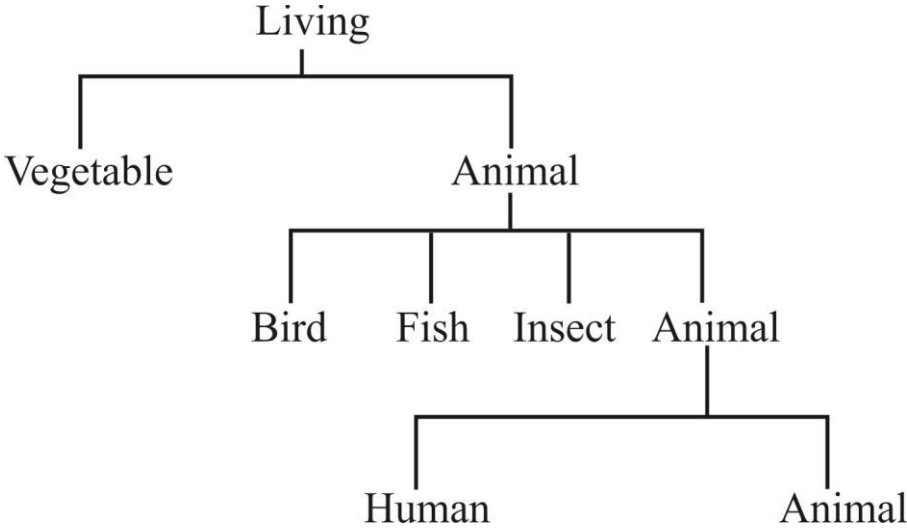
Figure (2.2)

There is similar situation with word dog. The word sheet is used for all creatures of a certain species; it is that superordinate term of ewe, lamb, ram, etc. there are similar term pig to sow , boar, piglet and horse for stallion, more colt etc. but superordinate term for dogs is dog, so dog also he hyponym as distinct from bitch. Figure 4 will help.

We , can of course, avoid ambiguity of dog by using the term male; male dog will be the hyponym to contrast with bitch, we can also from hyponyms sets where no single-word hyponyms exist in English in a similar way, e.g. giraffe it , male giraffe he female giraffe, baby giraffe. The term cattle's band poultry are a little odd in that, so they are superordinate,

Sheep

Ram   Ewe   Lamb

Figure (2.3)

Dog

Dog   Bitch   Puppy
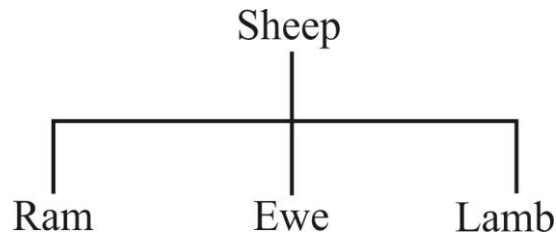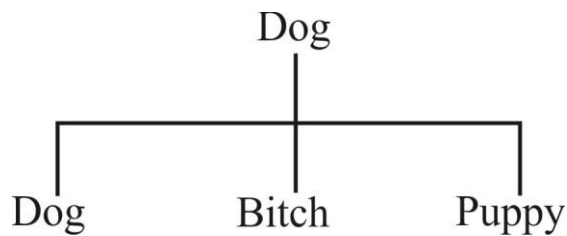
Figure (2.4)

They are sued only for plural reference (though, of course, we nerd to the superordinate term quiet commonly for the plural).

2.5.9 Synonymy:

Synonymy is used to mean 'sameness of meaning; it is obvious that for the dictionary-makers many sets of words have the same meaning, they are synonymous, or are synonyms at one another. This makes it possible to define gala as festivity or little use in this method it neither word is known to the reader, e.g. It hoatzin is defined as stink bird or here as fire of course, dictionaries seldom rely solely on synonym, but add descriptive details, to

enlighten the reader . We can infect, define synonymy as symmetric hyponymy. Thus it mavis and thruch are synonyms, we can say, that all mavies are thruches and all thrushes are mavies. But this does not solve the many practical problems that we can must face.

It has often been suggested that English is particularly rich in synonyms for the historical reason that it is vocabulary has come from two different sources, from Anglo-Saxon on the one hand and from French, Latin and Greek on the other.

Since English is considered to be a Germanic language from ahistorical point of view, with Anglo-Saxon as an earlier stage of it is development the Anglo-Saxon words are often considered to be native while these from French Latin or Greek are foreign, borrowed from these languages.

2.5.9.1 Antonym:

An intimate party, but perhaps as many as twenty thousand it we were talking about the attendance at an important football match at wimble. The norm is set by the object being described. A stripe on a dress may be wide it its only two inches wide, but a road would have to be many yards wide before it could it could be so described-this account for the apparent paradox of small elephant being bigger than a big mouse for small means ' small as elephants' go ' and big ' big as mice go'.

Foremost antonyms a set of relationships hold between the comparative forms such that all of the following are mutually implied;

The road is wider than the lane.

The road is narrower than the lane.

The road is less narrow than the lane.

The lane is less wide than the road.

These are related both in terms of simple reversal with switch of, antonyms, and the more and less relationship (again invoking switch of antonyms). Not surprisingly, since antonyms are gradable, there are often intermediate terms.

Since antonyms are gradable, there are often intermediate terms. But hot warm, cool / cold, with in terminate warm and cool forming a pair of antonyms themselves.

We may perhaps, include have pairs of the type male / female, married / single, alive / dead. These Lyons (1968:460) treats in term of complementarity the items being complementary to each other.

2.5.9.2 Semantics and Grammar:

Grammar and semantics are often thought of as separate levels linguistics. Never themes, it is clear that grammatical categories often have meaning, that we must have a place for sentence is essentially a grammatical unit.

Formal Grammar:

Most of the traditional grammar assumed that grammatical assumed that grammatical categories were essentially semantic. Nouns never defined as names of things, gender was concerned with sex, while plural simply mean 'more than one.

On the after hand many linguists have argued that grammar must be kept district from semantics and that grammatical in term of the form of the language, the actually observable features.

We find that there are two rather puzzling aspects of the aspects of their relation between grammar and meaning. First, although we can and must set up formal categories, they will be found to have some correlation, but not one-to-one with semantics. Secondly, we find that there is a difficult border- line area. There is a third point- that some of the major categories seem to be found in all leagues.

As far as we know, there is no language that does not distinguish in some way between nouns and verbs, even though some may not have different word-classes / parts of speach0. The similarities between languages support some kind of Universalist view, even if only a week one. It is also not surprising it some of the more important categories, e.g. these relating to sex, quantity, time one found to be represented in many grammatical systems. But grammar is leant by succeeding generation and is thus to some degree a matter of conversation, this accounts for the

'oddity' of oats and wheat and of the female neuter nouns in grammar F.R palmer (2004:121).

2.5.9.3 Colour Systems:

A hole is devoted to colour here because while it has been handled in terms of field theory, it raises some interesting general problems of semantics.

We saw that Helmsley proposed a simple one- dimensional field that is said to be divided up differently by English and literary welsh, he was thus able to; place the colours in order.

Yet this does not seem to be reflected in the language, we have no objective to say that red is more – than orang and orange is more- than yellow we etc., the ordering is not reflected in the English as is that of days of the week or the months of the year. But it we are to for the physical characteristics of color, Helmsley's account says two little rather than two much, colour is not be accounted for in terms of a single dimension.

It involute three variants. The most obvious is that of hue witch can be measured in wave- lengths and is seen in the spectrum of the rainbow.

However, that there is always a close relation between those physical features and the colour system of a particular language. This a language of the Philippines Hanunoo, described by

Conklin (1955), there are four basic color terms that may be roughly translated, black 'white' red and ' green'.

But the distinctions between them are of three kinds. First light and dark essentially, distinguishes 'black' and white (all light times being white. But violet, blue dark green, being black). Secondly the distinction between read and green' is largely in terms of the fact, that all living plants are green' even slimy but light brown bamboo-shoots, thirdly, a distinction is made in terms of deep , indelible colors black' and red' versus the weaker white and green' . it is clear that the color system is not solely based upon the physical features of color, but it is partly determined by the cultural needs, the need for instance, to distinguish living and dead bamboo, one ' green' the other red.

Hyponym and Hyponym:

What is Hyponym?

Hyponym is a word with a general meaning that has basically the same meaning of more specific word.

What is Hyponym?

Hyponym is a set of related words whose meaning are specific in of a more general word. See figure 5-6
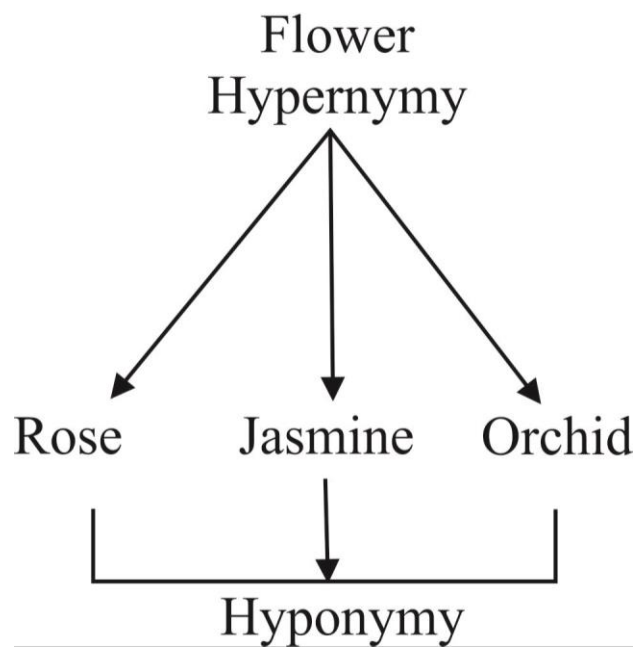
Figure (2.5)

Colour
Hypernymy

Red   White   Black

Hyponymy

Flower
Hypernymy

Rose   Jasmine   Orchid

Hyponymy
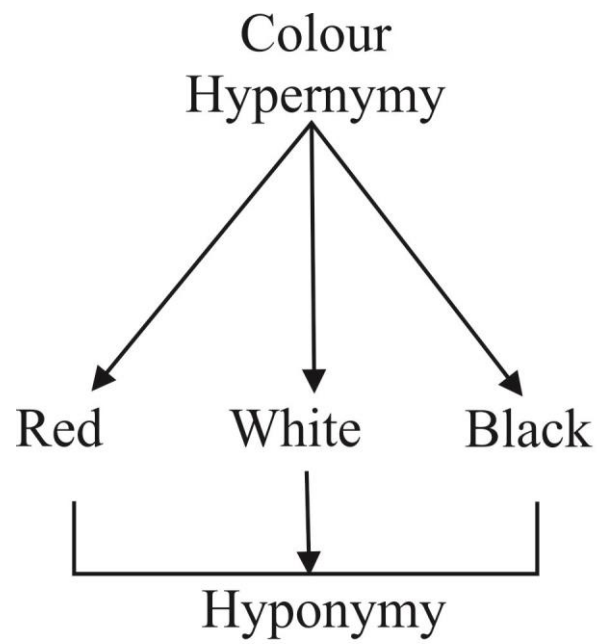
Figure (2.6)

2.5.10 Collocation:

Field theory as proposed by Trier is essentially concerned with paradigmatic relations. About the sometime poring (1934) argued for the recognition of the importance of syntagmatic relations, between e.g. bit and teeth, bark and dog, bland and hair. In slightly different way firth (1951:124[1957a:195]; 1957 b: 11[1968:179]) argued that you shall know a word by the company it keeps. His familiar complete was that of ass witch accrued (in a now defunct variety of English) in yon silly-, don't be such an-and with limited set of adjectives such as silly, obstinate, stupide, an awful and (occasionally!) Egregious for firth this keeping company, which he called collation, was pay of the reaming of a word, as we have seen meaning was also to be found in the context of situation and all the other levels of analysis as well.

 It is, of course, obvious that by looking at the linguistic context of words we can often distinguish between different meanings. Nida (1964:98), for instance, discussed the used of chair in:

1- Sat in a chair.
2- The baby's high chair.
3- The chair of philosophy.
4- Has accepted a university chair.
5- The chairman of the meaning.
6- Will chair the meeting.

7- The electric chair.

8- Condemn to the chair.

These are clearly in pairs, giving four different meaning of the word. But this does not too much establish, as illustrate, difference of meaning.

Dictionaries especially the larger ones, quite rightly make considerable we of this kind of contextualization.

collocation is not simply a matter of association of ideas; for, although milk is white, we should not often say white milk, though, the expression white paint is common enough some of Porzig's examples seem more concerned with association is very lardy determined by meaning, it is sometimes fairly idiosyncratic and cannot easily be predicted in terms of the meaning of the associated words.

One example is Porzig's blond with hair- for we should not talk about a blond door or a blond dress even if the colour were exactly that of blond hair.

This characteristic of language is four in an extreme form in the collective words- lock of sheep; herd of cows, school; of whales, pride of lions, and the rather more a burred examples such as chattering of magpies, exaltation of larks. Here we should also include dog/ bark, cat mew, sheep/pleated, horse/ neigh, etc.

2.5.11 Historical- Philological Semantics:

The first stage in the history of lexical semantic run from roughly 1830 to 1930. It is dominate characteristics it the historical orientation of lexical semantic research; main concern lies with changes of word meaning- the identification, classification, and explanation of semantic changes.

Along these lines of research, a wealth of theoretical proposals and empirical descriptions was produced.

We could talk about 'to traditional diachronic semantics, it we want to highlight the main thematic and methodological orientation, or about prestructuralist, semantics if we want to focus on its chronological position in the history of the discipline, but we will opt for historical- philological semantics.

The study of the genetic relationships between languages and the reconstruction- of protolanguages- we will see presently that traditional diachronic semantics originated in the margin of the investigation between languages.

The birth of lexical semantics lexical semantics as an academic discipline in its own right originated in the early nineteenth century, but that does not mean that matters of words meaning had not been discussed earlier three traditions are relents the tradition of speculative etymology, the teaching of rhetoric, and let us briefly see what each of the three traditions involves, and

how they play a role in the birth of lexical semantics as an academic enterprise.

- Speculative Etymology:

To understand the tradition of speculative etymology that reigned before the birth of comparative philology in the beginning of the nineteenth century, we have to back to classical antiquity. In Plato's dialogue cradles (which may be regarded as the oldest surviving essay in the philosophy of language).

Hermogenes argues with Socrates and Cratylus about the view that language is not conventional but it's rather subject to a criterion of appropriateness (Cratylus 3839-383c-d, in the translation by fowler 1963).

The Rhetorical Tradition:

Rhetoric- the skill of using language to achieve a certain purpose, in particular to persuade people – was a traditional part of the school curriculum from classical antiquity through the middle age up to modern times. From a modern point of view, you could compare it to courses in easy writing and public speech applied pragmatics, to put it in more abstractly). Rhetoric is one of the seven subjects of the arts liberals, the liberal arts, which consisted of a set of three, the tritium, and a

set of four, the quadrivium- the trivium linked up with what we would now call " the arts" the quadrivium with soreness.

Subject in the trivium were grammar, dialectics, and rhetoric, and subjects in the quadrivium were arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, rhetoric itself was traditionally divided into five parts: invention (the discovery of ideas for speaking or writing), arrangement (the formulation of the ideas), memorization, and delivery.

From the point of view of semantics it is the stylistics component that is particularly important, the tradition of rhetoric (witch in practice takes the form of a long series of treaties and textbooks) developed a large number of concepts, to identify specific figures of speech, or rhetorical tropes'; ways of formulation that would embellished a text or attract the attention of the audience. Some of these figures of speech formalin nature, like alliteration, the repletion of the same sound in the beginning of several successive words:

Think of caesar's veni, vidi, vici, others muolve syntactical patterns, like asyndeton i.e. the absence of conjunctions between coordinate phrases, clauses, or words (her as well, veni, vidi, vici provides an illustration).

But a number of tropes refer to lexical and semantic phenomena, like euphemism, the substitution of an in offensive or less often in word for one the might be

unpleasant. In Latin, the words penis originally mean 'tail' and the first meaning of vagina is , sheath, (of a word); in both cases , a word wit neutral associations is used for a taboo-laden concept metaphor and metonymy in particular are two fundamental semantic.

 Phenomena that will appear again and again in historical-philological semantics and that loomed large in the rhetorical tradition.

Here is the way which metaphor is introduced in Quintilian's institution oraforia, a first-century textbook that deeply influenced the medival and renaissance schools of rhetoric (Quintilian VIII.6.4-9, as translated in wastong 1856).

Lexicography:

Where does lexical semantics find its materials? The emerging discipline is faced with a task (to chart regular patterns of semantic behavior) and comes equipped with an initial set of descriptive concepts (the rhetorical troops), but what is its descriptive bas is? It where do the examples come from? One source of examples is philological research into older texts, specifically, classical and biblical philology. Because the interpretation of the creak, Latin, and Hebrew texts is often not immediately obvious, classical scholars naturally came across many intriguing instances of polysemy and semantic change. It

is not coincidence, from this perspective, that many of the earliest writers on semantic change were classical philologists.

This hold for karl Reising, who may be credited with the oldest work in historical- philological tradition (1839), but also for scholars like Hase, Heerdegen, hey, and Heclrt. When, in the course of the nineteenth century, interest in the older texts written in the modern languages increased more such in the context of medieval and renaissance scholarship.

Another source of law materials came from lexicography- while the earliest printed dictionaries were bilingual and multilingual dictionaries for translation, there gradually emerged an interest in dictionaries focusing on assign be language, in 1612, the academia della Cursca in Florence published it is vocabulario degli Accademici della crusca, a detailed monolingual dictionary of modern Italian, lavishly illustrated with quotations from literary authors.

It would serve as an inspiration and a model for similar dictionary of after European languages.

2.6 Natural Semantic:

Meta language:

Componential definition of meaning often come with the assumption that definition are couched in a vocabulary of

primitive concepts, i.e. concepts that are not themselves defined.

The motivation for such an assumptions is an epistemological one: if all words in a language are defined by other words, we stay within the language and there is no relationship between language and world. The advantage of having definitional element, that themselves remain undefined resides in the possibility of avoiding circularity, it the definitional language and the defined language are identical, words would ultimately be defined in terms of themselves-in which case the explanatory value of definitions would seem to disappear as whole.

But what would those primitive concepts be? The natural semantic Meta language approach originated by Anna Wiezbicka (1972) and developed in numerous books (among them Wie rzbica 1994, 2002) in the most advanced attempt in contemporary semantics to establish an inventory of universal primitive concepts.

The current set of semantic primitives identified as port of the natural semantic Meta language runs to 60. The catalogue included and consists of the following classes and items.

Substantive: I, you, someone/person, some thing, thing, people, body.

Relational substantive: kind, part

Determiners: this, the same, other, Else

Quantifiers: one, two, much, many, some, all

Evaluators: good, bad.

Descriptors: big, small

Mental / Experiential predicates:

Think, know, want, feel, see, hear.

Speech: say, words, true

 Actions: events, movement

Contact: do, happen, move, location, existence, possession.

Specification: be (somewhere), there is, exist, have, be. Someone/ something).

 Life and death: live, die

Time: when/ time / now, before, after, along time, a short time, moment.

Space: where /place, here, above, below, far, near, side, inside.

Logical concepts: not, maybe, can, because, it, activating.

Intensifier: very, more.

Similarity: like.

2.6.1 Prefixes

Prefixes (at the beginning of words) can help you to understand what a new words means here are some common prefixes.

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
ex (+ noun)	Was bet not now	Ex-wife ex-president
half (+ noun or adjective)	Something	Half-our
in, im+ adjective	Not	Informal I, impossible
non (+ adjective or noun)	Not	Non- smoking
pre	Before	Pre-school
re (+ verb) un (+ adjective qr noun)	Again	Redo, rewrite Unhappy, unsafe

An ex-wife who is now divorced president Mandela is an ex-president of South Africa.

A half – hour journey is a journey of 30 minutes.

Something that costs of today is half price informal clothes like Jeans and trainers. Formal clothes are things like a suit.

It something is impossible, you can't do it is impossible to read with your eyes closed.

Anon smoking room is rooms where people may not smoke pre-school children are children who are still too young to go to school. to re do sothing is to do it a second teime and two rewrite something is to write it a second time.

Unhappy means sad, the opposite of happy.

Unsafe means dangerous the opposite of state.

2.6.2 Suffixes:

Suffixes come at the end of word. They help you to understand the meaning of new words. Here are some common suffixes.

Table No. (2.10)

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
er , or (noun)	Person	Worker, swimmer, instructor
er , or (noun)	Machine, thing	Cooker, word processor
ful (adjective)	Ful of	Useful, beautiful
ology (noun)	Subject of study	Sociology , psychology
ics (noun, singular)	Subject of study	Economics politics

less (adjective)	Without	Unless , endless
ly	Makes an adverb from and adjective	Sadly, happily
ness	Makes an abstract noun from an adjective	Happiness Sadness
y	Makes an adjective from a noun	Sandy , sunny

Forexample , he is a hard worker. He works 12 hours a day.

He's a very good swimmer.

He was in Olympic team.

We have got a new gas cooker so the food should be delicious! Thanks for the information, it was very useful.

What a beautiful photo. I think it will win the competition.

Studding sociology teaches you about society.

Studding psychology teaches you about people.

Economic is the study of money and finance.

Although he is a very good member of parliament, he has never studied plastics.

This book is no helping at all- it useless.

I can't finish this book-it's endless.

He was late for work so he went quickly to the station.

The little child danced happily across the grass.

The mother was smiling with happiness as she held her baby in her arms

2.6.2.1 Do / Did / Done:

Do as auxiliary

Questions:

Do you like Tennis? Short answer

Yes, I do.

Did they like the film?

Yes, they did

What are you doing?

Do as general verb

What do you do to relax?

I listen to Quran.

Don't do that Ahmed.

What do you do?

What is your Job?

I'm a lawyer or I'm a teacher or I 'm an engineer

Do + Task

Do the house work

Do the gardening

Do the washing

Do your homework

Do some exercise

Do business with

Do your best

Did you the washing this morning?

No I'm going to do it later.

Our company does a lot of business

The homework exercise is very difficult – Just do your best.

2.6.2.2 Semantic and Grammar in Clause Linking Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald:

The many facts of clause linking all the semantic relations between clauses, in some way are expressed in each of the language discussed within this volume.

This is akin to Alay assumption that anything can be said in any language.

It is however, the case that some relations are expressed more readily and more frequently than others. Temporal relations between clauses are a prime example.

In contrast, semantic relations are expressed more readily and more frequently than others. Temporal relations between clauses are a prime example. In contrast, semantic relations of possible consequence manner or addition may not have:

A way of expression of their own.

This lack of 'isomophoric relationship' between structures and semantic types leads to further questions.

Among these is the status of some semantic types of clause linking as 'core' and others as 'marginal' the existence of any additional semantics subtypes; potential polysemous patters in clause linking; and the ways in which categories of the focal and the supporting clause can help disambiguate these.

'Core' and 'marginal' semantics types in clause linking.

Some types of clause linking are found in every language, and may be considered universal.

These include temporal, consequence, and within addition, contrast and same-

event, these core types are expected to be formally marked.

Other semantic types are marginal. Types such as possible consequence, alternatives, and manner are clearly recognizable in just some languages, while others would employ some other clause linking device to express these.

Languages discussed within this volume have revealed the presence of a few additional semantic parameters with in the core semantic types.

2.6.2.3 The Semantics of Verb Formation:

The case of verb- forming word – formation process in English here, will offer and an analysis of the affixes-ize and – ity witch improves upon both my own previous research (lieber 1998) and that of in go plag (1999) in the course of this case study, I will continue to explore issues of affixed polysemy and the existence of multiple affixes with the same meaning.

But I will also look in some depth at another productive source of new verbs in English the process of convention, and explore what the present theory has to say about the semantics of verbs derived whiteout formula change from nouns. I will show in what follows that the range of polysemy exhibited by verbs formed by conversion in English cannot be

Explained as a result of the abstractness of skeletal material and variation in co- indexation, and indeed that conversion do not involve the addition of a single fixed Skelton, as derivation does. The semantic analysis of conversation that I with propose is consistent with, and lends support to, analyses of convention that do not rely on so-called zero affixes, and therefore speaks to the third of the sinuses that I raised in the introduction to this work, namely the question of how we account for word formation in which there is semantic change with no concomitant formal change.

Time and Tense:

The differences we have found between two ways of representing tense modality can be found also between two ways of representing tense; one which preserves temporal innocence in simple sentences and one witch doesn't.

In tense logic, tense is represented by mean of semantic operators. 'Everywhere I go it rains' as resulting from the application of locative variadic operators to the sentence, is rains' that operator does two things, firstly, it modifies the acidity of the predicate in the sentence it applies to:

It adds an extra arrangement place for a location, which can be presented by the free variable.

Secondly, it introduces a restricted quantifier witch bind that variable.

The operator can be paraphrased as for every location such that I go to, I in I is the case that necessarily it rains there is a third option:

Tenses can be represented as temporal predicates of events. It we like davidson's analysis of adverbial modification better than the variadic analysis, that is a natural made to make advance is made by our acquiring a general I grabs of the past and future fences.

That it is to say to inkstand, was warm will be warm', we apply to our prior understanding of what is mean by saying that something is warm our general comprehension of what is it to speak of how things were or will be at another time.

We are in effect treating the tense and other indicators applied to sentences in the present tense of witch we have previously acquired an understanding, just as the tense. Logical semantics treats them. We could not learn the language in any other way.

2.6.2 What is Formal Semantics?

The roots of formal semantics lie in logic and the philosophy of language. It is first affiance is part of a theory extending to natural language semantics was in the form of "Montague grammar", originally developed by the logician Richard

Montague (1930-7) and subsequently modified and extended by linguists, philosophers, and logicians.

It quickly became influential in logistics, and linguists have played a large role in it is evolution into cotemporary final semantics.

The most cons tare feature the theory ever time have the focus on trth-conditional Aspects to meaning, a model- theoretic conception of semantics, and the methodological centrality of the principle at composition list "the meaning of a whole is a function is meaning of it is parts and their model of syntactic combination interesting different from syntactic competence. Many today seek an integration of these two perspectives by studding mind- interactions at mind external relations sud as reference and truth conditions (Chierchia and me conel-Ginet1990).

2.6.2.3 Branches of the Study of Meaning in Language:

The following are the main broadly distinguishable areas of interest in the study of meaning. They don't by any means from watertight compartments:

There are many points of overlap.

Lexical semantics:

Lexical semantic studies the meaning of words; the focus there is on 'content' words like tiger, daffodil, in considerate, and woo

rather than from grammatical words like the, of, than and so on – to ran specialist, the nation of meaning probably has as former link with idea of the word than with any other linguistic unit: words are, after all, what are listed in dictionaries, and the main of dictionary is tell told what the listed words mean. For this reason, lexical semantics perhaps provides the easiest access route into the mysteries. Of semantic in general, and this one reason why it has been given a prominent place in this relate.

Grammatical Semantics:

Grammatical semantics studies aspects of meaning which have direct relevance to syntax.

This has much manifestation, which can only be briefly illustrated here. One problem is the meaning of syntactic categories (problematic because not everyone believes they can be assigned meaning).

Consider, for instance, the differences in the meaning of yellow in the following:

- She wore a yellow hat. (Adjective).
- They painted the room a glowing yellow. (Noun).
- The leaves yellow rapidly once the forests arrive (verb).

Another aspect of grammatical semantics is the meaning of grammatical morphemes like the –ed of walked, the er, of longer, the re, and the al of Retrial, and soon.

Clearly this overlaps with lexical semantics, partly because some grammatical, elements are words (like the, and of I, but more particularly because some aspect of the meninges of full lexical items determines to some degree their grammatical behavior (for instance, the fact that /am studying that question is grammatical.

Logical Semantics:

Logical semantics studies the relations between natural language and formal logical systems such as the prepositional and predicate calculi. Such studies usually aim at modeling natural language as closely as possible that some times such studies shed more light on the language being meaning in language. Modeled; none the less valuable insight have come from this approach. To fate, most such studies have concerted on the propositional essential level of meaning, and have rarely attempted to delve into the meaning PF words.

Linguistic Pragmatics:

for present purposes, pragmatics can be taken to be concerned with aspects of information (in the widest sense) conveyed through language which (a) are not inched by generally accepted convention in the linguistic from used, but which (b) not the less arise naturally out of and depend on the meanings conventionally Encoded in the linguistics forms used, taken in conjunction with the context in which the forms are used, this rather cumbersome formulation is intended to allow into pragmatics things like the

identic of the individual referred to by John in / Saw John today, and the assumption that the room in question had several light in John entered the room; all the lights were on, at the same time excluding, for instance, the possibility that person saying saw John today had a prate ad hoc arrangement with hearer that whenever he said John should be taken to many normal meaning of John.

Pragmatics usually is contrasted with semantics, which therefore deals with conventionalized meaning, onerously, the three division discussed above belong to semantics.

2.6.2.4 Types of Accomodation by the Borrower's Semantic System to the Donor's:

In the preceding, I hade prensented the cases of borrowing or non-borrwing as if they were more or less insular events than had no moorings within a iarger system. In fact, how ever everly semant featural that undergoes a fransfere, is orrginally strafed with ah integrated from work and must be adopted into another one. the borrowing langauge must find creative solutions to the problems that this situation pses.

I have identified the following four tyees of accommodiation that yiddish has made in the non commensurate semantic space of slavic: hybird, formatin, intersection ,deploysemizing and elaboration.

Hybrid

Hybrid formation:

One type of accommodation is to borrwo only part of some donor semantic system and to do in corporate this is away that it becomes only part of the recipient system. This kind of partito-part borrowing results in a hybrid system, one that is neither wholly like that in the infwencing langauge hor lkie that originally in the Infuenced language but rather anew formation with its own organization of characteristic.

2.6.2.5 Names and Titels:

Personal Names and expressive derivation.

In many languaes, for example in many slavic and Romance language, expressive derivation plays a role that can hardly be overstated., in particular, the functional load of many so-called dimintive suffixes is sijoply colossal. Yet the meaning of such suffixes (and other related morphological devices) has never been studies in depth, and a suitable methodogoy for a rigorous study of this kind has never been devloped.

Lables such as ' diminutive' or ' arugmentative' which may be useful as pointers to certain areas of meaning, prove hopelessly in adequate when treated as as serious analytical devices (for sementic purposes).

English personal names:

van Burn(1977:112) divides (|American first names into male and femal, and , with each of these macro-classes, there futhrer cateogories- first full names (ffNe.g., thomas, pamela) Nn e.g., Tom Pam) and this to assign to certain constant pragmatic meaning (such as formality, maculine connotation, feminine connotation, or childish connotation).

The inventory and usage of American names froms asystem and that as it is a system, it can be tought to and learned by non native speakers of english (1977:128) that despite all the indivuals, sociolecial, and regional variation and pedigogically useful, to some extent.

Approach to the study of meaning:

meaning may be various and academic diciplines, there is of course a significant degree of overlap between diciplines but characterisically all have something idios preferential.

And unique in their approach (the following remarks are merely illustrative).

- Philosophy:
  Linguists typcially take the existence of meaning for granted andaccept it as an intuitively accessible, natural kind' they don't ask questions like how is it possible foranything? Or what sort of relationi must hold between x and z for it to be the case that x mean z? such question are

the province of the philosofer, particularly the philosopher of langauge.

- Psychology:

Meaning is amajor concern of the psycology of language and psychololinguistics, adistinctive feature here is the experimental study of how meanings are reprenceted in the mind, and what mechanisms are involved in encoding and decoding massege, an example of a fact that could onloy emerg within a psychoinguistic frame work is that in that lexical decision taks, where experimental subject observe strings of letter flashed on a screen and must indicate by pressing the appriate button whether the string represents a word or not, Responses are faster to words with concrete meanings, even when extraneous presumbly provides a clue to the role of meaning in words recognition (to the best of my khonlege is stiil a puzzle).

- Neurology:

Psychologists take a 'macro' view of meantal states and processes. Nerurologists, on the other hand, want to processese are implemented at the neuronal level.

A sychologist might be broadly compared with a computer programmer, an a neurologist to the designer of computer chips.

Meaning, like every thing else in mental life.

(at least if on is a physicalist) must boil down ultimately to connection between neurons.

- Semiotics:

  Semioticians view language as one sign system amongst many, and seek out those features which render it so successful, they are also likely to give emphasis to marginal aspects of linguistic significationi.

  The recent strong interest in language represents a significant overlap between the lineuistic and semiotic approaches to meaning.

- Linguistics:

  It is not easy to encapsulate the linguistic approoach to meaning in language succinctly. There are perhaps three keys aspects. The first is that native speakers,s semantic, intutions are center- stage, in all their subtlety and nuances: they constitute the main source of primary data- the second is the meaning in language, importance of relating meaning to the mainifold surface forms of language the third is respect paid not just to language, but to languages.

- Language and other communication channels:

he prototypical scenario for linguistic communication is two people engaged in face – to – face conversation of course, in such an encounter, language signals are exchanged, but normally so, are many other types of signal, and these modify

and / or supplement the linguistically encoded message. Let us, then semiotic enviroment of laanguagein atypcial conversation.

The signs that accompany language can be devided into twi nahir ttoes-paralinguistic and non-linguistic. The defining charcteristic of paralinguistic signs will be taken here to be an extreme defendence on the Accompanying languae, ether they connot be produced except during speech (because they are carried on the voice), they can not be interpreted except in conjunction introductin.

with accompanying language.

example of the first variety are abonormal volume, fast tempo, pitch and voice quality, to function as signs, there must be departure from some (personal) base line or norm-for instance abnormally high volue,fast tempo,or high pitch typically signal aheitened emotion astate.

Example of the second include pausing, emphatic, gestures, and gesture wich metaphorically depict, instance, direction of motion, the function of paralingustic.

Asings can be convertionenely classified under three heding:

(i)   punctuation: there are signs which have functions parallel to those of punctuation in written langauge

mainly to sement the stream of speech so as to fciliate processing.

(ii)   Modulation:

This involuves the adition of an emotive or attitudinal colouring the lingusitcially encoded message.

(iii)   Illustration – some signs 'depict' a key element in the message, such as a direction of movement, or a shape, the depiction may be relatively uteral, like the hand modements of some one describing the climbing of a spiral stairare, or metaphorical, as when vertical' and pararalle hands accompany the setting of limits of some kind.

Not all the signs that occur along side language are paralingustic in the sense defind. For instance, one may smile or frown while speaking; and this may well' modulate' the message. But simles an frwons and many other sings are perfectly in terpretable of be considenced as non-linguistic.

2.6.3.0 A lexical-Semantic Analysis of word- Formation With-hood, Dom and –Ship.

The development of the three suffixes-hood,-dom and –ship was examind the main findings of wich can be summarized as follows: 1-it was shown that all three elements started out as free morphemes with abstract meanings, these meaning partly overlap

2- there is stage whever these element are the second mebmer of compounds clearly seen by the lack of agreement between head noun and modifier (s) and the lack of reference to one object. This also the stage where the free elements are gradually lost (hood and ship) or survive in a different formal shape with aspecific meaning (as noted above doom still exists but under went the a specific meaning. It has become evident that the three elements do not undergo this development at the time.

  Each of them reach the status of commpoundhood or suffixhood at different points iin time.

So ship is the element that has reached suffixhood first, it be have slike a suffix already. And dom even later. 3- the element have reached the status of suffixes as soon as we find afroductive series of newly coined words with these elements depending on their semantics:

Their salient meanings (status, office, yank for hood,autheify, Judement, for -ship) is extended to general meaning state condition which can best be seen by those formations occuring with sortal nouns as bases (thing hood, filmdom, clound ship). This development has afarther formal reflex in that elements, once they have reached suflixal status, only occur productively with one morphologcal category (all three element used to occur with adjectival and nominal bases) (because they where all relational), Basic ideas in semantics:

Definition semantics is the study of meaning in language, comment the rest of this study can be regarded as an example of how one goes about investigating and understanding semantics. If may seen to you that meaning is so vague, insusbstainial, and elusive that is impossible to come to an X clear, concrete, or tangible conclusion about it. I hope to convince that by careful thought about the langauge are we speak and the vay it is used, definite cochisous can be arrived at concering meaning, in the first exercise bellow, we ask you to start to get yourself into the hapit of carefull thinking about you language and the way you use it, concentreating, naturaly, on instances of such words as mean, neans, and meaning.

Practice repreduced below is a well- known passage foom lewis carroll's through the looking calass. Pick out all , the instance of the word mean (or means, or meant), noting wich lines the occur in (some line numbers are given in the margine of convenience).

after the passage there are some questions.

I … that shows that there are three hundred and sixtx-birth birth day present 'certainly' said Alice.

' and only one for birth day presents, you khnow. There's glory to 5!'.

'I don't khnow what you mean By "glory" Alice said Humaty dumpty smiled contemptuously of course you you don't till I tell

you. I meant " there is anice khnock down argument for you , but " Glory" doesn't mean a , anice knock down argument, Alice 10 objected.

When I use a word Humpty dumpty said in rather a scernful toone, it means- neither more nor less.

The question is said alice, wether you can make words mean so many different things.

15 ' the question is said Humpty Dumpty, wich is to be master that's all.

2.6.3.1 The Nature of Semantic names How Many Dimentions?

the development of the so- called 'multiramed logics' show that the opposition between-n truth and falisty apears in some cases to be too rigid some intermediate levels of truth have therefore been thought of.

purshing the idie to it is ultimate concegvences, fuzzy logics have pictured truth ashaving degrees.

Evaluative semantics:

Society, but in an other one, they are shared ideas abot some desirable states of society. As such, they often involve aunique claim to Justice, morality, utility and truth.

It is the essence of a value to nealize this fusion. Therfore the objective of vaue- oriented semantics may be to take this synthetic operation into account, rather than trying to decompose it.

In the process of language, we discover that the different ' axes of evaluations are contniualy mixed up, theores are dangerous' persons are negative' or ' wrong' phenomena are ' criminal' (unemployment for example), etc. looking at Argumentative pracesses too, we detect constant transfere of evaluation between actors and their actions, working in both directions (plantin 1990). Instead of projecting this linquistic and argumentative sponfaneity back on to a hypothetical universe there the different axes of evaluation would be independent, it may be more relevent to mode precisely that capacity of combination and rafation of the vaulative axes wich is so striking within discourse.

We may also remark that beside some axes that let themselves be identified, the bulk of qualificatinos can be used in almost all axes. Adjectives such as' marvellous' or 'perfect' for example, possess on important capacity of adaptation to any realty.

As farther evidence of this, let us mention the adjective such as horrible' or 'nice' which were originally non-aesthetic but have come to dente aesthetic evaluations Both type of adjective refer to the idea of evaluation itself, without presupposing any particular principle.

In the langue, unit-dimensionality of evaluation is the norm, and multi dimensionality the exception. This especially apparent from the fact that when two evaluations are conflicting, they must be articulated by a connector.

Consider the two sentences:

   (A)   I like him, He has stolen my car.
   (B)   I like him, but he has stolen my car.

Out of the blue, (A) is surprising, it forces us to wonder wether the first part of (A) is an antiphrases, or nether there is some thing we ignore which stops us from understanding the connection between the two sentences. On the contrary, (B) sounds perfectly normal, this simple example shows that ordinary linguistic practice does not favors the simple concatenation of statements which are evaluative conflicting. Language tends to articulate evaluative conflicts. When it does not the perception of the confidant is reinforced we immediately guass that this lack of articulation has apurposes.

The author intends either to be ironical, or to point out an exception. In french, the connector mais is one the main instruments of discursive articulation. In theon the argumentative behaviour of connectors, mais is often opposed to pourtant by the fact that 'p mais Q' tends to rsolve the contradiction between p and Q, where as 'p' pourtnt Gl\ leaves the contradiction unsolved. In adition mais often suggests a subjective.

2.6.3.2 The Role of Langauge:

The influence of particular langauges the discussion of containment thus for has not realy mentioned language in fact, one of the reasons that containment has been such a popular example in the image- schema literature is that if seems like a conceptual universality (Johnson and lakoft 2002:251). This claim can easily mislead though, it we think of image schemas as sfatic things.

The universalizing influence of english, there has been attendency in theliterature to from the issue of conceptual universals Mainly in terms of compition between preljnguistic universals on the on hand and linguistic variation on the other. That is , the simillarity of containment schemas across languages is attributed to their groundiry in universally common, basic and objectively simillar expergnces that are indpendent language, while semantic differences are attributed to the way that individual langauges encode those structures, once we think of image schemas as complex schamatic pattm though, then lanague might influence the farther development and organziation of those patterns in any number of sabtle ways.

Large language given simillar perssures to insure successful communication, language generally might …..(198) the development of certain kind of concepts rather than others, in other words, some of the universatly simillar chracteristcs of a schematic adult concept like containment like reflect the

influence of languae as well as the influence of honverbal experience.

Towards astrcutural typology of verb classes in considers prototxpical transitive verbs turns to intransitive verbs and their relatinship to transitive ones, and also consider the active-inactive type of argument liking deals with further argument linking types for transitive verbs.

The inverse type as silence or voice type, the positioal type and the generalized case type the later comprising accusative, ergative and spilit systems, and the possiblity of dative.

Consider ways of marking special semantic classes of verb lexically.

Every languae has verbs, the majority of linguists is convinced that the exitene of two well-distinguished lexical categories, namely verbs and nouns is one of most certain universat of human language.

Some linguists, however, dispute such a universal claim, they preseent two feinds of counter- evidence (A) some langauges donot exhibit clear diffirences between morphological means that apply to verbs and those apply o nouns (sasse 1993).

(B) other langaues exhibit large sets of lexical roots that function as aspect or tense marker, but function as nons when foubined withadefinite articale (Brosdmt1997).

2.6.3.3 Theories of Lexical Semantics:

 The explicit aim of linguistic sementics is to describe the albicity of the langauge user to interpret sentences.

This obviously ties in with the chomsky introduction of the lingustic competence of the lanauge user as the proer object of linguistics. Rather as something that exist as such as system that can be studied in its own right and apart from the pepole who we it , lanauge recives mentalist turn is the identification of user Jhdgements As the observational basis of semantics. In short, katzain semantics efiomizes structualist semantics by maximally tariog into account the various structuraist phenomena, but at the some time goes well beyond the previous approaches, by introducing a highly formalzied description, and by giving lexical sementics a mentalist twist. Further development in lexical semantics may how be linked to these two added feadures for each of them.

Tensions in gen:

Many suggestion were to imporve the formal apparatus introduced by katzand fodor the gradual introduction of representational formats inspired by symblic logic, and the contrast between adecompositinal and an axiovatic sementic representation.

In each case , the discussion of theformal, representational matters will be basis on wich to raise underlying questions about the role and cope of the semantic component of grammar.

Minimal or maximal semantics:

Several suggestiinos were made to improve the tyhpes of compentional description that was introdced by kztz and fodor (1963). The distiniction between markers and drstinguishers, for instance, was fairly quicly abandoned, also attaratives were formulated for the way in wich individual semantic features were represented. In this nespect, letus note that the comforent wich apear in the work of katz and fooder do not show the plus / minus notation that is used by pottier: teathures like (old) and (roung) co-occur, but from their normal representation it does not emerge that they are the poles of a functional opposition, a s would be the case if they were rendered as told versus-old. In subsequent work, katz (partially) switched to a notational system based on a plus /minusnotation,and many authors have varied upon this basic pattern of represntation – fro instance, for descripbing multiple oppositions (antonymous n – tuples ') in katz terminology), we may follow the notation suggested by leech (1974):

1. Penetrable : solid
2. Penetrable: liquid
3. Penetrable: gas

leech (1974) contains more proposals for the refinement of feature representations, proposals wich also be frquently encountered in the work of other authors, such adaptation of the feature notation are less important, however, than the charged that followed from the gradual approachement between lingusitic the initial impetus came from the recognition that the process carried amalgamation. Ot by the projection rules blur the distincton between cats chase the mice and mice chase cats: the result of the amalagamating process is an unstructed set of features, and this set is identical for both sentences, since they are composed o f the same lexical items. Katz (1966,1967).

2.7.1 Polysemy in Lexical Semantics:

Semantics and conceptual structure:

The baginnings:

A good while before cognitive linguistics became popular, lexical semantics (at least some of them) ,began to develop an interest inconcepts and conceptual structure In a book called langauge and perception (1976), Georg Miller and Philip Johnson-laird proposed to give a psychological theory of semantics, in wich the relationship between perceptual and lexical structures is mediated by the conceptual structue.

conceptual thought is that wich relates perception and langaue: [p] ercepts or words are merely avenues into and out of this conceptual structure.

Polysemy and concepual structural we shall discuss Ray Jackendotts (1983,1992) semantic primitives approach to lexical polysemy, And Jery fooder's (1998a) distrust of the notion of polysemy itself in his infuential book semantic and cognition Jakendoft clearly aricualted the position that semantic theory has to be responsible to the fact of grammar and cognitive psycology, (1983,P.18). Grammatical theories alone cannot account for the sense relatedness found in polysemy. The generalizations have to be made at the level of conceptual structure, a single level of mental representation on to wich the information from prehiral systems (sensory modalities) and langauge is mapped and where it is made compatible.

According to Jachendetf, the elements of the conceptuatl strucure are semantically Premetive representations wich span all conceptual fields and whose combination produces complex representations conrresponding to different uses of a polysemy in context.

This means that some lexial concepts to do not have atomic representation corresoponding to them but can be to decomposed into more primitive elements of the most famous examples of such decomposition is the decompostion of 'kill' into cause to die

or cause to be come not alive. Cause is aprimitive wich can be combined with other primitives to produce the mental representation corresponding to 'kill'. The problems connected with this Particular example are no less well – known. As fodor (1970) noted 'kill' cannot mean cause to die cause to become not alive, because,say you may cause someone to die on Tuesday it you shoot him or her 'kill' and cause to die not semantically equivelent. Moreover, Fodor et al.(1975) provided experimental evidence that processing times do not differ for these words that were supposed to have complex semantic structure and those that were not (for example, 'kill-die,see Jackendof, 1983, pp.125-7for critical evaluation of these results).

2.7.2 Aspects of the Paragmatics of Plural Morphology: On Higher-Order implicatures:

The sematnic behavior of bare plurals (and some other plural indifintes) provide evidence of the existence of higher- order implicatures, i.e pragmatic infereances based on the comparison of a given sentence with the pragmatic meaning). In a nutshel, I claim that a bair plural noun like horeses denotes the set of indiviuals, be they atomic or complex, whose atomic parts are indiviual horses, and that the at- least- two – reading that one gets in sentence such as John has seen a horse in the garden is an implicature That derives from the comparison of this sentence with John has seen a horse in the garden- in terms of it's literal

meaning, the latter sentence is true it and only if John has seen at least one horse in the garden, but gets pragmatically strengthened into Jhon has seen exactly one horse in the garden (scalar imphicature). as a result, Jhon has seen horese in the garden will implicate the negation of John has seen exactly on e horse in the garden, so that it will end up meaning John has seen several horses. I give an explicit formalization of the processes that lead to higher- order implicatures, based on the possibility of interating an exhaustivity operator. The That proposal accounts of the reading of plural indefinites in various linquistic contexts (monotone- decreasing context, non-montoric contexts, and universally quentified contexts).

2.7.3 Summary of the chapter:

One of the purposes of this chapter is to propose a frame work for developing further research on legal translation, additionally; relevant literature was, reviewed to pinpoint the gab in this area on legal translation, specifically in legal terminology in Latin codes.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

3.0 Introduction:

This chapter provides a full description of the study methodology that the researcher has adopted. It describes the population of the study, the samples and tools used for the data collection as well as the procedures that followed and how validity and reliability were applied for the study.

The main methods I have used in this research are the content analysis methods of various English and Arabic authors' works, of the reference sources and of the texts chosen to example in case studies and examples in point. The comparative approach through qualitative research, and the observation method starting from empirical research in the study.

The main aim was to emphasis the need and the usefulness of analyzing the translation of legal texts, in order to underline the main threats in the applied of semantic science in legal translation especially into translation analysis can be seen as a way of allowing the translation practitioners of identify possible problems.

3.1 **The Study Methodology:**

The descriptive and the analytical approach are adopted so as to describes and analysis phenomena as they exit by identifying and obtaining information in the investigations of a specific issue. The study is both quantitative and qualitative. It is considered quantitative, therefore, that most of the data collected are turned into numerical data before being analyzed. This allows the research instruments to complement each other.

3.2 **Data Analysis and Hypothesis of the Study**:

In this side the researcher explained the method and technique that used to implementing for this study, including: description population of study, sample of study, and performance for reliability and validity in this study, statistical techniques and measures have been used for analytical data.

3.3 **Population of the Study:**

All the ground from elements the researcher would like to apply in the result, the population in this study is the legal field's workers and teachers of English language in collage of English languages.

3.4 **Sample of the Study**:

The sample was randomly selected. The researcher distributes (250) forms related of the study, collected a successful on (100%) percentage.

3.5 **Tool of the Study**:

The researcher depends on questionnaire to that the differences in result and degree of differentiability.

3.6 **Description of Questionnaire:**

A statement has been attached to this questionnaire for testing subjects over objective of the study.

3.7 **The Reliability and Validity of Questionnaire:**

Reliability: is the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results.

Validity: refers to how well a test measures what is purposed to measure.

Table No. (3.1) Showing the Reliability and Validity

Coefficient of reliability	validity
0.67	0.82

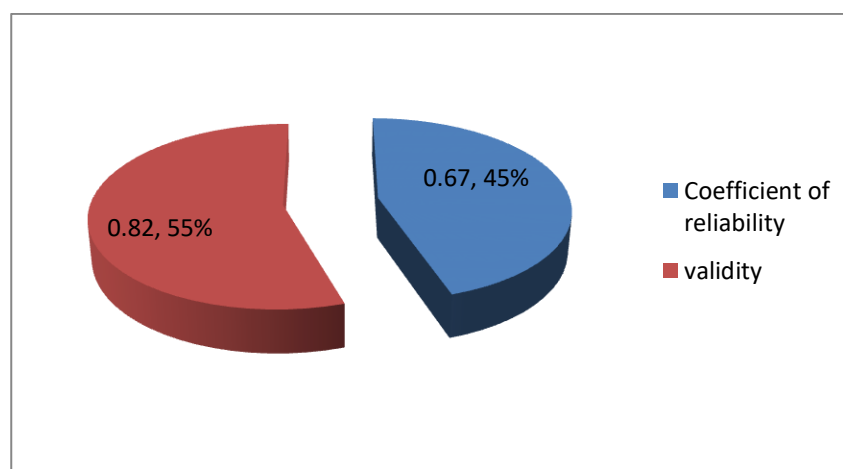Source: prepared by researcher from survey study using SPSS 2016.

Figure No. (3.1)

From table no (3.1) denote that the reliability and verity greater than (60%), this meaning the questionnaire is high validity and excellent consistency.

3.8 **Statistical Techniques:**

1. Frequency distribution.
2. Percentages.
3. Arithmetic mean.
4. Standard deviation.
5. SPSS using for analysis.

3.9 **Data Analysis:**

1- **Gender**

Table No. (3.2) Frequency Distribution of Gender

Gender	Frequency	percentages
Male	173	69%
Female	77	31%
Total	250	100.0%

Source: prepare by researcher, from survey study using SPSS 2018
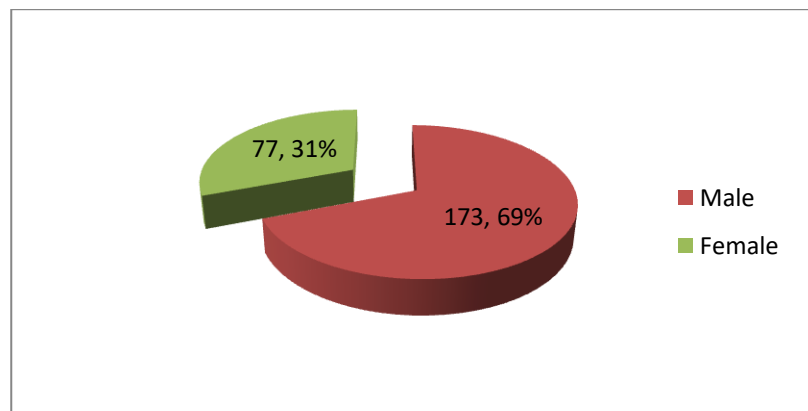

Figure (3.2)

2. **Academic Level**:

Table No. (3.3) Frequency Distribution of Academic Level

Academic level	Frequency	percentages
Bachelor	1800	72.0%
Master	57	23%
Doctor	11	4%
Professor	2	1%
Total	250	100.0%

Source: prepared by researcher from survey study using SPSS 2018.

Frequency

2, 0%   250, 12%
11, 0%
57, 3%

- bachelor
- master
- doctor
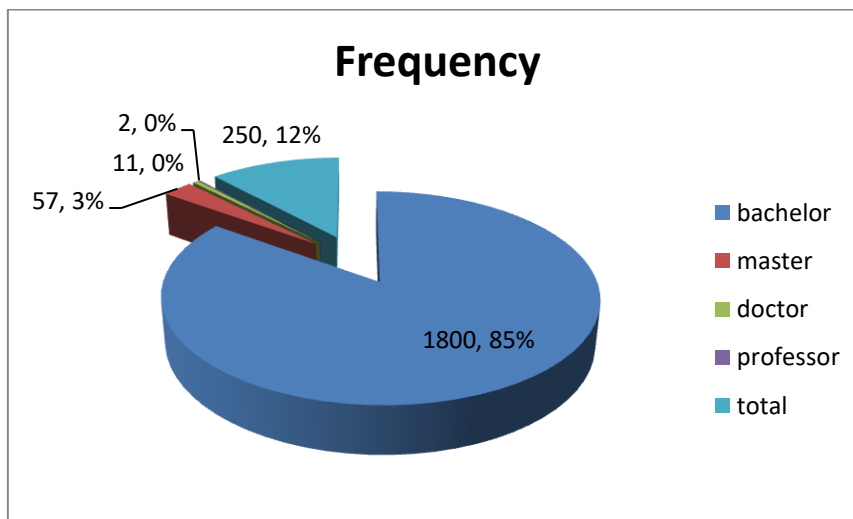- professor
- total

1800, 85%

Figure (3.3)

Through table No. (3.3) and figure (3.2) notes to declare that the number of members of the study sample in the bachelor figures amounted to (180) individuals by (72%) of the total sample members of the study, and the number of individual's in the master figure reached (57) by (23%) of the total sample members.

And the member of individual in doctor degrees reached (11%) by (4%) of the members of the total sample, and the

number of the individuals in the professors degrees reached (2) by (1%) of the members of the total sample.

3. **Job**:

Table No. (3.4)

Job	Frequency	percentages
Professor	2	1%
Associate professor	10	4%
Lecturer	9	4%
Teaching Assistant	7	3%
Judge	1	0%
Member of the prosecution	2	1%
Lawyer	73	29%
Legal translator	1	0%
Translator	15	6%
Law Graduate	14	6%
Law student	24	10%
Sudan bar Association student	81	32%
Legal Advisor	11	4%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepared by researchers from survey study using SPSS 2018

Frequency

10, 2%   9, 2%   7, 1%   1, 0%   15, 3%
2, 1%   1, 0%
                 2, 0%

- ■ Professor
- ■ Associate professor
- ■ Lecturer
- ■ Teaching Assistant
- ■ Judge

250, 50%
73, 15%
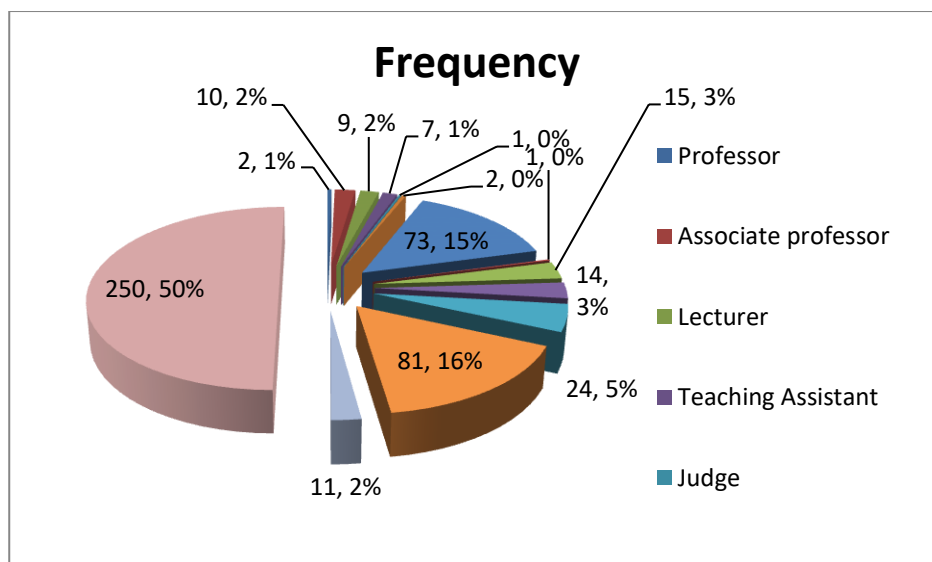14, 3%
81, 16%
24, 5%
11, 2%

Figure No. (3.4)

3.10 **Procedures**:

The legal translation practitioners, the English language teachers, teachers of translation, and the workers on legal fields questionnaire was distributed to them completed to them personally, and was given up to (15) Days, to respond to the questions, some were given to other teachers to distribute it to them.

3.11 **Limits of The Study:**

The study will restricted to needing legal translation problems to be felt with through the tool of legal translation, practitioners action research by drawing on semantic science as applied of legal translation texts into English and Arabic languages. The study is also confined to a representative sample of legal translation.

Practitioners as working in legal fields, translation teachers, and English language teachers at Sudan Universities.

For the particular interest of my research, the theories and methodologies discussed and considered suitable to develop my study and achieve it is purpose. I turn of apply them to the data gathered and obtain the results.

3.12 Summary:

The main objective of this chapter is to chapter is to dscribe the methodgloical part of the study, primilary the subjectis, instruments (questinairs and collection of relevent litrature) poiloting, validity an rlibility work as wen as the procedure of main study.

The choice of the methodologically aproach to tackle a research probleme should be appropriate to the research questions, therefor the quantative method was in this chapter Data is colloeced and anylzed, as will as interpreted the result. These presented and discussed in chapter four.

Chapter Four

Data Analysis, Resulsts and Discussions

Data Analysis, Resulsts and Discussions

4.0 Overiew:

Previous chapter dealt with the description of the general method of the research, and steps taken in using the research tools. This chapter considereated to be practical phase the research, the altimate aim of this chapter is to present analysze statically and discuss the results of respendents, eventually , the out come of this will lead to the findings of the study obtained through data collection mechanism. The data was estmated Chapter Four

Data Analysis, Resulsts And using frqunctly counts in order to increase the precission of analysis, result were tabulated into quantified terms and converted into percentages.

4.1 Pre-test Analysis:

This section will attempt to analyze and discuss the statistical results obtained from the legal practitioners and english langaueg teachers, the data gained from the response of total of (250) forms related to stady.

The table and figures bellow wil explain in numbers and perecentages, the respondent's answer to the statements realted to this domain.

Statistical Analysis Used:

To achieve the objective of the study and to verify Hyphothese, Statistical Methods Were Used to The following:

- Frquency distribution of the answers.
- SPSS using for analysis.

- Percentages.
- Arithmetic mean.
- Charts .
- Standerd Deviation.

To get result as accurate as possible,has been used.

SPSS statistical softwer wich indicates a shortcut to statistical package for social sciences.

The Reliability and Validity:

Reliability: is the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results.

Validity: refers to how well a test measures what it is purported to measure.

Table no (4.1) showing the reliability and validity

coefficient of Reliability	Validity
0.67	0.82

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2016

From table no (4.1)) denote that the reliability and validity greater than (60%), this meaning the questionnaire is high validity and very good consistency.

Data Analysis:

Test of Hypothesis:

For answering the questions and making hypotheses of the study come true, a numerical coefficient for each a statement of the questionnaire will be counted. Whereas, number (5) is provided as a standard for each response strongly agree number (4) is provided as a standard for each response agree, number (3) each response neither low nor high, number (2) for disagree and number (1) for strongly disagree. The calculated numerical coefficient would be counted so as to know direction of response. Responses of the subjects come within one of four choices (1, 2, 3,5 and 4) including two spaces among them. The length of used period here is (4/5), which is about 0.80, whereas the weigh (number) (1) takes the value of mathematical coefficient in the scope (1.00 – 1.80). The weigh (2) represents the value of coefficient in the scope (1.81 – 2.61). Number (3) is the value of coefficient for the scope (2.62 – 3.42) and the weigh (4) is in the scope (3.43 – 4.23), Number (5) is the value of coefficient for the scope (4.24 – 5.0).

According to statistical analysis requirements and that mentioned above are considered a mere transformation of quantitative diversities into qualitative ones. The Chi-square is used to know indications of differences for subjects, responses for every single statement.

1. Legal translation is one of the important types of translations where the translator is subject to strict

authoritative restrictions at all levels because of the special features of the language of the law.

The table No. (4.2) Showing frequency distribution of the answers

The scale	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly disagree	1	4%
Disagree	8	3.2%
Neutral	12	4.8%
Agree	89	35.6%
Strong agree	140	56.0%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

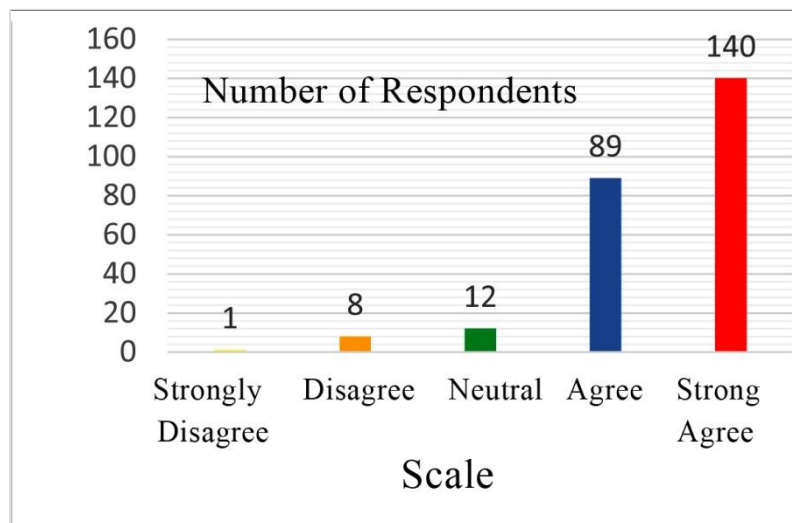Figure No. (4.1) Shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No. (4.1)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019

Through Table No. (4.2) and Figure No. (4.1) Note that the respondents who answering: strong agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (56.0%).

2. It is challenging to translate Arabic legal contracts and legal Texts into English and vice versa.

The table No (4.3) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The scale	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly disagree	10	4.0%
Disagree	50	20.0%
Neutral	34	13.6%
Agree	87	34.8%
Strong agree	69	27.6%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

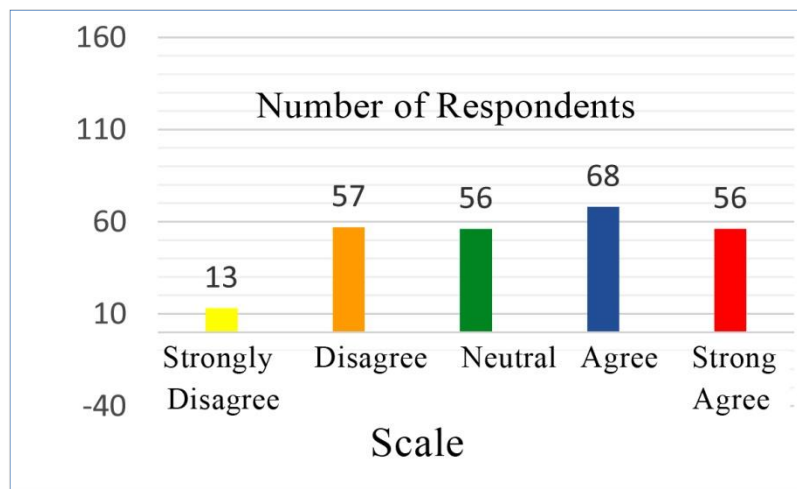Figure No. (4.2) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No. (4.2)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019

Through Table No. (4.3) and Figure No. (4.2) note that the respondents who answering: agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (27.6%).

3. Punctuation and capitalization cause many difficulties for me when translating legal contracts between English and Arabic.

The table No. (4.4) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The scale	Frequency	Percentages
Strongly disagree	13	5.2%
Disagree	57	22.8%
Neutral	56	22.4%
Agree	68	27.2%
Strong agree	56	22.4%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study used SPSS, 2019

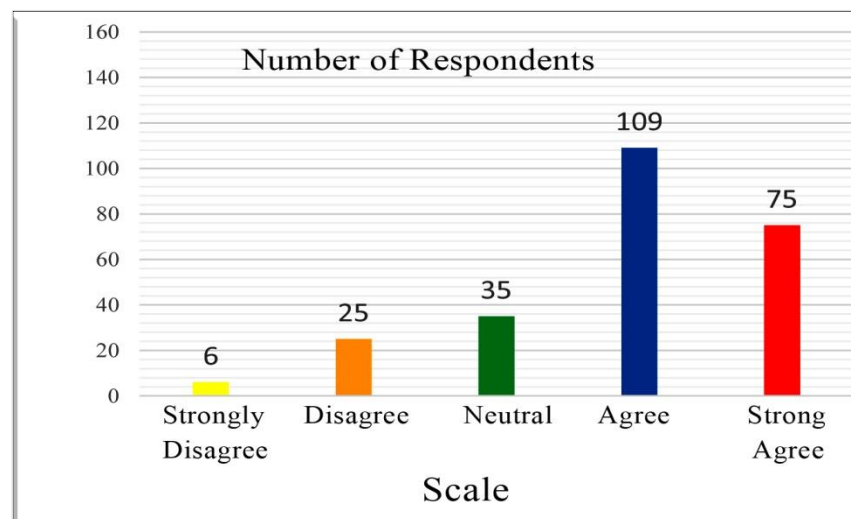Figure No. (4.4) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure (4.3)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019.

Through Table (4.4) and Figure (4.3) note that the respondents who answering: agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (27.2%).

4. The legal translation is part of a legal group that focuses on documents, editorials and subjects in legal form, such as birth and death certificates, marriage and divorce contracts, commercial records and tax certificates, academic graduation certificates, certificates of professional experience, performance certificates, exemption and waiver of military service and a passports, Reclamation and renewal, and passports, Reclamation and renewal, and legal agencies, contracts and so on…).

The table No (4.5) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Disagree	6	2.4%
Disagree	25	10.0%
Neutral	35	14.0%
Agree	109	43.6%
Strong agree	75	30.0%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

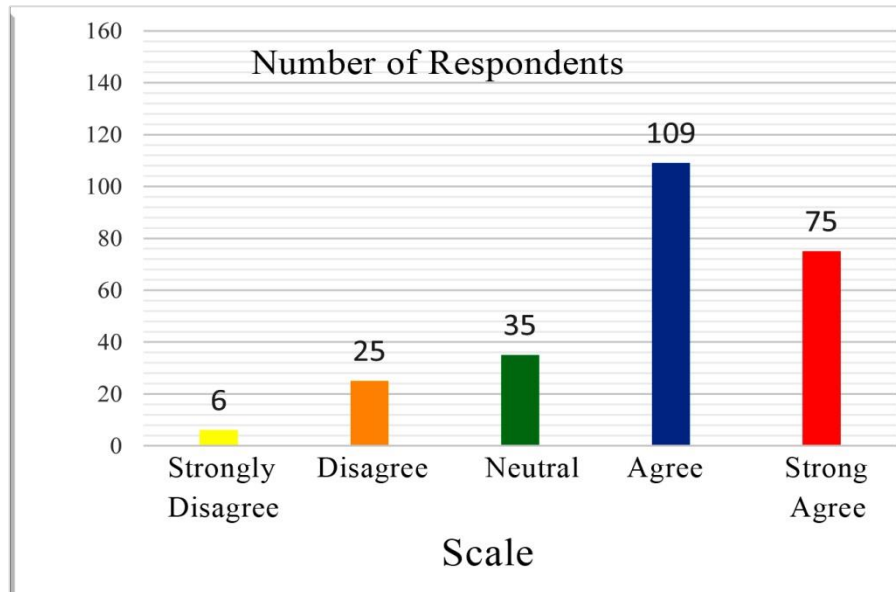Figure No (14.4) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No. (4.4)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019

Through Table (19.5) and Figure (14.5) note that the respondents who answering: agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (43.6%).

5. Verbs and pronouns used in legal contracts create difficulties for you when translating between English and Arabic.

The table No (4.6) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	14	5.6%
Disagree	47	18.8%
Neutral	41	%16.4
Agree	81	32.4%
Strong agree	67	26.8%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

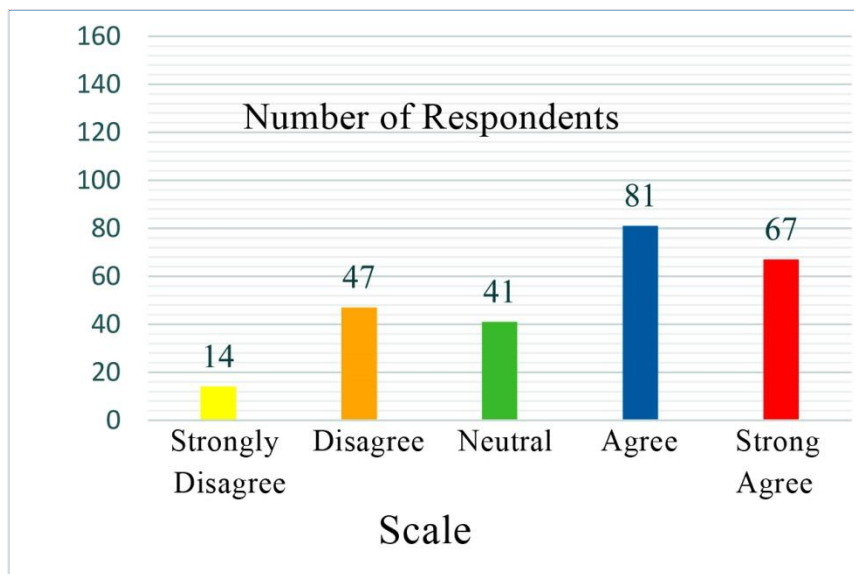Figure No (4.5) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No. (4.5)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019

Through Table (4.6) and Figure (4.5) note that the respondents who answering: agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (32.4%).

6. It is difficult to find the appropriate job equivalents to terminology when translating legal contracts between English and Arabic.

The table No (4.7) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	10	4.0%
disagree	22	8.8%
Neutral	45	18.0%
Agree	115	46.0%
Strong agree	58	23.2%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

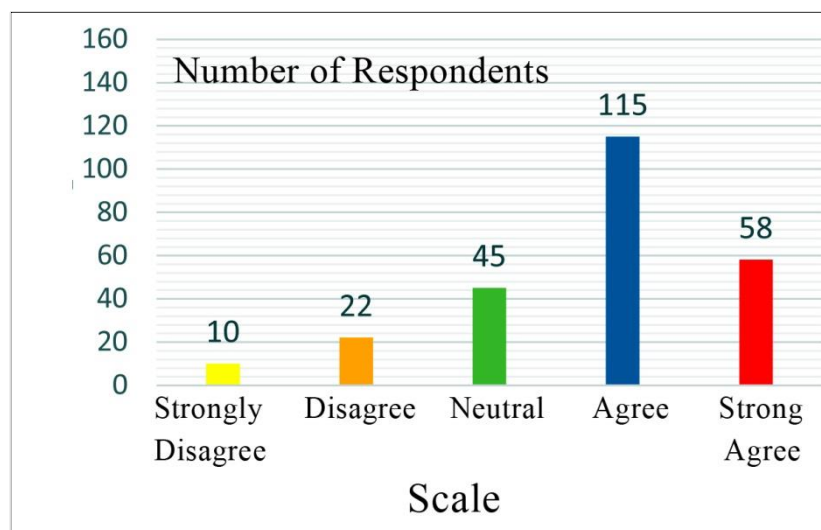Figure No (4.6) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No. (4.6)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019

Through Table (21.7) and Figure (16.7) note that the respondents who answering: agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (46.0%).

7. The teaching of semantics in the different stages of study is required and important?

The table No (4.8) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	7	2.8%
disagree	11	4.4%
Neutral	19	7.6%
agree	76	30.4%
Strong agree	137	54.8%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

Figure No (4.8) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers
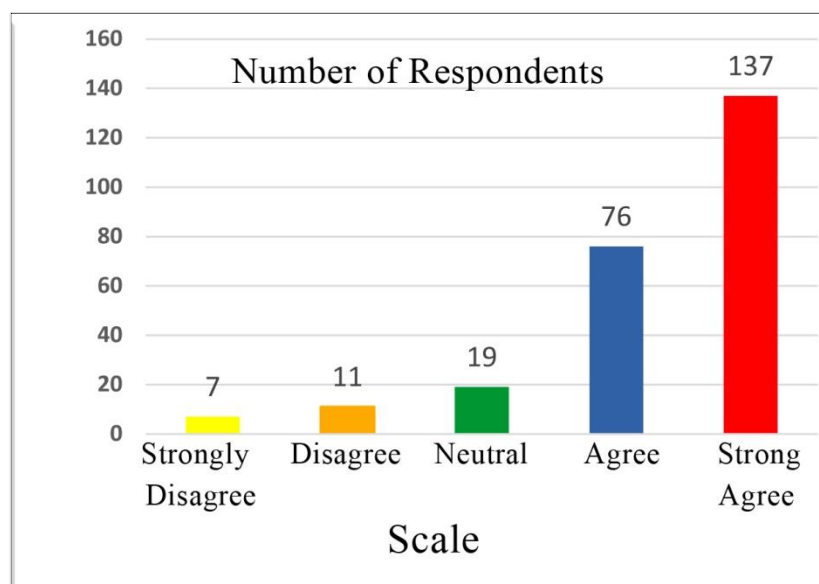

Figure No. (4.7)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019

Through Table (4.8) and Figure (4.7) note that the respondents who answering: strong agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (54.8%).

8. A word that may mean a specific meaning in the semantic meaning of a particular person may mean a different meaning to another person?

The table No (4.9) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	5	2.0%
Disagree	17	6.8%
Neutral	32	12.8%
Agree	106	42.4%
Strong agree	90	36.0%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

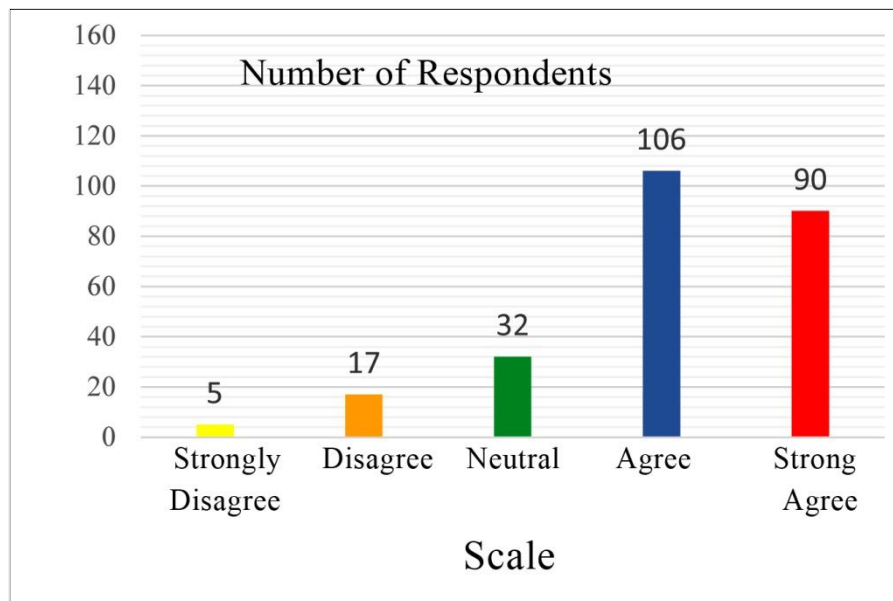Figure No (4.8) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No. (4.8)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019

Through Table (4.9) and Figure (4.8) note that the respondents who answering: agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (42.4%).

9. Conducting training courses for Legal translation and providing practical training through workshops. These courses are being available to cope with the changes in translation.

The table No (4.10) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	4	1.6%
Disagree	4	1.6%
Neutral	13	%5.2
Agree	81	32.4%
Strong agree	148	59.2%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

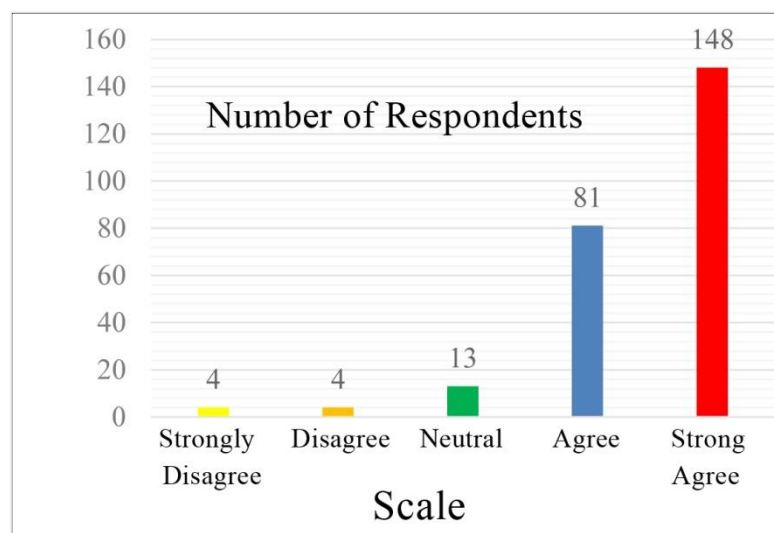Figure No (4.9) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No (4.9)

Through Table (4.10) and Figure (4.10) note that the respondents who answering: strong agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (59.2%).

10. The teaching of legal terminology in English as basic subject should be taught in the course of the Sudan Bar Association Students.

The table No (4.11) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	12	4.8%
Disagree	15	6.0%
Neutral	29	11.6%
Agree	66	26.4%
Strong agree	128	51.2%
Total	250	100%

Figure No (4.10) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers
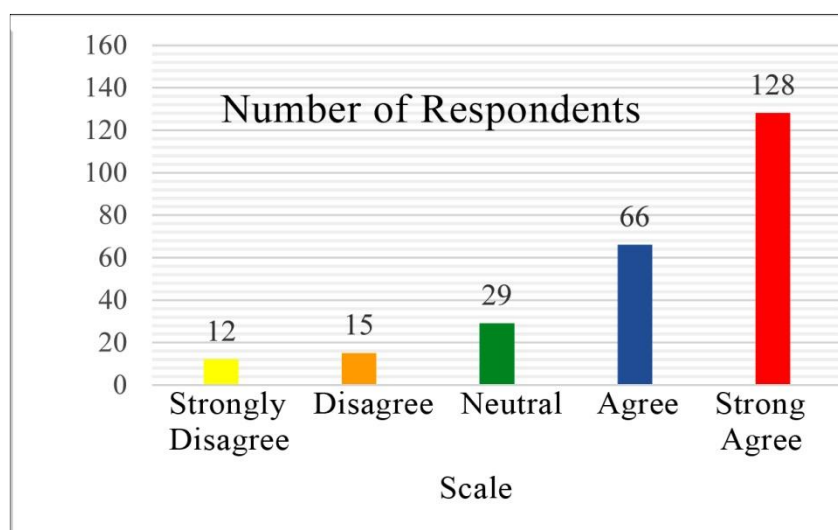
Figure No (4.10)

Through Table (25.11) and Figure (20.11) note that the respondents who answering: strong agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (51.2%).

11. Should be increase the courses in general for the law student, with 4 English courses, as two hours as theory and one hour of training, in civil law, civil procedures criminal law, criminal procedures and personal status law, with interest in Arabic Language.

The table No (4.12) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	10	4.0%
Disagree	8	3.2%
Neutral	23	9.2%
Agree	69	27.6%
Strong agree	140	56.0%
Total	250	100%

Figure No (4.11) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No (4.11)

Through Table (4.12) and Figure (4.11) note that the respondents who answering: strong agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (56.0%).

12. The Legal law should teach in the English language course in the law of the courts and the basic skills in the drafting of legal contracts.

The table No (4.13) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	10	4.0%
Disagree	23	9.2%
Neutral	34	13.6%
Agree	93	37.2%
Strong agree	90	36.0%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

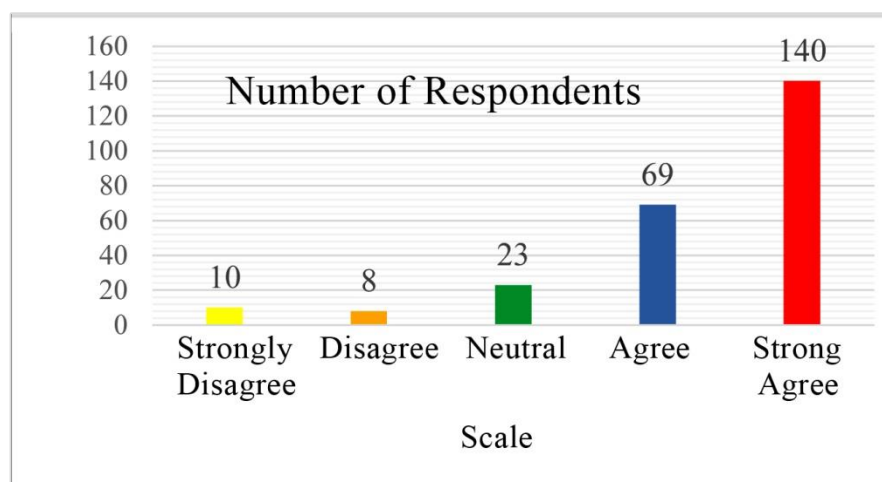Figure No (4.12) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No (4.12)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019

Through Table (4.13) and Figure (4.12) note that the respondents who answering: agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (37.2%).

13. Semantics in the technical term used to refer to study the meaning of meaning.

The table No (4.14) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	9	3.6%
Disagree	19	7.6%
Neutral	52	20.8%
Agree	120	48.0%
Strong agree	50	20.0%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019

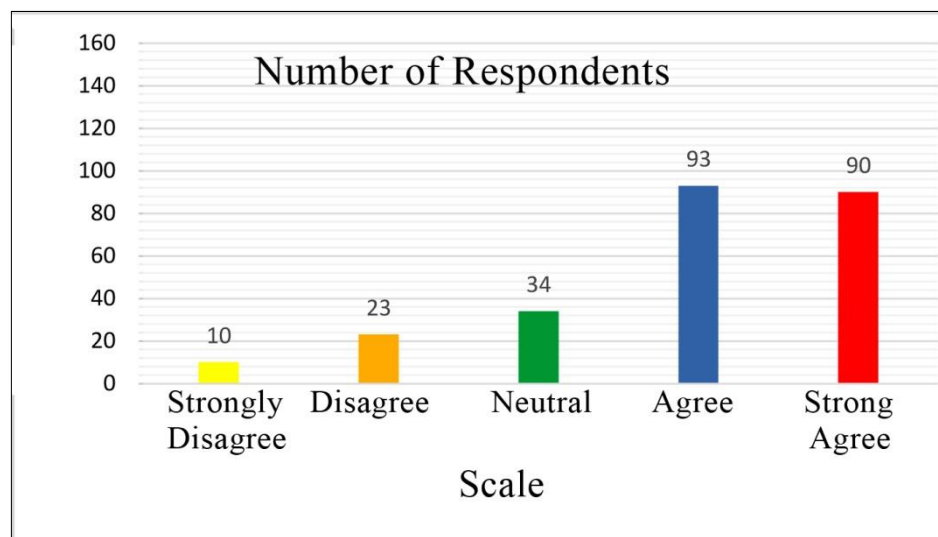Figure No (4.13) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers

Figure No (4.13)

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using excel, 2019

Through Table (4.14) and Figure (4.13) note that the respondents who answering: agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (48.0%).

14. Any lawyer is not allowed to him practice the profession Law, unless he obtains a certificate in legal translation.

The table No (4.15) showing frequency distribution of the answers

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	60	24.0%
Disagree	54	21.6%
Neutral	63	%25.2
Agree	37	14.8%
Strong agree	36	14.4%
Total	250	100%

Source: prepare by researcher from survey study using SPSS, 2019.

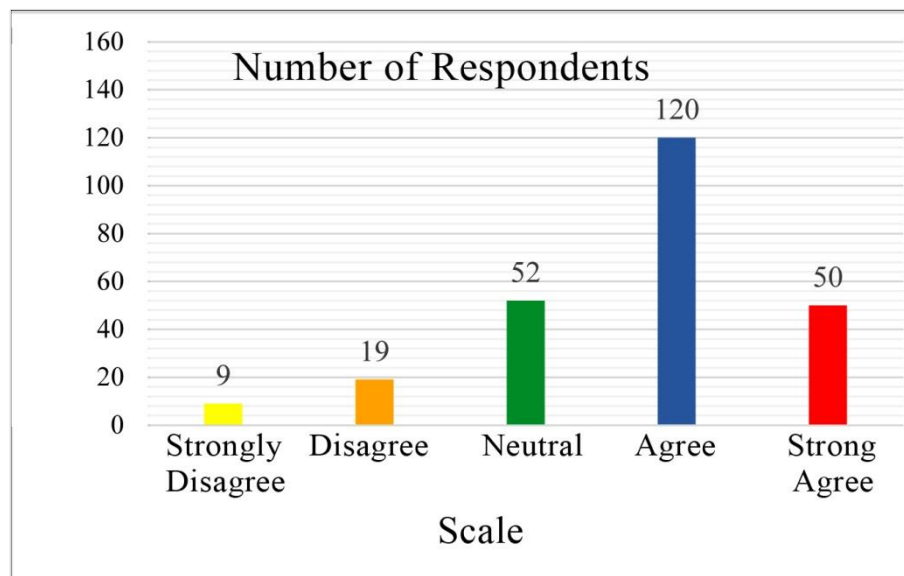Figure No (4.14) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers
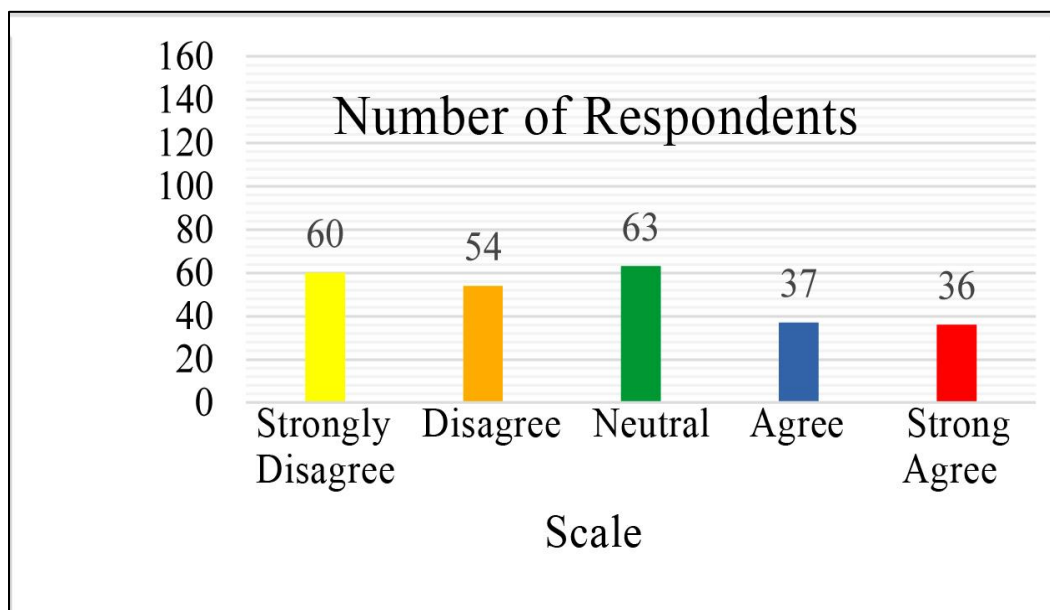
Figure No (4.14)

Through Table (29.15) and Figure (24.15) note that the respondents who answering: nature; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (25.2%).

15. The course should be teaching legal translation for those with experience from 10-15 years through training for three months, from 15 years and above should be teaching on workshops specialized from 6-8-12 hours, courses for university students should be teaching in maximum period of 6 months extensive teaching.

The table No (4.16) showing frequency distribution of the answers.

The Scale	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly disagree	16	6.4%
Disagree	27	10.8%
Neutral	64	25.6%
Agree	79	31.6%
Strong agree	64	25.6%
Total	250	100%

Figure No (4.15) shown Frequency Distribution of the answers
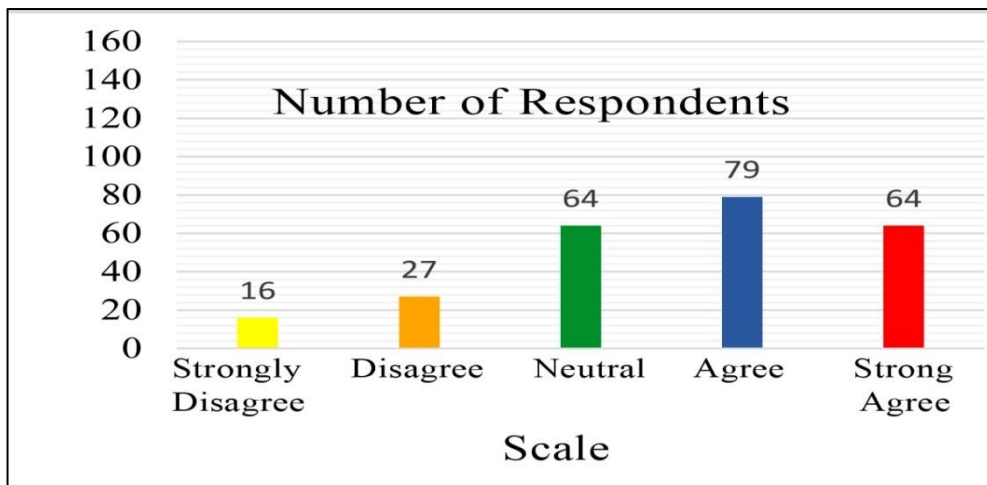
Figure No (4.15)

Through Table (30.16) and Figure (25.16) note that the respondents who answering: agree; formed the highest percentage among the study sample at a rate (31.6%).

16 Summary of the chapter:

This part addresses the anaylsis of data discussion and the data presentation.

The results are peresented to depict the entire pupulation data is displyed in tables and charts and if is also discussed and connected with the relevant litrutre. Method of analysis includes statistical approtach that is adopted in questionar in the questinnaire and depends on frequency and percentage. The item of high frequency and percentage reflect the most significant, rquired answere for the study questions. Tables used to demoncrate the results of this study.

Chapter Five

Summary, Findings , Recommednation

And Suggestion For Furehter Studies

Chapter Five

Summary, Findings , Recommednation And Suggestino For Further Studies:

5.0 Interoduction :

This chapter provides a summary of the present study. It sheds the light on the study problems, questoins, objectives, and this limits, more over the me Moreover, the methodology for collecting data and conducting this study will be summed up. Then a brief conclusion about the finding of this study will be presented. Finally, recommendation that concern the impact of applications on theories of semantics in translation on legal texts between English and Arabic languages, as well as suggestions for further studies will be introduced.

5.1 Summary of the study:

As mentioned in the first chapter, the present study aims at clarifying the impact of theories of semantics in translations on legal texts between English and, Arabic language; to clarifying that with reference to the Problems of semantic dimension in the legal text "with legal translators, translation practitioners in legal field, and English language" teachers in Sudan Universities, and to show difficulties which face translators in translation of legal texts and legal contracts, an international legal convention.

The study examined the problem of semantics faced the legal translator, and translation practitioners and linguists, so that

culture have differences between two languages according to their religions and beliefs. A descriptive analytical approach was followed in conducting this study. The population of was research the English language professor, lecturers of English language, teaching assistants of English language, Judges, lawyers, legal translators , law graduates, law students, Sudan Bar association students, legal advisors. In order to reveal the difficulties which face translator in translating legal texts, legal texts, legal contracts, on international legal conventions and legal terminologies, so that cultures between two languages have differences according to religions and beliefs? This study is significantly important because it is helps translators, practitioners to know the impact and importance of legal translation for improving legal practitioners performance in legal translation through paying more attention to the difference of legal terminologies and legal translation among cultures of English and Arabic language, because translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves two languages and two cultures two languages and two culture traditions.

The researcher has achieved the following findings, which are firstly, the acquisition of culture leads to letter performance in legal translation so culture, being what people have to learn as distinct from their linguistic heritage on legal transition and semantics science, must consist of the end product of learning: knowledge in a most general, if relative, sense the term secondly,

all languages at the same level dynamic and reluctant to undergo any change. Therefore nowadays some cultures do not constitute entities but undergo changing at the same time.

Thirdly, translator must get in touch with different cultures witch help him / her to translate correctly.

Hence we can say that, legal translation is intercultural competence and awareness that rise out of experience of legal translation. Are far more complex phenomena than it may seem to the translator.

The more a translator is aware of complexities of differences between interference of the linguistic culture in legal translation, the better translator he/she will be. Fourthly culture equivalence is the same as the linguistic one in legal translation is similar to the legal terminology equivalence. Therefore translator must consider both of them to translate correctly, especially in legal Translators, so we can say that translator cannot translate legal terminology without considering the two factors. Fifthly, differences between cultures cause more severe complicatins the legal translatior than and so difference in language structure, so the researcher focused on this pint because the notion of cuture is essential to considering the implications for legal translatioin, and deptte the differences in opinion as to whether legal translation and semantics sciense is important for translation or not the two notions apear to be inseparable, sixthly, Translators, faces

difficulties in translation of legal terminologies and legal translation problems and semantic science complexity, because of the difference between cultures, religions, and beliefs, some scholars discussed the problems of correspondence in translation conferred equal importance to both linguistic and cultural differences between the SL and TL. It is for their explained that parallels in culture often provide a common understanding despite significant formal shits in legal translation finally; legal translation is significance tool in the process of culture globalization, people understanding the need of, circulation, combination change of ideas in order to achieve progress in all life domains. The researcher recommended that the translations must read many legal works in legal translation form different countries so that to get in touch with different cultures witch help them to translate lore city and deal with cultural terms in an appropriate way. Also, they have to read translated legal translation works to see how they have translated and to follow the theories witch have be followed.

The study is conducted by some suggestions for further studies to be taken into account.

5.2 Findings:

The study has come up to following findings.

1- The acquisition of cultures lead to better performance in legal translation, we should note that legal translation is not

materials phenomenon; they don't consist of things, people behaviors, or emotions they are rather organizations of these things, that people have in mind, their models of perceiving and dealing with their circumstances, therefore, translating without understanding text is non-sense, and understanding text without understanding it is cultures and concepts is impossible.

2. Translating creative works (legal works) requires the ability to read between the lines. Translator should become avid and inmate reader in each of his/her reader language. they have to love reading in the sense(s), they are translating and be both in intimate with writer and the nuance of language, culture, thought, and message.

3. All cultures at the same time dynamic and reluctant to undergo any change. On our time some cultures don't constitute closed entities but undergo at the same time.

4. The deeper context is embedded in it is culture, the more difficult it is to work on the possibility depends on the purpose and how deep the secure text, is embedded in legal translation.

The More source text, oriented a translation is the more difficult it's to do. Similarly, the deeper a text is embedded in its culture the more difficult it's to work in legal translation.

5- Translator must get in touch with different cultures witch help him/her to translate correctly, hence we can say that culture and intercultural competence is awareness that rise out of experience of culture, are far more complex phenomena than it may see to the translator. The more translators is aware of complexities of differences between cultures

6- The legal translator should have a good knowledge of legal terminologies genres and about semantics and lexical sets. Because to this case; difference of structures in SL and TL. This allows him to assess the value of a equivalence semantic field.

7- The legal translator should have personal aptness to lend him/her whole hardly to construct a matching legal text in the TL through, translator should be first and foremost infatuated with legal texts both in English and Arabic, besides psychological aptitude to live the TL legal translation with respect not only to events, characters, and the plot, But also, and more importantly, to every word, sysnactic structure and prominent sound feature.

8- The cultures equivalence is the same as the linguistic on in legal translation. The importance of cultural equivalence in transition is similar to the linguistic equivalence; therefore legal translator must consider both of them to translate correctly, especially in legal translation.

9- The legal translator must with process of finding equivalence is the most significant issue existing among translators. We said this because of the fact that all theories of translation refer to Equivalence as the most crucial factor centrally or pripheraly.

10- Equivalence is the ideal method in many practical problems of translatin. Almost all translatin scholors in their theories some

how refer to the equivalence at the most significant part or at least one of the most crucial parts of legal translation. Accordingly, various equivalents wer describe by legal translators from different points of view.

Seholors found out that the process of finding, seleting creating eqvialence in legal contexts is not always as easy as it seems. In fact, there Are many factors that effect the process of finding and replacing equivalence.

11- Differences between legal systems cause more severe complications for the legal translator than do diffrence in langaue strature.

5.3 Conclusions:

The study reached to the fact that there is an impact of legal translation and the impact of somantics on it, by focusing on the cultural terms between two languaegs English and Arabic, in different cutures onlegal termiologies. To find out the differences between the two concerned cutures. Also, it aims to reveal the impact of culture on legal translation to help translators to khnow how to deal with legal texts and cultural terms to translate them inan appropriate way by indentiting the suiltable Theroies of legal translation in Arabic languae via the legal translatin in English languaeg. And to pay more attention to the differences of legal terminologies in various cutures. Moreover, it tackles many strategies to help legal translators to translate cultures according to the place of their work.

The result obtained indiciated the necessity of the gitting in taouch with Legal cultures because it leads to better performance in literary translaton.

The thesis is concluded by some recommendation an suggestions to be taken into account, for further studies.

5.4 Recommendations:

The research have come up with the following recommenations:

Legal translator and translation practitiners, and legal practitioners the Field of justice should understand the role of legal terninologies in english and Arabic and compere the sementic and syntactic dimensions of the trerminology of international legal texts.

2- The legal translator should, draw his attention of translation in the international field to the structure of legal languae units and vaiation, the problems is face translator when the semenatic equivalence is absent between the two languages when the translator need to under stand the function of the concept in the legal system.

3- College members and authorieties of faculties of law in Sudan should equipe the training center for translation and legal transaltion for law students insudanese universities.

4- The study reommends teachaing of sermeantics sciense in English and Arabic in the vaious educational stages in Sudan.

5- The study also recommends to teaching legal terminologies in English as basic subject to the law colleges and Sudan Bar Association students.

6- Lexical semantics should be thought of by teachers or tutors or tutors as an essential pedagogical technique of very paramount importance to increase vocabulary and hence communicative competence.

7- Excessive use of syntagmatic should be increased.

5.5 Suggestions for Farther Studies:

Based on the finding of the study, the researcher suggests the following recommends the following studies for further researches:

1) The impact of legal translation studies on comparative literature.
2) Semantics influencing the process of translating legal texts.

3) The role of the legal translator in the process of cultural globalization.

4) Excessive research on this area of semantics is largely recommended to portray legal translation as synonyms as an important classroom tools.

5- In the current study legal translating are barely touched upon and are mainly viewed as effective tools for reading legal texts. They can be used with other skills particularly in legal translation.

6) Aworkshop or any influential project should be arranged for to further raising the awareness of tutors of the importance of semantics in legal interpretation as important role in human communication.

7) The semantic changes effect on the quality of translated message in term of equivalence.

8) The study to analyze four different forms of marriage contracts written via different translators by the Arabic language and it is correspondence to English, in order to identify the cultural and linguistic equivalence by providing a functional compression between the Arabic and English legal system.

References:

1- Akram Momin, 2006. Translation for Professionals, Aldar Almasria for Sciences.

2- Alan Cruse, 2066. A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics, Edinburgh University Press.

3- Alice Ter Meulen, University of Groningen and Warner Ibraham, University of Vienna, 1984. The composition of Meaning: from Lexeme to Discourse, Amsterdam/ to Philadelphia.

4- Allan and Keith, / 1986. Linguistic Meaning, London don.

5- Anderson and Stephen, 1985. Language Typology and Syntactic Description: Grammatical and the Lexicon, Cambridge University Press.

6- Andrea Tayler Linguistics Department Georgetown University and Vyvyan Evans, School of Cognitive and Computing Sciences University of Sussex, 2003. Cambridge University Press.

7- Anna Wiezbicka, 1992. Semantics Culture, And Concepts in Culture-Specific Configurations. Oxford University Press

8- Army Krois and Linder, 2006. International Legal English A course for Classroom or Self-Study Use, Cambridge University Press.

9- Badinger and Kurt, 1980. Semantic Theory: Towards a modern Semantics, Translated by W.C. Brown, Oxford,

10- Beat Hampe and Joseph E. Grady, 2005. Image Schemas in Cognitive Linguistics, Germany.

11- Beatie, 1983-Talk: An Analysis of Speech and Non Verbal Behavior. Open University Press.

12- Blackmore and Diane, 1992 Understanding Utterances: An Introduction to Pragmatics. Oxford: Blackwell.

13- Carola Trips, 2009. Lexical Semantics and Diachronic Morphology: The Development of- Hood-Dom and Ship in the History of English. Germany.

14- Coulmas, 2003. Writing Systems, An Introduction to their Linguistic Analysis, Cambridge University Press.

15- D. Alan Cruse, 2000. Meaning in Language An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics, Oxford University Press.

16- Danielle Barnwell, 2015. Rhetoric And Law: How Do Lawyers Persuade Judges? How Do Lawyers Deal With Bias In Judges And Judging? , Georgia State University, Scholarwords@ Georgia State University.

17- Dirk Geeraerts, 2010. Theories of Lexical Semantics, Oxford University Press.

18- Dixon, 2005. A Semantic Approach to English Grammar, Oxford University Press.

19- Dr. Abdelaboud, 1971. Arabic Terminology, Study in Modern Linguistics, Beirut, Lebanon.

20- F.R. Palmer, 2004. Semantics Second Edition, United Kingdom, Cambridge University Press.

21- Formkin, 2000, an Introduction to Linguistic Theory, London.

22- Francois Recanti, 2004. Literal Meaning, Paris: Cambridge University Press.

23- Gazdar etal., Evan Klien, Geoffrey Pullum and Evan Sag, 1985. Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar, London.

24- Geofrey Leech, 1974. Semantics: The Study of Meaning, England.

25- Gillian D. Brown and Sally Rice, 2007. Cambridge University Press.

26- http://www.livelaw.in/struggle-bar-remembering-m-chagla/.

27- https://em/wolo[edoa/prg/wolo/ega;_English.

28- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4yponymy-andhypermymy.

29- James R.Hur ford, Brendan Hensley, and Michael B. Smith, 2007. Semantics A course book, Cambridge University Press.

30- Jean Pierre Malrieu, 1999. Evaluative Semantics: Language, Cognition and Ideology, London and New York.

31- K.M. Jaszczolt, University of Cambridge and Keu Turner University of Brighton, 1984. Meaning through Language Contrast.

Amsterdam/Philadelphia.

32- Kat Karns, 2000. Semantics. University of Canterbury, New Zealand.

33- Kay an Paul, 1969. Basic Color Terms: Their University and Evaluation, California University Press.

34- Lass, 1984. Phonology, an Introduction to Basic Concepts, Cambridge University Press.

35- Laurence Urdang and Murtin Manser, 1980. An Easy / Dictionary of Synonyms and Antonyms, Printed in London.

36- Leonard Talmy, 1994. Toward a Cognitive Semantics: Volume -1 Concepts Structuring Systems. London, England.

37- M. Lynne Murphy, 2003. Semantic Relations and the Lexicon: Antony, Synonymy, and Other Paradigms, Cambridge University Press.

38- Marina Kakova, 2003.The Extent of the Literal: Metaphor, Polysemy and Theories of Concepts. Great Britain.

39- Michael / Mc Carthy and Felicity O' Dell, 1999. English Vocabulary in Use Elementary, Cambridge University Press.

40- N.J.Enfield, 2009 the Anatomy of Meaning: Speech, Gesture, and Composite Utterances, Cambridge University Press.

41- Nelson Mandela, Copyright © 1994, 1995. Long Walk To Freedom: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela.

42- Newmark,P. 1988. A Textbook of Translation, New York Prentice Hall.

43- Nick Riemer, 1972. The Semantics of Polycemy: Reading Meaning in English and Warlpiri. Mouton de Grunter,Berline. New York.

44- Peter Roach, 2008. English Phonetics and Phonology, A practical course, Cambridge University Press.

45- Pieter Wnnderlich, 2006. Advances in The theory of The Lexicon, Berliner, and New York.

46- Pollard and Sag, 1994. Head- Driven Phrase Stricture Grammar, Chicago University Press.

47- Portener and Partee, 2002 Formal Semantics The Essential Readings. Oxford, UK.

48- R.M.W Dixon And Aleyandra Y.Aikhenvale, 2009. The semantics of Clues linking: Across-Linguistic Typology. Oxford University Press.

49- Rochelle Lieber, 2004, Morphology and Lexical Semantics. Cambridge. University Press.

50- Rochelle Lieber, 2004. Morphology and Lexical Semantics Cambridge University Press.

51- Ruth Garrett Millikan, 2004. Varieties of Meaning: The 20025 Jean Nicod Lectures, Cambridge, Massachusetts, London, England.

52- Sher R.E., and Simpson, J.M.Y, 1994. The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics. Oxford: Pregamon Press.

53- Steven Davis and Brendan S. Gillon, 2004 Semanticist A reader, Oxford University Press.

54- Suzan Kothsten, 2004. Structuring Events: A Study in The Semantics of Lexical. Aspect. United Kingdom.

55- The Noble Qur'an, English Translation of The Meanings and Commentary, King Fahd Complex for The Printing of The Holy Qur'an Madinah, K.S.A, 1417.H.

56- Thomas Scovel, 2014. Psycholinguistics, Oxford University Press.

57- Uli Saverland and Penka Stateva, 2007.Presupestion and Implicates in compositional semantics. Great Britain.

58- Yule, 2010. The Study of Language, Fourth Edition, Cambridge University Press.

59- Zoltan Gendler Szabo, 2005. Semantics VS. Pragmatics, Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Appendix

Sudan University of Science and Technology College of Graduate Studies

Dear Colleague,

Please take a moment to complete the following form and return it to us. Your input is extremely valuable and will be appreciated and will be Secure and Confidential.

Data from this survey will be used for scientific research and Academic Status.

The questionnaire is one of the tools for a PhD. Scientific Research work entitled:

 The applications of Semantics Science on the texts of

Legal Translation in English and Arabic Languages.

(تطبيقات علم دلالة الالفاظ علي نصوص الترجمة القانونية في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية)

 At the College of Linguistics, in Sudan University for Science and Technology, Aim for Judges, Lawyers, Prosecutors, Legal Advisors, Teachers of English Languages, Teachers of Translation, Translators and Legal Translators, Students of Law in Sudan Universities, Sudan Bar Association Students, Students of Law in Sudan Universities.

Part 1 Personal data:

1. Name: *(Optional……………………………………*
   Sex: Male (   )   Female (   )

2. Highest degree earned
Bachelor's Degree (   )   Master's Degree (   ) PhD (   )
Professorship (   )
   3. How many years of Your Work Experience in your Current Job in the legal field, or you have been English Language Teaching.
   1 Year (   )   2-5 Years (   ) 6-10 Years (   ) More than 10 Years (   )

You're   Job

   (a)   Professor   (   )

   (b)   Associate Professor   (   )

   (c)   Lecturer   (   )

   (d)   Judge   (   )

   (e)   Member of the Prosecution   (   )

   (f)   Lawyer   (   )

   (g)   Legal Advisor   (   )

   (h)   Legal Translator   (   )

   (i)   Translator   (   )

   (j)   Sudan Bar Association Student Law   (   )

   <u>SA</u> = Strongly Agree <u>A</u> = Agree <u>N</u> = Neutral   <u>D</u> =
   Disagree <u>SD</u> = Strongly Disagree

No	Phrase	Frequency and percent				
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strong Agree
1	Legal translation is one of the important types of translations where the translator is subject to strict authoritative restrictions at all levels because of the special features of the language of the law.					
2	It is challenging to translate Arabic legal contracts and legal Texts into English and vice versa.					
3	Punctuation and capitalization cause many difficulties for me when translating legal contracts between English and Arabic.					
4	The legal translation is part of a legal group that focuses on documents, editorials and subjects in legal form, such as birth and					

	death certificates, marriage and divorce contracts, commercial records and tax certificates, academic graduation certificates, certificates of professional experience, performance certificates, exemption and waiver of military service and a passports, Reclamation and renewal, and passports, Reclamation and renewal, and legal agencies, contracts and so on…)					
5	Verbs and pronouns used in legal contracts create difficulties for you when translating between English and Arabic.					
6	It is difficult to find the appropriate job equivalents to terminology when translating legal contracts between English and Arabic					

7	The teaching of semantics in the different stages of study is required and important?					
8	A word that may mean a specific meaning in the semantic meaning of a particular person may mean a different meaning to another person?					
9	Conducting training courses for Legal translation and providing practical training through workshops. These courses are be available to cope with the changes in translation.					
10	The teaching of legal terminology in English as basic subject should be taught in the course of the Sudan Bar Association Students.					
11	Should be increase the courses in general for the law student, with 4 English courses, as two hours as theory and one hour of					

	training, in civil law, civil procedures criminal law, criminal procedures and personal status law, with interest in Arabic Language.					
12	The Legal law should taught in the English language course in the law of the courts and the basic skills in the drafting of legal contracts.					
13	Semantics in the technical term used to refer to study the meaning of meaning.					
14	Any lawyer is not allowed to him practice the profession Law, unless he obtains a certificate in legal translation.					
15	The course should be teaching legal translation for those with experience from 10-15 years through training for three months, from 15 years and above should be teaching on workshops specialized from 6-8-12 hours,					

courses for university students should be teaching in maximum period of 6 months extensive teaching.					
Total					

Please provide us on your suggestions in teaching legal translation and legal terminology in English and Latin Terminologies at the future as a basic Subject in schools, universities and legal translation institutes in Sudan.

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………

Thank you for your time and consideration: this information will greatly assist the work of the permanent of PhD thesis.

The PhD. Researcher: Elsanosi Mohamed Eltoum Elshami/ Lawyer and Legal Advisor

Date: 26/02/2020.