

# **PRACTICING TRANSLATION IN JURILINGUISTICS: A CORPUS-ASSISTED EXPLORATION OF THE PUNJAB CODE**

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**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MODERN LANGUAGES  
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A CORPUS-ASSISTED EXPLORATION OF THE  
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**A Corpus-Assisted Exploration of the Punjab Code** by me in partial fulfilment of PhD

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Title: Practicing Translation in Jurilinguistics: A Corpus-Assisted Exploration of the Punjab Code**

Legal translation is usually dealt as a distinct type of translation which requires more attention of translators and linguists. The study tries to explore legal translation from a sociological perspective. The project of ‘Urdu Translation of the Punjab Code’ is grounded within jurilinguistics in order to establish new insights into practice of legal translation in Pakistani context. The Punjab Code has been taken as a data set containing parallel corpus of English and its Urdu translation as end-product. This corpus is helpful in exploring and describing the translation practice. This study addresses three concerns, firstly, it is the extension to jurilinguistics in Pakistani context, secondly, it adds to the Descriptive Translation Studies instead of paying exclusive attention to either process or product of translation. Thirdly, it also explores the meaning and significance of carrying out this practice, for the said matter, translators and editors are brought to discussion table where they share their feelings and experiences. Besides meaning, it also enquires about the helpful material and the competence of the translators and editors. The project was initiated in light of global plain language movement so this research catalogues plain language principles and then studies them through qualitative and quantitative means. Since there are no ISOs developed yet (though they are being worked out), this study, through qualitative means in phase-I concludes with the solid principles of plainness in the context of legal language. Phase-II then enquires about application of principles delineated in phase-I through focus-group discussions with the translators and editors selected for this study. This phase is also an enquiry into meaning, materials, and competence of practice theory. The results obtained from phase-I and phase-II cumulatively help in conducting the quantitative study through parallel corpus. It gives a kaleidoscopic view of legal translation practice in modern times when machines are of great help. Finally, this thesis advocates for a provision of comprehensive plain principles manual written particularly in the context of English-Urdu translations or Urdu drafting in either cases.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

LTS: Legal Translation Studies

PLM: Plain Language Movement

ST: Source Text

TT: Target Text

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate my research to my loving son (Mahad) and my husband.

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan received the status of an independent state in 1947. Since then, the apparatus of government has been based upon the legislated law in English because there was neither any organization established nor any provisions available to promulgate the national language, i.e., Urdu. On the other hand, India, as part of the sub-continent, became an independent state in the same year, but due to political stability, India was able to draw policy for their language. Francavilla (2018) writes on language and law in the Indian context in the words cited below:

The new Indian Republic had the opportunity to overcome its colonial heritage also through the adoption of an Indian language, instead of English, as an official language, and in particular as the language of law. The choice made by the Constituent Assembly was characterized by a remarkable pragmatism, and the promotion of Indian languages, especially Hindi, did not lead to a complete rejection of the English language. (p. 435)

The decision proved to be pragmatic and practical for India at that point in time. India and Pakistan not only share the same cultural vein but also the social and structural systems. Both are multilingual communities, and this diversity can only be managed through a neutral option of a language that serves the purpose of lingua franca. After independence, all the English laws were adopted in the new Republic of Pakistan (Hussain, 2015). India could manage the colonial burden by taking a leap towards the adoption of its own language as official language, but due to troubled political history, not to speak of language, the state of Pakistan was hardly able to adopt a constitution in 1973, which is currently under practice. The constitution protects the right to language by introducing Article 251, which states that within 15 years, certain arrangements will be made to give Urdu the status of official language along with English. This discrepancy between the official and national status of the Urdu language had to be ideally dealt with in the last decade of the 20th century, but due to certain constraints, the language was not given due status until 2015 when the Supreme Court decided for the first time to take the

first step towards materializing the idea proposed in the constitution for the preservation of national language in law.

The research is conducted as an extension and an evaluation of the law translation project, which was initiated in 2016 and culminated in 2019. The major claim of the authorities was to reach the masses through language. Research in legal translation and language of law provided with an insight to produce plain text in the legal sphere so that the audience can access the texts produced and meant for them. Extensive material is available on 'why' plain language is important for specialized fields containing legal and scientific knowledge, but 'how' is addressed less as compared to 'why.' Moreover, the Plain English language is widely understood, and there are multiple studies available as guidelines for producing plainer English in legal and scientific spheres. In countries like Pakistan, English still enjoys the status of official language, whereas the national language is different than the official. It creates an enigma of languages; the language of legislation is English, whereas the masses read and understand Urdu. This enigma motivated the judiciary to get English legislative documents translated into Urdu.

One of the research articles written in 2014 by a Pakistani civil judge and a research fellow at the University of London concluded that there is neither any possibility nor any utility of producing Urdu translations of legislation in English. The exact words from the above-mentioned article are as follows:

It is not possible to produce a plain version of the Urdu legislative text, and even if this goal of plain Urdu legislative text is achieved, the people of Pakistan are not likely to derive any immediate benefit as aspired by the plain language movement (Ilahi, 2014, p. 598).

The study refutes this claim and writes back by presenting the fact that the Punjab government initiated the project and translated the law into Urdu in 2016. The rationale behind this project was to make laws accessible in the Urdu language. This project also provides a platform to observe the translation of legislative documents. For this study, data on plain language principles has been obtained from secondary sources, i.e., handbooks, websites, articles, reports published by various governments, and audio-visual material available on the concerned matter. The study is then divided into three parts: (i) principles obtained from various secondary sources, (ii) data obtained from



focus group discussions with the translators and editors, and (iii) applicability or non-applicability of these principles on parallel Corpus of English (ST) and Urdu (TT) legislative documents. These three studies are then concluded on plain language principles as practiced in the translation of legislative documents. The study is a mixed methods study where qualitative means (data obtained from secondary sources), (data obtained from translators and editors by conducting focus group discussions) and quantitative means (corpus methodology for analysis) are utilized to obtain the results.

The study follows a synergetic approach towards law, language, and translation which are roughly termed as legal translation studies. The need to reach out to the masses provides an impetus to engage in the systematic study of translation practice and the application of plain principles for communicative legal language. The framework of legal translation studies or jurilinguistics may prove to be convincing enough to provide the space for interdisciplinary study. Moreover, the Plain Language Movement is running globally to make legal documents simple enough to be accessible for the common man; this movement is complementary to legal language studies. Started in the UK, this movement made its way to the United States more firmly, and the legislators signed the Plain Writing Act of 2010. This Act creates an impact across the world and makes people more alert to bring refinement in legal language by making it more inclusive rather than exclusive only to the legal experts. In Pakistan, the impact of the movement is gradual, starting from plain English in legal documents to Urdu translations of the legislative bank in Punjab. In order to find out which term best suits the nature of this study, it is necessary to define both of them and explain their nature and scope.

## **1.1 Jurilinguistics**

Change in traditional paradigms demands a worthwhile combination of different fields of study intertwined in such a manner that they constitute a theoretical model for further research and development. The said combination is found in jurilinguistics, which combines language, law, and translation (Moreno-Rivero, 2020). The term was first coined by Gemar (Gemar J.-C., 1982), (Kasirer, 2005) and (Ge'mar, 2013) in order to explain the Canadian translating tradition. Jurilinguistics is usually defined as 'the application of linguistic treatment to all forms of legal texts' (Juan Jiménez-Salcedo, 2017, p. 1). Gémar's idea of Jurilinguistics is keeping with accepted definitions of Legal

Linguistics as a subfield of Applied Linguistics but with a strong comparison component (i.e., similar to Contrastive Legal Linguistics) appropriate to the Canadian origin of the term. Studies on both legal language and legal translation are frequently referred to as "jurilinguistique." This is large because the term originated in the Canadian context, where worries about linguistic rights and the caliber of Canada's legal texts in particular, sparked a rise in linguistic awareness beginning in the 1960s and eventually led to a specially designed system of co-drafting Canadian legislation (Ge'mar, 2013). Outside the limitations of conventional notions of legal translation, the difficulties of bilingual legal drafting began to be the focus of academic research under the term "jurilinguistique," which was first used by Jean-Claude G  mar in 1982 and translated as "Jurilinguistics" for the same book (Ramos F. P., 2014, p. 265). The aim of introducing this field was to provide certain tools for Canadian jurilinguists to reconcile with translators and linguists (Moreno-Rivero, 2020). Dorato proposes an idea to deal with jurilinguistics as an in-between discipline for legal translation and comparative law (Dorato, 2013). This study comes under the umbrella of jurilinguistics, where language, law, and translation coincide with one another. Jurilinguistics is a young discipline, and due to its multidisciplinary nature, it covers three aforementioned disciplines. Here, it is also important to note that translation itself is a complex phenomenon that demands the combination of paradigms in order to fully understand the process and grasp the multiple veins pumping blood into the body of knowledge. The field of jurilinguistics has a broad range of subject matter, and it tends to cross-pollinate the disciplines of legal translation and linguistics; it also addresses the matter of handling translation as science, art, or just practical know-how (Ge'mar, 2013, p. 68). Jurilinguistics does not suggest any ready-made paradigms that can be immediately applied to language, law, and society; instead, it finds ways to marry the three above-mentioned subjects (Kasirer, 2005). While expanding further on jurilinguistics, G  mar (2013) discusses the Canadian burial environment, which prompted a new approach to dealing with the language of the law, commonly known as the Canadian model (p.68). It is also important to mention here that the horizon of jurilinguistics is expanded further by not only adding the issues of language and interpretation of legal texts but also the works on values and traditions of the society in which law has to operate. In other words, socio-cultural matters cannot be

ignored while dealing with the texts under the umbrella of jurilinguistics (Ge'mar, 2013). The present study extracts principles mainly from jurilinguistics and translation studies so as to combine language, law, and society.

By introducing some recent developments in jurilinguistics, this section sets the ground for an approach towards translation studies. Section 1.2 then introduces another impetus to engage in legal translation studies by highlighting the importance of studying translation practice in particular temporal and spatial contexts. Section 1.3 invites attention to the practice-theoretical approach within legal translation studies.

## **1.2 Translation Studies: A Sociological Perspective**

In Translation Studies, a number of sociological theories have been employed, particularly in connection to power dynamics, agency, and the impact of translators and translations on target societies (Chesterman et al., 2002). These include Bourdieu's theory of social fields (1977, 1984, 1991), Luhmann's social systems theory (Luhmann, 1982), and Latour's actor-network theory (ANT) (Latour, On actor-network theory: A few clarifications, 1996, 1997) (Latour, 2005). In the lines that follow, the social fields theory is described in relation to their importance and relevance to the goals of this study, which primarily centers on identifying the driving forces behind initiating the practice of legal translation and determining whether or not certain driving forces affect the translation. In order to explore the people participating in legal translation, the study employs a framework inspired by Pierre Bourdieu's (1977, 1991) work and his concepts of field, habitus, and capital, as these concepts are directly linked with the practice-theory in translation adopted for this study.

The ANT, which was primarily established by Michel Callon and Bruno Latour, along with others (Latour, 1996, 1997), is one of the sociologically motivated viewpoints that can be applied to translation. While Latour contends that society is understood by examining how humans and non-humans interact, Bourdieu contends that society can only be understood by examining practices in relation to their author's place within society (more on Bourdieu's theory below). Latour (1996) claims that in the Actor-Network Theory, both human and non-human players act as participants. In other words, anything that prompts an action, whether on purpose or accidentally, is seen as a component of the network. The ANT makes an attempt to explain how many networks

interact to function as a whole and how groups of agents, both material and semiotic, participate in the production of meaning.

Because they are constantly being created and recreated, these networks may only exist temporarily (Latour, 2005). Nothing, according to the notion, exists outside of a network of connections, and everyone and everything, including technology and animals, can act in networks. Any of the aforementioned actors that join a network become a member of it right away. According to Latour's theory, translation is viewed as a heterogeneous network where texts and human and non-human players—such as translators and subtitling technologies—interact, enabling interactions between these actors (Latour, *On actor-network theory: A few clarifications*, 1996, 1997) and (Latour, *Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory*, 2005). Following the various actors in a translation network allows us to watch how the network develops, merges, and modifies the translator's choice and other decision-making processes that may have an impact on the translation (Latour, 1996/2005).

According to Latour (2005), a growing number of TS researchers have turned to Bourdieu's theory of social fields (Bourdieu, *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste*, 1984) either directly (Simeoni, 1998) (Inghilleri, 2003), (Gouanvic J.-M., 2005) or indirectly (Venuti, 1998) in response to the framework's limitations, which were partly caused by Even Zohar's (1979, 1990) poly systems approach. According to Bourdieu, habitus is a comprehensive framework of an individual's embodied social, identity, and perceptual tendencies. Because habits are formed through imitation and reflect an individual's lived experience, people with similar backgrounds (social class, religion, nationality, ethnicity, education, occupation, etc.) tend to have these dispositions (Gouanvic J.-M., 2014). According to Bourdieu (1984), capital is a sort of earned labor that enables agents to appropriate social energy in the form of live labor.

Capital comes in four different forms: economic capital, which can be converted into money and may take the form of property rights; cultural capital, which can be converted into economic capital under certain circumstances (and may take the form of educational credentials); social capital, which consists of social obligations and can be converted into economic capital once more under certain circumstances and may take the form of nobility; and symbolic capital, which is associated with status and prestige

(Board). According to Bourdieu (1984), a field is a location where agents and their social positions are positioned. This position results from the interaction between the field's special laws, the agent's habits, and the agent's capital.

According to Bourdieu (1984), a field is a location where agents and their social positions are positioned. This position results from the interaction between the field's special laws, the agent's habits, and the agent's capital. It is a location for social interaction and the scene of an agent power struggle (Bourdieu, 1991). However, it is emphasized that some disciplines' boundaries are "porous" and "...a translator whose habitus compels him to translate literature will be able to shift from one genre to the next without facing any serious difficulty.

Daniel Simeoni's article "The Pivotal Status of the Translator's Habitus" from 1998 characterized the field of translation as a "pseudo-" or "would-be" field as opposed to the literary, scientific, or legal fields where translational activity typically occurs, introduced Bourdieu's theory of social fields to TS scholarship. Inghilleri (2020) claims that Simeoni came to the conclusion that translators only projected a social/generalized habitus rather than a specific/commercial habitus onto their translation work as a result of this differentiation between "field" and "pseudo-field." According to Simeoni (1998), this promoted a subservient and passive role for translators in terms of the accepted translation practices.

Practice theory draws upon Bourdieu's sociological theory and applies it to translation in response to calls from AVT researchers who have suggested that sociological methodologies should be incorporated into TS. According to Olohan (2019, p. 7), these approaches "...are relatively new for translation scholars and they offer much scope for further application and exploitation in their various forms." In addition, Bourdieu's sociological theory permits investigation into how these significant social factors might directly influence motivation. Conclusions are drawn regarding the motivations of legal translators and, more crucially, how these social factors affect the translation output that they create.

It is important to conduct research on AVT in order to better comprehend its function in consumers' (end users') daily lives and from the perspective of end users in their actual environments. This calls for scholars to move past conventional

(predominantly quantitative) approaches to audience studies and embrace new methodological developments that enable investigations into how particular audience groups, like those involved in collaborative and community-based translation, respond to appropriate audio-visual texts and shed light on the variety of contexts, circumstances, and goals driving those processes of engagement, collaboration, and appropriation (D., 2019, p. 384).

In order to achieve this, Li (2019) contends that sociological approaches to translation, such as ethnography or netnography (internet ethnography, entering the online field site of a community, collecting and analyzing data, and ensuring strict adherence to ethical standards—designed to facilitate the study of communities and cultures on the Internet), which frequently employ in-person participant observation and interviews seek in-depth descriptions of the culture of a group of people.

A mixed-method approach aids in addressing my research questions because my study seeks to include a similar socio-demographic dimension in its investigation that looks into the reasons behind the practice of legal translation as well as the factors affecting social settings in which the translators work. Such sociological approaches can be an effective research strategy for AVT because they represent "an epistemological shift" that enables their adopters to identify with participants and adopt their perspectives (Ladner, 2014). They also provide researchers with a personal understanding of the social context and its inner workings, particularly as they are practiced and perceived by the individuals under investigation.

As other scholars have done in various translation contexts, viewing Punjab Code translation as a social—rather than purely linguistic—practice will help provide a means of answering research questions like what socio-contextual factors may influence translators and what are the motivations behind translation practice. It will also provide pertinent insights into translators' roles as agents in this social construct of Urdu translation. For instance, translation is seen as a social practice influenced by "social contexts" in Michaela Wolf's (2014) work *The Sociology of Translation* and its "Activist Turn." In our case, the societal backdrop of the legal translation is comparable.

### 1.3 Legal Translation Studies (LTS)

As a distinct subfield of Translation Studies (TS), Legal Translation Studies (LTS) has gradually grown in autonomy and recognition, even to the point where it now claims to be a "discipline" or "interdisciplinary" in its own right. LTS is dedicated to advancing knowledge of all factors influencing this complex and multifaceted phenomenon, including its processes, products, and agents (Ramos P., 2014, p. 261). According to Prieto Ramos (2014), LTS is currently going through a phase of expansion and consolidation in light of its developmental stages (pp. 271-272).

According to Cao (2013), 'the source text and the source language are not translators and researchers' main concerns (p. 422). A growing body of study on legal translation has incorporated larger social, historical, ideological, political, and ethical aspects, enriching linguistic and textual perspectives on the subject. Simultaneously, quantitative empirical investigations have gradually influenced and complemented qualitative research, leading to improved methodological rigor and eclecticism (Engberg L. B., 2013, p. 1). The field has gradually adopted a wide range of quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-methods approaches, including corpus-based, corpus-driven, and corpus-assisted methodologies, process research, experimental methods, workplace studies, practitioner research, critical discourse analysis (CDA), sociological and ethnographic studies, perspectives based on knowledge communication, and post-structuralist theories. There is little evidence of research related to the practice of legal translation, particularly in the Pakistani context. Practice theory presents a wholesome view of translation where all the aspects are taken into consideration.

In order to address this research gap, the study poses a venture to analyze the practice of translation within legal settings. This sociological perspective on translation not only delves into jurilinguistics but also relativizes the purpose behind initiating legal translation. It also creates awareness about the necessity of reaching out to the masses with the messages that are meant to be conveyed to them.

The current study has three converging foci: The first and the foremost is to identify, collect, and explore the plain language principles as laid down in various manuals, guidebooks, audio-visual materials, etc.; second, to enquire about those principles meaning of translation practice, objects and materials used and practical

competence gained by the translators and editors during the practice of translation; and third, to study those principles, translation strategies, linguistic and translational patterns in the parallel Corpus. Put differently, through a mixed-methods approach where qualitative and quantitative measures combine, the study makes an attempt to bring language, law, and translation together and explores the practice of legal translation.

For analytical and comparative purposes, the study draws upon linguistic and empirical data from legislative texts in English and their parallel in the Urdu language. It tries to establish the link among law, language, and translation by putting them together under the umbrella of jurilinguistics. The explorations of manuals, guidebooks, drafting guidelines, plain language websites, and other online sources give a comprehensive view of the required plain principles for composing legal messages. Additionally, it then investigates the implementation of plain principles and other strands of practice theory via focus group discussions with the translators and the editors. In the later part, the study explores parallel Corpus by following the guidelines proposed by corpus linguists and translation scholars. The quantitative means to explore data are also helpful in studying linguistics manipulations, translation strategies, and implementation of plain principles in the target texts.

It is also important to delimit the scope of research for setting the focus of the study; delimitation of the study clearly states what the study does not set out to achieve. Firstly, this thesis is interdisciplinary in its nature, which combines law, language, and translation. Though expected to produce a manual for future translations in the legal context, the study limits itself to descriptive analyses of the practice of translation and manifestations of plain principles laid down in the wake of the plain language movement spread across many countries. It also does not compare the English language with Urdu besides the on-ground linguistic analysis of plain principles in the third phase. Secondly, the study does not conduct any direct investigation of source text alone in English. It benefits from the wealth of already existing literature, plainness of legal language, and plain English campaign to replicate those principles in the study or analysis of parallel Corpus or translations. Thirdly, the study does not intend to propose any plain translation method on its own but only tests the tenets of practice theory directly. It only sets grounds for the production of more legal translations by following the plain principles as



applicable to the Urdu language. Simply put, the study is interdisciplinary in nature and explores the practice of translation as a temporally and spatially constrained activity.

## **1.4 The Punjab Code**

The Punjab Code in Pakistan is a comprehensive compilation of laws and statutes that are applicable in the Punjab province, the most populous region of the country. It encompasses various legal domains, including civil, criminal, administrative, and family law, among others. This code is significant as it lays down the legal framework governing the rights, duties, and obligations of individuals and institutions within the province. The Punjab Code includes a wide array of laws ranging from property and land regulations to criminal justice procedures. It serves as a reference for legal professionals, government officials, and citizens, providing clarity and guidance on the application and interpretation of laws. The legal framework in Punjab has evolved from the British colonial legal system, which was later modified and expanded post-independence to cater to local needs and socio-legal dynamics. Over the years, it has been updated to reflect changes in society, governance, and judicial interpretations. The code undergoes periodic revisions to incorporate new laws and amendments, reflecting the evolving legal landscape and societal needs. Reforms are often influenced by socio-political movements and the necessity to address contemporary issues. Legal texts do not exist in a vacuum; they are deeply embedded within the cultural and social contexts of a region. By examining the Punjab Code from a sociological perspective, researchers can uncover how legal norms and principles are influenced by societal values, traditions, and practices. This approach helps in understanding the interplay between law and society, revealing how laws are perceived, accepted, and implemented by the local population. Jurilinguistics focuses on the intersection of law and language, making it crucial to study how legal texts are translated and understood across different linguistic communities. In Punjab, where both Urdu and English are used, accurate translation is essential for legal clarity and accessibility. Analyzing the translation practices can shed light on potential discrepancies, ambiguities, and the effectiveness of legal communication. It also helps in ensuring that legal rights and obligations are clearly conveyed to all citizens, regardless of their language proficiency. Pakistan, and particularly Punjab, exhibits legal pluralism where formal state laws coexist with customary and religious laws. A sociological examination

can highlight how these different legal systems interact and influence each other within the framework of the Punjab Code. Understanding this dynamic is crucial for creating a more cohesive and effective legal system that respects cultural diversity while ensuring justice and fairness. Researching the Punjab Code sociologically can inform policy-making by identifying gaps, inconsistencies, and areas needing reform. It can provide a grounded understanding of how laws affect different segments of society and suggest improvements to enhance legal efficacy and social justice. Insights gained can guide lawmakers in drafting more inclusive and equitable laws that reflect the needs and aspirations of the people. By exploring the Punjab Code through a sociological lens, researchers can develop strategies to improve legal literacy among the populace. This involves making legal information more accessible and comprehensible, thus empowering citizens to better understand and exercise their legal rights.

Hence, the Punjab Code is a critical component of the legal system in Pakistan's Punjab province, and its study from a sociological perspective within jurilinguistics offers valuable insights into the relationship between law, language, and society. This approach not only enhances the understanding of legal practices but also contributes to the development of more effective and inclusive legal frameworks.

## **1.5 Plain Language Movement in Pakistan**

Plain Language Movement plays an important role in this study as it is one of the leading factors behind initiation of Punjab Laws translation project. In Pakistan, Plain language tradition is not established as such because there is more deliberation upon official language and an overarching language enigma. Due to this language complexity in Pakistan, the riddle of English versus Urdu is yet unresolved which makes it quite difficult to take further steps. Despite all the complexity, there is a recent trend of producing reader-friendly texts and making the texts accessible to the common man. In light of this trend, English to Urdu translations are commonplace. There are legal experts, advisors, educators, and policy makers who talk about making texts clear and accessible to the community.

The Plain Language movement, which advocates for the use of clear, concise, and accessible language in legal and governmental communications, has gained momentum globally. However, in Pakistan, the tradition of Plain Language is still in its formative stages. The roots of Pakistan's legal and official language practices are deeply intertwined with its colonial past. During British rule, English became the language of law and governance, a legacy that continues to influence legal and bureaucratic language in Pakistan today (Ashraf, 2022). The use of complex, archaic language in legal documents is often seen as a vestige of colonial authority, making it difficult for ordinary citizens to understand legal texts. This colonial inheritance has created a significant barrier to the adoption of Plain Language practices in the country (Ilahi, 2014).

Pakistan's linguistic landscape is characterized by its diversity, with several major languages spoken across the country, including Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi. This diversity poses a unique challenge for the implementation of Plain Language principles (Rahman, 2002). Translating legal and official documents into multiple languages while maintaining clarity and simplicity is a complex task. Additionally, the use of English as the language of the judiciary further complicates efforts to promote Plain Language in legal contexts (Ilahi, 2014).

Several factors hinder the widespread adoption of Plain Language in Pakistan. One of the primary challenges is the entrenched belief among legal professionals that complex language is necessary for precision and authority (Rahman, 1995). This perception is reinforced by the educational system, which does not emphasize the importance of clear and accessible language in legal and bureaucratic writing (Asprey M. M., 2010).

Moreover, there is a general lack of awareness about the benefits of Plain Language, both among the public and within institutions (Khan, 2020). The low literacy rate in Pakistan exacerbates this issue, as many citizens struggle to comprehend complex legal and governmental texts (Hatta, 2023). As a result, there is little demand for Plain Language reforms, and the movement has yet to gain significant traction.

## **1.6 Statement of the Problem**

Legalese poses challenges not only for the general public but also for legal professionals due to its complexity, making legal texts difficult to understand. When these texts need

translation for communities unfamiliar with the original language, the expectation is for translations to convey clear and straightforward meanings. This study analyses whether pursuit for clear meaning is possible while translating legal language or not. This pursuit is emphasized in Plain Language Movement. However, the evolution of materials, objects, and the increasing role of machine translation necessitate a comprehensive approach that integrates meaning-making processes and translator competence. This study aims to fill the gap by using practice theory to analyze legal translation within the Pakistani context, aligning it with principles of jurilinguistics. This interdisciplinary approach addresses the need for plain translation and the requisite materials, objects, and competence, ultimately contributing to the development of manuals for plain legal Urdu translation.

### **1.7 Rationale behind Studying Parallel Corpus instead of just Translated Texts**

The rationale for studying English alongside Urdu in this research is twofold. Firstly, most theoretical frameworks and principles for legal drafting and plain language are developed based on English. The predominant plain language campaigns and translation scholarship also focus on English, either as the source or target language. With increasing interest in the sociological aspects of translation, there is a growing need to compare other languages with English to understand their patterns. By using English as a benchmark, this study aims to determine the generalizability of findings in jurilinguistics to other contexts.

Given the extensive existing literature on English in legal contexts, this study leverages these insights without conducting primary investigations on English as an independent text. Secondly, the study addresses the practical context of Pakistan, where legislative documents are originally drafted in English due to its status as an official language. There is a lack of comprehensive legal materials and revisions in Urdu. This study empirically explores English as a source text to better prepare translators for inter-linguistic encounters, which are increasingly common. The focus on English-Urdu parallel corpus is driven by methodological and pragmatic considerations, enabling a practice-based approach to understand the nuances of legal translation and the

requirements for producing plain translations. The researcher's background as a translator further informs the study's design and framework.

## **1.8 Research Objectives**

The current study sets the broader aim of implicitly designing a model of translation in legal contexts, particularly in the wake of practice theory. It creates awareness about the importance of materials and objects used in translation practice. It also highlights the meaning of carrying out any translation practice. The specific objectives set to achieve this broader aim are as follows:

- To explicate the 'meaning' of Punjab Laws translation practice.
- To explore different types of materials and competencies employed by legal translators during translation practice.
- To elucidate different plainness strategies adopted by the translators to make laws simpler in form and content.
- To analyze linguistic manifestations of plain principles in the Punjab Laws translated Corpus.

## **1.9 Research Questions**

The main research questions of this study are as follows:

- How does plain language become part of 'meaning' as expounded in practice theory?
- What are the different types of materials and competence that legal translators employ while practicing translation?
- What are the different strategies adopted for making the Punjab Code simpler in form and content?
- How do plain language principles manifest through linguistic forms in the Punjab Laws translated Corpus?

## **1.10 Significance of the Study**

This study is helpful in establishing a sub-discipline of jurilinguistics within local legal contexts. Jurilinguistics is concerned with the bijurial environment and co-drafting. It has

been extended to the nascent bilingual traditions in a country like Pakistan. Being interdisciplinary in nature, the study focuses on the very recent currency of 'translation practice-theory.' This thesis documents several contributions to the field of legal translation in Pakistan. By examining the Punjab laws translation project, the study sheds light on how legal translation practices must navigate the linguistic duality in Pakistan, balancing the formality and precision of English with the accessibility and familiarity of Urdu. It also contextualizes plain language principles within Pakistan's socio-linguistic landscape. The study also provides empirical data on the translation strategies employed by legal translators in Pakistan.

Practice theory is all-encompassing as it not only discusses materials but competence and meaning as well. A case study of Punjab laws translation is the manifestation of practice theory and particularly a model designed by Watson and Co. (2012). The exploration of practice and the plainness of language exercised through this practice is an insightful bulk for linguists, translators, and legal experts as it may add to legal translation practices in the future. It will create much space for the linguists to enter the 'forbidden territory of law,' which is nonetheless taken as an exclusive field for only legal experts. It gives a background to simplifying translations in order to be accessible for laypersons. This study is also significant for legal experts as it is a gateway for the upcoming currency of new bilingual or burial traditions in Pakistan. It plants a seed of jurilinguistics, which is helpful for the commoners of Pakistan as they will have access to legal documents through the language of their use. It creates a possibility of establishing norms of simple or plain language within the legal regime.

### **1.11 Organization of the Study**

The study is a scholarly endeavor to study the practice of translation, which combines process, product, and function and highlights the importance of meaning, materials, and competence. It tries to contextualize legal translation in Pakistani society and also gathers knowledge about the necessity of following plain principles. The organization of this dissertation is given below:

Chapter 2, titled Literature Review, presents a comprehensive overview of the current state of translation theory and practice in the legal sphere. It begins with pinning down the exasperatingly challenging task of defining language and law; it elaborates

upon the oft-cited correlation between legal language and legal linguistics. The following sections briefly summarize the traditional translation paradigms in legal translation studies and theoretical reasons to break away from traditional theories of translation in the case of legal translation. It also creates the relationship between legal translation studies and comparative law. Followed by a brief overview of the existing state of theory in legal translation, the foundation of the current research model is developed by locating the tradition of legal translation in the context of the European Union and other countries. Later in the chapter, the researcher points out the interaction between language, law, and translation. In the end, a few statements about the legal translation research in the Pakistani context are presented, followed by the gap statement that lists the missing pieces in the existing literature and shows how the current work is distinguished from other works.

Chapter 3, titled Theoretical Framework and Methodology, is divided into three phases. The first phase sets forth the theoretical model and research paradigm of the current research built out of practice theory in translation, which offers a blended approach towards translation as it not only misses out on the process and product of translation but also adds function and the need to study materials, objects, the meaning of translation and competence of the translators. First, the major premises of the theory are outlined, followed by a detailed account of how plainness and practice theory are integrated. This section explains why and how the mixed-methods approach fits well with the nature of the study. It also outlines three phases of analysis; the research design for the first phase is discussed after describing the nature of the study. It also finds the reason and rationale behind the two focus groups; later in the chapter, the third phase is discussed, which consists of corpus analysis. The collection and design of Corpus are discussed in this chapter. The section on methodology describes the research design, which comprises three phases and provides information about data collection, criteria to select the research participants, method, and types of data analyses performed for three different sets of studies.

Chapter 4 of this thesis, titled 'Investigating the plain language principles', summarizes the result of Phase I of this research, which studies the manuals, guidebooks, online websites, and audio-visual materials in order to gain in-depth knowledge of the

plain language tradition and the plain principles advocated by different legal systems. The results of this phase are either presented in the form of tables or pointers. Some of the key findings are rephrased as hypotheses to be tested in the next phase.

In Chapter 5, titled 'Focus Group Discussions', focus group interviews are conducted with the two groups of translators and editors. This chapter begins with the presentation of groups and then the structure of the interviews. The translators and editors are asked to give their viewpoints on three strands of practice theory: meaning, materials, and competence. The unstructured focus group discussions explore how legal translation is dealt with. These interviews also offer a comparison and contrast with the lexical analyses in the next chapter. The explanatory apparatus and research methods used in this phase can be

Chapter 6 is a synthesis of both Phase I and Phase II because, in this phase, the findings of earlier phases are discussed at a greater length. A tagged parallel corpus helps in studying the parts of speech and hence provides a platform to compare and contrast legal texts in English and Urdu. This phase not only studies legal texts on a word level but also explores phrases, sentences, and documents. These levels of analysis provide a chance to study all linguistic and technical nuances of legal translation. It also provides a detailed sketch of a legislative document and its translation. This third phase analyses passive structures, the complexity of legal structures, lexical bundles, lexical sophistication, lexical diversity, translation techniques, and strategies used in the translation of legislative documents. This phase also synthesizes the remarks presented by the translators and reviewers in phase II, which are then analyzed against the linguistic imprints found in the Corpus. The chapter then answers the major questions of this research, and their answers are discussed by the end of the chapter.

Chapter 7, titled Conclusion, summarizes the main findings of this study. It also discusses directions for further ancillary research in the field. It also synthesizes the study by bringing all the aspects under discussion.

Lastly, Appendix A provides the list of all materials and sources utilized for a detailed analysis of the plain language movement in Phase I, followed by Appendix B, which provides the summary of the focus group interviews. Appendix C provides the tagged Urdu corpus, which is analysed in phase III.



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter aims to provide all the information required to understand the present body of knowledge surrounding jurlinguistics at the nexus of language, law, and translation, which forms the study's theoretical basis. The chapter begins by looking at the definitions of legal language and legal linguistics, the fundamental ideas surrounding them, and giving a quick overview of the most common classification systems developed for dealing with legal language. Although the traditional translation strategies are not the focus of the current study, a brief description of the methodology is provided to serve as the study's starting point. After briefly reviewing the conventional method, the current state of translation theory in the legal context is evaluated. A comprehensive view of legal traditions and movements and current trends in the legal sphere are discussed at length. It also focuses on the modern translation theory in relation to technical and legal language. The chapter also highlights different dimensions, perspectives, and viewpoints that affect the legal tradition in Pakistan. The concerned topics are thematically and chronologically arranged under the main headings. The first section of this chapter deals with the definitions of terms used throughout. It reviews the literature around these definitions; the latter section deals with the general overview of concepts explored in this study.

#### **2.1. Language and Law**

Language is considered a historical deposit of any community as it represents social life (Berman, 2013). This statement perfectly fits the legal profession and legal language. Legal language is usually treated as LSP (language for particular purposes) because it tends to be technical, which shows the importance and centrality of language in the legal profession. It is often claimed that law would be no more than nothing if language is removed from the pivotal point (Gibbons, 1994, p. 3). Law and language are inextricably intertwined, and there remains little doubt about the claim that law is language. Some academics believe that there is a 'constant linguistic competition'; there is always an ongoing argument between the arguments of lawyers and the judgments passed by the

judges (White et al., 1990, p. 81). However, experts in comparative law consider the interplay between language and law as one of the most critical issues that needs contemplation for a meaningful foreign legal system (John et al., 1994).

There is no doubt that the language of the law is unusual and surreal; in this context, a professor in the law department writes in his paper that a law instructor, particularly a taxation professor, has to play the role of a language teacher, too. He has to focus much on confusing, ambiguous, and imprecise words as they are part of the legal discourse (Cohen, 2005). Markesinis, a comparative law scholar, laments the shallowness of linguistic knowledge of law students in various institutes in the US because they are not given much training in language (Markesinis, 1997). This is one of the reasons that trials are also considered battles fought with words but not swords (Gibbons, 1994).

Husa mentions in a Ph.D. thesis that language and law are so intricately interconnected that even any connection between them often goes unnoticed and only gets recognized when legal translation is required (Hsieh, 2018, p. 65). However, the intricacy of Equivalence comes up, and it is always desired to produce an equivalence that conforms to the rule of law. Complete adherence to the rule of law is just an ideal situation and a far cry as vagueness and ambiguity are out of the question. Furthermore, trials are always linguistic events, as during the litigation process, legal proceedings are conducted through language use (Gibbons, 1994). In this context, change in language or law must be considered to make the legal discourses successful.

Besides dealing with the law under the umbrella of language, its interaction with society must also be considered, making the three components a unit, namely, sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics provides theories that instruct on what to say in what situation. Sociolinguistics guides the level of formality in the case of written or spoken language. Language of law also comes under sociolinguistics as it is a matter of formality and community-based categories (Malloy, 2004). Legal language has a specific dimension, and its vocabulary reflects it conspicuously; the use of Latinate forms and French references in legal language is evident. Hsieh (2018) has cited some scholars who believe that some legal documents have become so rigid and formal that their styles are even termed as 'frozen.' However, strangely, these documents are still in vogue and

beyond the masses' comprehension. This frustrates the laypersons as they need help understanding what is meant to make meaning for them (Berk-Seligson, 2002, p. 13).

Mellinkoff (1963: 24) presents the characteristics of legal language and mentions four features in his book on language and law: wordiness, pomposity, unclearness, and dullness. Some professionals in legal translation have pointed out that a detached past categorizes the vocabulary of legal language; it is becoming inflexible and remote for the general public (Glanert, 2014 ). Even at the level of legal discourse, the language is categorized by listing two salient features: compact appearance and a lack of cohesion (Berk-Seligson, 2002, p. 17). Some scholars opine that legal documents need to look and sound rigid as easy language is against the supremacy of courtroom discourse.

All languages develop in definite social, historical, economic, political arenas, and even legal settings, making translation far more complex than it first appears. The dispute between source-oriented and target-oriented translation, which has existed for a long time, is still alive since language is a component of the social world where we exist (Glanert, 2014, p. 114). Although it may not be directly linked to society and, ultimately, culture in the same way that language is, law is likely to be as much a social body as it is a cultural one. As a result, it was inevitable that the legal language, as the subject of study under jurilinguistics, would grow increasingly complex and contentious. Despite the institutional changes and technical advancements, we have witnessed over the past century, it is still difficult to shake the feeling that certain people have easier access to the law than others. Here appears a question about the failure of the law to achieve the expected results. In this regard, scholars working on law and society opine that the reason for the failure of law is found in day-to-day legal practice (O'Barr, 1990). This study attempts to refine this prevailing notion by adding the phenomenon of translation in multilingual societies like Pakistan.

Taking it to another extreme, there will undoubtedly be a disaster and a full-scale academic upsurge in the translation field of legal language, which deals with legal papers and courtroom talk. As a result, legal translators not only have to be bilingual and bicultural but also be "burial because they are committed to transferring law from one legal system to the system of another "law" in a different language. In the legal system, any country's national law reflects that community's unique values and culture, so it must

belong to one legal tradition. This is true for all legal translations, but target-oriented translations are more authentic than source-oriented ones because they demand more exact, correct, and complete knowledge of the source and target legal systems and skills to compare all related legal settings involved (Glanert, 2014 ).

It seems quite understandable that in order to establish an equivalent link between source and target legal texts, the legal translator must also be able to observe, comprehend, and perhaps even speculate and contemplate the specific communication settings in which judges would be able to construe both the texts (Glanert, 2014 ). However, making an educated guess as to how the judiciary accepts and interprets a legal text is not easy for one who has never practiced or studied law professionally.

Thomas Mann, a qualified attorney and legal translator, emphasizes the significance of thoroughly understanding target and source laws and their differences. He also makes the readers cautious about the difficulty of writing legal documents due to their enormous breadth, specific specialty areas, and the complexity of the law itself (Mann, 2014). Finally, he rejects the notion that anyone could conceivably manage all of these factors for a single work (Mann, 2014). It poses a significant challenge for a legal translator or anyone else to be simultaneously bilingual, bicultural, and bijurial. In legal interpretation, the relationship between language and the law is evident, and a renowned critic, Ronald Dworkin, presented a critique of legal realism as theorized by Hart; it sheds some light on legal interpretation. His thesis concludes that the nature of law is always interpretive, and whatever results we obtain from a constructive reading of the established history of the legal system becomes its interpretation (Dworkin, 1982).

In other words, Dworkin (1982: 527) also believes that by contrasting legal interpretation with interpretation in other realms of knowledge, comprehension of law can be improved and enhanced. Although it is undeniable that judges do establish legislation, there is disagreement among scholars as to whether they should do it based on policy (Quinn, 1996, p. 18). Hart considers the open texture of legal language as an advantage because it allows the law to adapt quickly to present-day policy; on the other hand, some critics are even doubtful about judges who might be unable to produce a policy-based law (Hart, 1961, p. 120). Sylvia Smith emphasizes it even more precisely. In her essay titled *Culture Clash*, she explains that because legal texts are system-bound,

successful translation into other languages necessitates proficiency in at least three related but distinct areas: firstly, fundamental knowledge of all relevant legal systems in both the SL and TL; after it is, familiarity with all pertinent terminology; and third, proficiency in the target language's particular legal writing style (Morris, 1995, p. 181) Sylvia Smith is mentioned in Marshall Morris, she thinks that the perfect legal translator should be bilingual, bijural, and also an orthographer and a stylist. Without owning these characteristics, the representation of a legal translator is little more than a transliteration or word-for-word, which poses more harm than benefit to the intended audience. After discussing the relationship between law and language, it is essential to note the nature of legal language which has its own characteristics and can be classified as a 'sublanguage.'

## **2.2 Nature of Legal Language**

There are a few specifics of legal language that make it different from ordinary language. These specifics are legal language characteristics only evident when examined at the textual level (Mattila, 2013). Harold Berman, a law professor, repeatedly stressed the legal language as one of the most essential forms of language used by any community (Berman, 2013, p. 64). Gibbons (1994) adds to it by saying that legalese makes up a crucial part of the legal system and legal discourse is one of the essential aspects of legal culture and legal system (p.48)

It all started with Jeremy Bentham, who made language of law one of his primary life concerns. Tiersma (2012) has also published widely on language and law, and language offences. There are various points of view on the epistemic character of legal language; however, before proceeding, it is essential to note that there is substantial variance even under the umbrella term of legal language. Legal terminology varies geographically, but lawyers' vocabulary and writing styles also vary depending on the genre of writing (Tiersma et al., 2012, p. 139). The distance between the common language of the public and that of the language of legal professionals is, regrettably, growing larger and larger every day, as most legal language experts claim (Freedman, 2007, p. 5). Even though this is not an adverse thing, it implies that the law is something everyone should understand and follow. It is becoming less reachable to the ordinary citizen (and is textese not adding to the decline of ordinary language?). According to Freedman, it is regrettable that legalese is becoming more prevalent because legal

English is as old as the history of the English language itself (Freedman, 2007, p. 6). Nonetheless, the lay public generally believes that legal language is meant to be extremely difficult to understand in terms of legibility and this ambiguousness of legalese is perhaps not only affected both by the etymological nature of text but also by syntactic structures (Berk-Seligson, 2002, p. 17).

On the other hand, it is claimed by Glanert (2011:137) that legal language always bears 'some specific historical heritage,' which justifies the use of old and archaic language. Notwithstanding, Berman (2013, p. 64) stated two great qualities of legal language: clarity and simplicity. Contrarily, legal terminology is frequently opaque and challenging to understand for non-legal professionals. We now reach the core and foundation of legal language. Tiersma (2012, p. 142) provided several classifications for the true nature of legal language; hypothetically, it may be one of the following: a dialect, jargon, argot, independent language, or fashion. He bemoans that none of these, even after a careful investigation of all options, would be adequate to precisely define the true nature of the language of law in response to his own query. He uses elimination to examine each alternative before rejecting or accepting it thoroughly. First, despite acknowledging the numerous dialects of legal English, he does not consider the language of law to be a dialect since, in his opinion; a dialect has to be a geographic variation of the ordinary language (Tiersma et al., 2012, p. 142).

The phrase "term of art" would be an enhanced description of it than "jargon," which, in his opinion, only refers to the "vocabulary of a profession, trade, or occupation" (Tiersma et al., 2012, p. 107). He also opposes the idea of jargon. Almost every field of study, trade, profession, and occupation has its vocabulary; among them, some are informal or slang, and others are technical, conditional to the position of the person using them (Rodman, 1998, p. 428). Legal terms like 'caveat emptor or prima facie' may be considered verbiage terms, but it does not make the jargon category a better replication of legal language. A particular style mode of speech or written expression could be considered part of the jargon, as with the widespread exercise of denoting a rule or doctrine by the name of the case that established it.

Thirdly, it should be no surprise that most people would reject the notion that legal terminology is an argot because the term "argot" carries much baggage and has a

bad connotation (Tiersma et al., 2012). In addition, claiming that legal terminology is primarily intended for an obscure circle and is purposefully difficult to understand by non-experts would likely come across as too cynical and judgmental (Ibid.). After that, style. Should legal language be referred to as a style that describes the peculiar and distinctive linguistic tendencies of an individual or a group of individuals? Although marginally more promising, Tiersma (2012) thinks the idea of legal language as a style still needs to be revised to explain the apparent differences in language use within the legal profession (p. 142).

Furthermore, Basil Hatim, a translation scholar and theorist, considers legalese an extension of other 'uses,' including textese, journalese, etc. He mentions textese as a stylistic norm visibly defined and well perceived (Munday, 2009). This explanation makes it clear that legalese is a stylistic convention, and legal language functions as a style. The earlier explanation raises the question of whether legal language performs a register function; if yes, can it be viewed as a particular type of register? To answer this question, John Gibbons indirectly claims that the language of the law is a particular register known as the 'legal register' (Gibbons, 1994, p. 196). Berk-Seligson (2002) also considers legalese as a specific register employed and exploited by lawyers and judges in their legal proceedings. However, the lay public remains aloof as the language is too complicated to comprehend (p.14). She also concedes the argument that legalese is a homogenous register as it is homogenously used for written and spoken purposes (Berk-Seligson, 2002).

J.K. Chambers is a sociolinguist, and according to her, legalese is a register intended for the exchange of communication, but it has no place for code-switching (J. et al., 2004, p. 375). This view is backed by another sociolinguist, Natalie Schilling-Estes, who considers legal language as a register of everyday language that reflects a level of formality in its use; it also functions like honorifics in some languages. Tiersma (2012) believes that legal language is a 'sublanguage,' which is used in texts that deal with a restricted subject matter. It also refers to the texts documented by the authors who share common vocabulary and habits of using words (pp. 142-143).

The stance of sublanguage is also seconded by (Freedman, 2007). The term 'sublanguage' naturally demands its treatment as a subset of a more extensive set; it is an

offshoot of everyday language as its characteristics are almost the same as common language.

A sublanguage can be identified by its particular lexical, syntactic, and semantic restrictions and restricted subject matter. The use of grammar is also not usually seen in the standard language, and many unusual sentence patterns are found in the texts. According to Tiersma (2012), the only category of sublanguage would be able to capture the intricate linguistic patterns used in the legal profession, which also transpires to employ words more extensively and purposefully than any other industry or profession (Tiersma et al., 2012). Primarily, this has become my perspective on the nature and characteristics of the language of the law because it is likely the only one that can adequately explain the language of the law as an instrument that explains the reasons behind the use of particular structures in speech and writing procedures in the context of law besides maintaining the status of the language of the law as a specific language used in the context of legal translation. Efforts have been made to make legal language more understandable while striking a delicate balance between certainty and flexibility, as the distance between legal language and everyday English is relatively large.

Whatever our interpretation of the exact nature of the language of law may be, it is undoubtedly true: Due to the growing recognition of the language of law as a distinctive and extraordinary variety of the general natural language, some legal professionals see the need to maintain archaic vocabulary and unfamiliar syntactic structure which is supported by a need for precision and absence of ambiguity (Berk-Seligson, 2002, p. 18). While the need for comprehensive legal language change, like the one the Plain English Movement advocates, is in some ways warranted, it has unforeseeable consequences and is still up for debate.

Glanert (2014) suggests that legal translation can be a political matter. In this regard, the Plain English Movement took roots in the legal sphere; this movement was ultimately inspired by the idea that everyone ought to have a legal right to fully understand legal papers, especially those written in formal legal jargon that they are required to sign and agree to in order to survive (Tiersma P., 1999, p. 220). This demonstrates just how vital legal terminology is. Throughout the dawn, speech has been the fundamental means of communication. Voice is quick, fleeting, and fluid, but writing



is generally sluggish and permanent. Both speech and writing have advantages and disadvantages. Because writing takes longer, people, particularly native speakers, tend to use it for critical and carefully crafted communications. However, it is suggested that speech should not be judged as a benchmark for writing (Riley, 1996, p. 13).

Legal language has two forms or practices: spoken and written; legal translation should also have at least these two practices. Conversely, the legal language in speech will generally be more informal and relaxed than the written form of legal language, as is to be expected. Interpretation in the courtroom (or as some people prefer to call it, "courtroom interpreting), a distinct genre that also counts as a type of verbal legal translation, needs some attention because it never truly did (Tiersma et al., 2012). While the phrase "legal translation" may conjure up images of the text and transformation of written form of legal documents—things that are constant and concrete—such as a country's Constitution, contracts, wills, and parliamentary bills, there is a distinct genre, which is also taken as a type of verbal legal translation, that deserves some special consideration.

When it comes to interpretation in the court, evidentiary rules only allow the interpreter's oral interpretation or any other verbal representation in the language of the venue to be admitted as evidence, if at all. This is in contrast to the translation of legal documents, where all versions and forms are typically given equivalent, correct, and parallel genuineness and may be quoted and used as dependable information. Written legal documents are typically translated into many languages. Using legal language to persuade, stimulate, influence, and determine in a courtroom is more sophisticated than anywhere else.

Alternatively, anything said aloud for or within the court's premises in the courtroom's language will be given any evidentiary importance in a courtroom procedure (it might not even be formally recorded in any report). Everything else that is said has no bearing at all on the court or the processes. Sadly, everything expressed in an alien language will be understood as not included or not for the record because the only thing that eventually amounts to the record of acceptable evidence, material, and exhibits is the official court record (Berk-Seligson, 2002, p. 26). Unfortunately, many witnesses are unaware of this. Because it will be the only and nearly final form to reflect all verbal

exchanges in the courtroom, such as expert witness testimonies, party appeals, the judge's remarks, etc., what is entered into the court record—via translation—becomes of the highest importance. Another intriguing but essential aspect of courtroom interpretation is that, despite the court's desire for him or her to remain inconspicuous, once a translator is tangled in a court hearing, for obvious reasons, he or she would immediately become the center of attraction for everyone (Berk-Seligson, 2002, p. 55).

This goes against the ritual of court hearings, which is meant to conjure the judge's and the court's grandeur. Law establishes its high society through a distinct and memorable discourse. In contrast to other specialized languages, legal terminology is exceptionally changeable, localized, and idiomatic (Tiersma P., 1999). How so? Contrarily, most scientific vocabulary is exact and explicit because concepts are general, well-established, and value-free. (Would the term "rectangle" in geometry ever signify something different to someone else in a different language? Probably not; although legal terminology frequently alludes to institutions of law and society that are constantly evolving, the meaning of legal terms depends on the context, location, and modern customs (p. 109).

Moreover, the majority of sciences, particularly the natural sciences, are secular and apolitical in space and time; for example, the term "blood group" can be easily transliterated into Urdu as "blood group" with little meaning loss. However, it would be challenging for the legal vocabulary of one dominion (such as "lease") to cross the boundary into another without at least some significant meaning loss.

Berman (2013: 152) concluded that, as a way of establishing rights and obligations, legal language develops haphazardly, with its meanings varying according to the situation and the experiences of the persons concerned. Indeed, legal terminology is rather unusual. In all the cases, the oddity and distinctiveness of the legal language used in the statutes have not been entirely ignored in legal circles either; one of the judges, Justice O'Hanlon, is cited in a Ph.D. thesis of Hsieh (2018); the precedent is set as follows:

If the applicant had followed that advice, she would have had to deal with the inconvenience and difficulty of the translation work, or she might have had to pay someone more qualified than she was in legal and linguistic matters. At the end of the

day, she would not know whether the Registrar would be satisfied that the version she presented to him would have a "like effect" to the official version that can be found in the schedule and is available online (Hsieh, 2018, p. 75).

This case is noteworthy because the judge called attention to the fact that not all natural and proficient speakers of source and target languages—the target language in particular—have legal or linguistic backgrounds or legalese, which is required for legal translation. Additionally, the judge explicitly said that different language varieties of a legal document should have a "similar" impact or Equivalence in translation studies terms, more precisely, dynamic or functional equivalent. It has taken a lot of scholarly effort to determine how the law makes sense in light of the numerous peculiarities of legal language and the exceptional status of the law as the social norm with a special binding force. Resultantly, two extremes are coming out of it: (a) original intention and (b) rule of plain meaning (White et al., 1990, p. 141).

The truth is that when interpreting statutes, regulations, and constitutional provisions, legal practitioners are often concerned with the semantic meaning rather than the literal meaning (Smith, 2004, p. 105). Smith believes that the semantic meaning of legal documents, or the meaning of law, must match the semantic objectives of the author(s) in some way. If the legislator or draftsman was the original author, this viewpoint is consistent with the original intention rule, commonly known as the "golden rule. As a result, legal translation and legal interpretation appear similar in that every translation inescapably requires some interpretation and judgment, save from a worthless verbatim wordplay. There is always an involvement in the translator's subjective interpretation and judgment about the legal document when translating any instrument (Edwards, 1994).

Whether or not he is qualified, the legal translator will inescapably interpret particular legislation he translates during his work. Legal interpretation is a crucial part of the law, and jurists have frequently shown that each statute can have several legitimate interpretations. This provides much of the context for the mutually beneficial connection between legal translation and comparative law. True, it has become vital to compare a country's domestic law in one area with a related legal area of another jurisdiction or country in modern research in legal doctrine. This is exclusively true for jurisdictions of

civil law, where researchers are typically allowed more time and space to express their opinions on legal issues (Faigman, 1999).

Even though there are times when a law's referential implications are unclear, the law's interpretation from a policy perspective or jurisprudential point of view will undoubtedly add another level of complexity and ambiguity. A legal translator must first read the original material when translating a legal text into another language. The fact that judicial interpretation has always been cloaked in secrecy and that the process of interpretation is handled in wildly diverse ways has long been lamented by many (Faigman, 1999, p. 90). This seems true to a certain extent; the judges usually have three different methods of helping with the interpretation of statutes; these methods are as follows: (a) literal rule, (b) golden rule, and (c) mischief rule (Faigman, 1999, p. 26).

To put it briefly, the rule of literal translation mandates that each term, word, and phrase used in a statute be given its most fundamental, standard, and regular meaning, supposing that the best manner to respect the sovereignty is to interpret the will of Parliament or Congress by following this shade of meaning and courts' roles must remain judicial (Faigman, 1999, p. 26). Next, the golden rule states that the judge must create a reasonable interpretation of the statute in light of the statute as a whole if the literal application of the rule results in an absurd outcome that Parliament could not have intended (Faigman, 1999, p. 28). In order to sum up, the court would be allowed to extrapolate the preferences of the ancient legislator. Last but not least, the mischief rule outlines three things that the judge must consider: the previous law, the issue—or "mischief"—that the fresh law intended to address and the cure the legislature intended to offer. The judge must then interpret the statute to allow the new law to resolve the issue (Faigman, 1999, p. 29). The principles mentioned above and interpretation strategies should be appreciated and relished.

According to certain jurists, a law may have an "objective" meaning comparable to the public but the original meaning and not the enacting party's intentions, much like how a centuries-old family recipe must be followed in the spatio-temporal context. (Smith, 2004, p. 106). Conversely, other jurists emphasize that without explicitly supporting either, some type of conciliation has to be made between the unique private (subjective) meaning and the unique public (objective) meaning (Smith, 2004, p. 107).

More specifically, we would be more interested in the author's subjective intent when interpreting a document (whether it is a statute or a recipe). Insofar as it could assist us in figuring out the author's initial aim, the original public (objective) meaning would be beneficial (Smith, 2004, p. 107). Or, to put it another way, primacy should be given to the subjective original meaning. However, if all else fails, one has no other option but to rely on the unprejudiced meaning, which is almost usually more transparent and understandable. In addition, this viewpoint would benefit legal translators, who regularly have to choose between (at least) two interpretations of the exact text that are occasionally equally logical or conflicting.

According to Dworkin (1982: 528), legal conceptions are neither purely expressive of legal history nor evaluative and detached from it. He agrees that when people hear the words "interpretation" and "hermeneutics," they likely think of the procedure of comprehending the meaning of a book (Dworkin, 1982, p. 530). According to him, a literary work has been successfully interpreted if it turns out to be the best work of art (p. 531). Dworkin used an analogy to aesthetics and art, emphasizing the intention of the author to make some perceptive remarks about how legal interpretation and literary interpretation differ from one another.

Posner (1998: 147) has a different perspective on this, possibly as an antithesis. He believes that expecting a law, contract, will, or other document to try to make impeccable sense is impractical at best or foolish at worst. He also believes that no one should ever assume there would be any extraneous information, inconsistencies, errors, or irrelevant details. This would be particularly true of legislative bills, which are inherently political. It is possible to read a script (which includes a legal document and a statute) in many different ways and from the viewpoints of at least two people: the reader (in this context, the jurist, the judge, or some other legal professional) and the writer (in case of legal version, the lawmaker or the legal drafter) (Posner R., 1998).

Put another way, any text can be read in multiple ways. As a result, the interpreter must rely on more than one author's intention. Dworkin claims that a judge who is handling a complex case is acting very much like a novelist because, before coming to a conclusion that will necessitate the creation of an official record, he is reading through a large body of examples and court decisions (most probably, a judicial decision or opinion

that comprises the holding and maxim). Reading earlier legal records is history (Dworkin, 1982, p. 543). He is required to decide, in his view, what the precedents come to rather than trying to "create history" by going "in some direction of his own" (Dworkin, 1982, p. 543). Dworkin claims, in his conclusion, that the judge, who now has the position of a historian, must select one of several potential readings of the text, which, in his opinion, should be the one that gives the text the most individuality, coherence, integrity, and other artistic qualities (Dworkin, 1982, p. 544).

Thus, it should come as no surprise that some people who do not view the law as an artistic or aesthetic endeavor—those individuals would likely view the law as more of a political endeavor—attack this assertion. However, judges are only permitted to interpret the history they come across, which is almost always legal; they are not permitted to create or construct history (Dworkin, 1982, p. 544). One should always be prepared for some textual issues since the court should be able to reject an example by emphasizing the accurate differences rather than just pointing out (claimed) deficiencies (Dworkin, 1982, p. 544).

By the way, Faigman (1999) makes a crucial point that has some significance here and touches on interpretation through an interpretive fact. He claims that the "educated" jurist should take it upon himself to "stretch it ahead in the best conceivable way" in light of the story as it has been written and interpreted as a case at hand (Dworkin, 1982, p. 542). This explicitly indicates that no scientific data, regardless of how important and rigorous it may be, should be prohibited from being utilized in any legal interpretation, even though those data are "interpretive facts" or things that appear to be well-known. The "best possible direction" must be taken when interpreting the law in light of relevant information (Faigman, 1999, p. 105).

Apparently, in resistance to Dworkin, he believes that empirical evidence from any science has to be considered as facts, regardless of how investigational natural science is or how relational social science may be. He also asserts that, depending on the circumstances, either one may be preferred to the other in a legal interpretation situation (Dworkin, 1982). This gives us a great deal of inspiration for our research on legal translation because legal translation requires legal interpretation; as much as is practical,

scientific facts and knowledge should be considered. As a result, provided they are efficient, economic techniques should be considered when defining legal translation.

Things might be more difficult for Dworkin under common law, a system of law where the interpretation by the judge of prior judgments has an abundance to do with his conception of the legitimacy and consistency of law as an association (Dworkin, 1982, p. 545). The interpretation by any judge, of course, depends on his unique opinions and perspective, which, as he so frankly notes, are always influenced by the current political climate and are not required to be shared by other justices.

In addition, Dworkin believes that even if social science were to be developed trustworthy, it never has to be used to back lawful interpretation (Faigman, 1999, p. 104). According to reports, this is because the judiciary (and not Congress or the president) must be made the final arbiter of what the US Constitution means due to its firm belief in judicial review out of historical concerns. After all, institutionally, it is less likely to abuse the power to alter the Constitution at will than Congress or the president (Faigman, 1999, p. 93). Does the term "author's intention" exist in reality? If yes, how much significance should the author's intention have in how the law is applied? These two inquiries are unrestricted. Even if we answer "yes" to the first question, the investigation will be complex because an author's intention, which is typically obscured by the text and is difficult to ascertain from the script itself or even after a few years, is easily remembered by the author, may be volatile and changeable. In addition, no philosophy has ever convincingly elucidated why a duty should be placed on people like us today. This likely motivated some legal philosophers to believe that only humans can signify and that neither objects nor words that refer to objects have this capacity (Smith, 2004, p. 110).

Since the idea of the author's aim would amount to little more than statistical conjecture, Dworkin (1982, p. 542) has some qualms about it. Also, it will be challenging to determine the author's "real" aim by going through an extensive collection of prior judgments and conclusions, which would necessitate some mental "guesswork" each time. There needs to be more than just choosing a small group of judges representing all other jurists to solve the issue, as deciding which judges should be chosen for the specimen would primarily be a construal of something that needs interpretation. Additionally, testing the hypothesis that the judges chosen as samples made their

decisions spontaneously would be nearly impossible. In his conclusion, Dworkin also acknowledged that philosophy unites politics, law, and the arts (Dworkin, 1982, p. 550).

Particularly concerning constitutional interpretations, which frequently occur during judicial reviews, the conflict between interventionism and originalism is at the core of many legal elucidations. Additionally, the clash between the two points of view draws attention to the difference between non-originalism and originalism, which has a negligible impact on the disparity between non-interventionism and interventionism (Maltz, 1994, p. 18). Since they are all principles of constitutional law, they also highlight the convoluted form of language of the legislation and how arbitrary determining what the original drafters were attempting to say can be. This could then have unanticipated effects on how laws are translated, mainly when those laws are intended to be created and upheld following current consensus opinion through legal interpretation, with or without judicial scrutiny (Fredrick, 2001, p. 17).

A third viewpoint known as textualism has just come into existence, and it claims that language itself, rather than speakers or authors, is where meaning originates. This could resolve the debate over who gets to interpret a text's meaning between originalism and interventionism (Smith, 2004, p. 113). Textualists contend that linguistic norms, or "the laws of language," provide semantic meaning. Of course, not everyone accepts this theory; some prefer to believe that only humans—even if norms may reflect or express the most typical patterns as demonstrated by speakers, listeners, readers, and authors, not inanimate objects or even animate objects like animals—would ontologically have the property of being able to mean (Smith, 2004, p. 113).

### **2.2.1 Legal Language and Legal Linguistics**

Language is the only means to operate law. All laws at least have their origins in language. Any messages the legislation intends to convey to its constituents must be conveyed through language. (Lorz, 2019, p. 5). When the legal wording is altered, other methods could be used to convert executive action. However, these actions must first be programmed and determined using language. Before taking any action, laws must be created; the process of creating laws is the initial step in the entire process, with language as the primary tool.



All legal systems create specific linguistic traits that differ from everyday language. These practices differ slightly when a legal system is mainly oral or young. On the other hand, certain lawyers and judges may adopt a vocabulary completely distinct from everyday speech (Tiersma et al., 2012). Most modern legal systems lie in the middle of these two extremes. The language used in the legal profession frequently has a large amount of specialized vocabulary and some distinctive (often archaic) qualities. As a result, it could be challenging for the general public to grasp the speech and, to a greater extent, the texts produced by such legal systems.

Although legal language does not qualify as a natural language in the strict sense, it is a 'functional variant of natural language' (Mattila, 2013, p. 1). It is based on ordinary language; it follows morphosyntactic features of natural language. It has its own specific use and linguistic norms; different social roles are assigned to this language variant, including pleading, drafting, claiming, etc. Friedemann writes in his article that legal norms are created, not found, which gives institutional function to legal language. It has to rely on texts from various other domains, including academic treatises, opinions of linguistic experts, precedents, court decisions, etc. (Vogel, 2018).

Legal language is a professional variety that differs from everyday use of language. Due to this difference, critics often complain about the incomprehensibility of legal language (Vogel, 2018). Mark Adler (2012) emphasizes the comprehensibility and plainness of legal language so that it remains accessible to the masses. Here marks a point: if legal language is worded and challenging, what purpose does legal linguistics play in this regard?

Linguistics in general and legal linguistics in particular can contribute in different ways, beginning with giving the required legal formalities, a form that satisfies the requirements of linguistic clarity or aesthetics (Mattila, 2013). The scope and boundaries of legal certainty can also be clearly defined with the aid of accuracy, making it easier for judges or, more broadly, all other interpreters of the law to perform their duties. In addition, legal linguistics can theoretically be incorporated at any point in the legislative process, guaranteeing that the laws are created to a high standard (Lorz, 2019, p. 7).

While defining legal linguistics, Mattila (2013: 11) says that it examines legal language's characteristics, development, and use. Vocabulary, syntax, and semantics are

given equal importance. It is not a branch of linguistics but a synthesis of linguistics and legal science. Lexicology occupies a central position in legal linguistics, whereas syntax examines the length of sentences and several subordinate clauses in legal language. Compared with these three branches, morphology, phonetics, and phonology have little to do with legal linguistics. Succinctly, Legal Linguistics is the study of law but by utilizing linguistic methods; the outcomes of this study are helpful for legal practitioners and legal scientists in understanding their work through an understanding of language in legal domains as well as language in general (Salmi-Tolonen, 2013, p. 275).

Galdia (2021) writes about the contemporary approaches to legal linguistics; she considers the past and contemporary research on legal linguistics. For her, the most remarkable legal-linguistic problem that caught the attention of scholars and researchers and gave rise to legal linguistics was semantic in nature. It primarily concerns how the law is applied, which is the main problem in legal science and legal linguistics, not just by legal linguists. Some scholars thought that law was just an issue of words. However, for some academics, it is an issue of a particular style of reasoning presented in a language built around conceptual structures for others. There is still room for this kind of semantic interest in legal-linguistic issues (Galdia, 2021, p. 21).

In the past, the main questions that law could pose were—for instance, about the standard speed on highways in towns, which is limited to 50 km/h—these matters were of primary interest to lawyers. Even today, issues of this nature dominate many jurists' perspectives on law. Jurists undoubtedly worked with the communicative aspects of law as well, but mainly outside the scope of their studies. This mismatch appears to be caused by the legal science's lack of an appropriate strategy to address law in its linguistic garb. General Linguistics helped conduct research in a better theoretically founded manner; it also helped develop the language of law as a different object of study. Applied linguistics added its knowledge base to legal language as a body of study; translation, terminological research, etc., promoted legal linguistics as a potential area of research.

Engberg (2013) writes that Legal Linguistics as a field develops cooperation between law and Applied Linguistics. While expanding on Applied Linguistics, he mentions Karlfried Knapp and Gerd Antos (2011), who define AL in the following manner: AL is a specific problem-oriented way of doing linguistics related to the real-life

world (Engberg J., 2013, p. 24). Dealing with Legal Linguistics as an extension of Applied Linguistics enables us to locate problems in the field of law as problems of language and communication. These problems are then solved by using the approaches to language and communication.

Legal Linguistics examines the interaction of human beings engaged in legal institutions, and they use language as a communication medium. While defining the approach of legal linguistics, he opines:

Thus, legal linguistics is viewed as an interdisciplinary method that addresses legal-relevant issues from the perspective of non-legal subjects (Engberg J., 2013, p. 24). He also adds to the explanation of the above-mentioned interdisciplinary cooperation between law and Applied Linguistics by saying that four spheres of study under Legal Linguistics help create interdisciplinary cooperation. The four domains are Legal meaning and interpretation, Forensic linguistic and evidence analysis, the discourse of law, and drafting and intelligibility. In order to situate the four domains on the continuum of language, Engberg (2013) draws a scale situating the four domains as per the level of their reliance upon language. For him, Discourse studies of law utilize the broadest concept of language, whereas Legal meaning and interpretation come next to it concerning the use of language. Drafting and intelligibility come next to meaning and interpretation as the concept of language grows narrower here. Forensic linguistic and evidence analysis uses the narrowest scale of language as this field is where "classical disciplines in linguistics are used most accurately" (Engberg J., 2013, p. 29).

In the case of intelligibility and legal drafting, creating an influential text, especially one that is understandable, drives work in this area. The fundamental premise that the possibility of understanding a legal norm is an essential requirement for penalizing is founded on constitutional principles in (Western) legal systems. Intelligibility issues related to legal texts are typical of cooperation between legal experts and linguists. It is essential for making sense of drafted laws by bringing linguists and legal experts on one platform; their cooperation would help make laws intelligible to the masses.

On the other hand, forensic linguistics has been specially developed in many English-speaking countries. This discipline analyzes the human voice's phonetics and

verifies the documents' authenticity. Even historical and sociological use of particular vocabulary items is also studied from the perspective of sociolinguistics. It includes the change of vocabulary over time, the use of maxims, and the decline in archaic maxims. For example, legal Latin has enjoyed a privileged status, so it is always a matter of concern and a necessary angle of research for lawyers and researchers in the legal sphere (Mattila, 2013).

It is also essential to mention Tiersma and Solan (2012: 4-9), who set up six essential domains of study under Legal Linguistics. LL studies:

- Characteristics of legal language;
- Interaction of people with the legal system and interaction among them within the system;
- Means of interpreting laws and statutes;
- Law in multilingual settings;
- Ways people legally own language;
- Presentation of linguistic evidence in courts.

At the center of all of the fields mentioned above is the use of Linguistic methods for communication of law.

### **2.3 Legal Translation Studies (LTS)**

If the law is to be respected and obeyed by everyone, it must be able to direct the behavior of its subjects (Raz, 1979, p. 214). As a result, the legislation must be readily available to the public and understandable to the utmost extent feasible by everyone affected, whether negatively or positively (Bingham, 2010, p. 37). The word "law" should be used in this context to refer to a wide range of things, including ministerial regulations, the Constitution, police orders and reports, parliamentary legislation, limited company regulations, and terms forced in trading licenses, among them, some sound more acquainted to the layperson than others (Raz, 1979, p. 213). To serve this purpose, translation is essential in bilingual or multilingual countries.

Since introducing new waves and turns in translation studies, it has embraced an "interdisciplinary turn" (Gentzler, 2003). This interdisciplinarity is an after-effect of

"culture turn" (Snell-Hornby, 2006), which marked modern areas of study under the discipline; one such area is an interaction with information technology, which is termed the "technological turn" in translation studies (Cronin, 2010). TS is "genetically inclined" to interdisciplinary development, given the inherent character of translation as a transporter of knowledge across areas and the many influences affecting the emergence of its current theories (Holmes, 1972/1988). Several disciplines interact with translation through their shared interest in communication. As a result, translators and TS researchers eventually supplement their analytic models with knowledge from the fields that underlie specialized discourses. For the past three decades, this has been the case with legal translation, and as few would argue today, Legal Translation Studies (LTS) has grown to be one of the most important fields within TS. LTS addresses a wide range of legal communication conventions and conditions depending on the legal orders, contexts, branches, genres, and themes included in the translation (Ramos F. P., 2021, p. 175).

Legal translation has risen rapidly in academic training and research programs and is comfortably evolving within TS. Legal translation and LTS are frequently referred to as divisions or categories of translation and TS in this context by using terminology like "subfield," "sub-discipline," "branch," or "specialization," respectively. Legal translation is used here to refer to the field of practice and the subject of study. In contrast, "Legal Translation Studies" ("LTS") is reserved for the academic discipline, even though "legal translation" is frequently used to refer to the same discipline. To sum up, it can be said that 'legal translation is to LTS what translation is to TS' (Ramos F. P., 2014, p. 262).

The long-debated question of what constitutes legal text is brought to scholars' attention by the specific interest of LTS with all facets of legal translation. Legal texts have been categorized in terms of the primary textual functions of the features of the discursive situation (Cao, 2007). These classifications identify three main categories of documents: normative texts, judicial texts, and legal academic texts (ranging in style from more prescriptive to more descriptive and argumentative) (Cao, 2007). Various models categorize forms of legal texts; for instance, normative texts are categorized according to their primary function whereas contracts are considered as "private legal texts" (Cao, 2007). With the passage of time, we find the element of intertextuality and overlappings

in various forms of legal texts due to which they call for further differentiation (Ramos F. P., 2014).

The categorization of legal translation is based on the specific styles and varieties of legal language employed in them; it is also a question of determining purpose in communicative situations before categorizing a legal text. Legal translators must distinguish the characteristics of the various styles reflected in source texts as part of translation-oriented analysis since legal language is "a set of related legal discourses" (Maley, 1994, p. 13) and not a standard language. In their call for "a more systematic understanding of text typology," (2002: 103) emphasize that "the translator who has taken the care to recognize the formal and stylistic patterns of a particular original has already done much to translate the text well."

Despite disparities between categorization frameworks, there is agreement regarding the hybridity of legal writings, which shows the great interdisciplinarity of law in addressing all facets of life. It will be necessary to research the specifics related to other specializations before financial product legislation, a contract for the provision of chemical engineering services, or an arbitration ruling on the terms of trade in the shipbuilding industry. There are still differences in mapping the "textual area" of LTS, particularly in the positioning of texts that are utilized in legal contexts but do not deal with legal issues. Even when they are subsequently employed in legal contexts, these materials barely qualify as legal texts if they were not initially designed for legal reasons. For example, a personal letter or scientific report that is used as evidence in court proceedings may be translated by a legal translator or require certified or sworn translation. However, according to some authors, they still need to be revised as legal texts. They can be simply termed as non-authoritative statements by laypersons in any legal process (Harvey, 2002, p. 178).

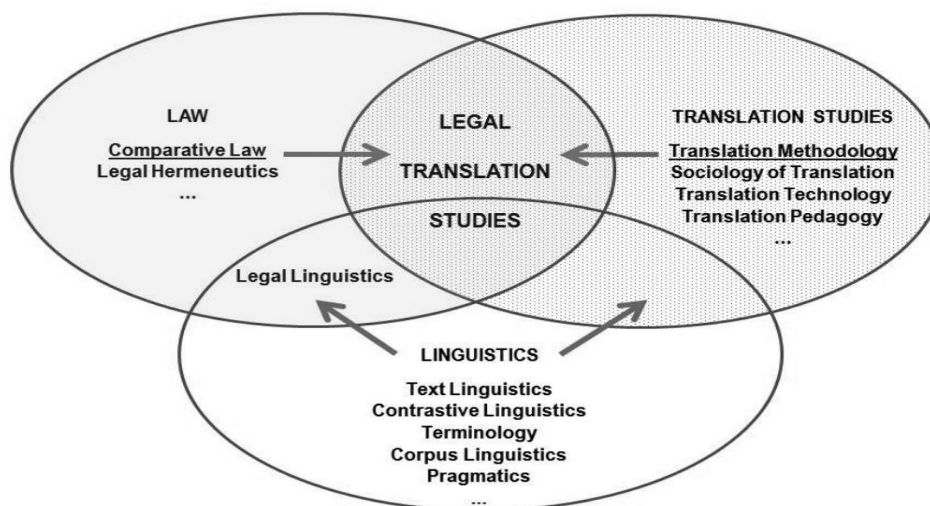
Using a pragmatic and conciliatory perspective, the connection between linguistic elements, legal theme, and function is confirmed as the minimal common denominator of legal writings (Ramos F. P., 2014, p. 264). Below is a snapshot taken from (Ramos F. P., 2014, p. 265), which explains the categorization of legal texts; it highlights the main functions, text types, and genres of legal texts.

**Table 1***Categorization of Legal Texts***Categorization of legal texts**

1. Main functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Govern public or private legal relations</li> <li>- Apply legal instruments in specific scenarios</li> <li>- Convey specialized knowledge on sources of law and legal relations</li> </ul>
2. Text types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislative (including treaties)</li> <li>- Judicial (including court and litigation documents)</li> <li>- Other public legal instruments or texts of legal implementation (issued by institutional bodies, public servants or registries; subtypes to be identified by legal system*)</li> <li>- Private legal instruments</li> <li>- Legal scholarly writings</li> </ul>
3. Genres	Textual realizations of specific legal functions following culture-bound discursive conventions (for example, different kinds of court orders or contracts)

The complex reality outlined in Table 1 highlights a wide range that necessitates considerable variety from legal translators and must be addressed in LTS as a prerequisite for developing conceptual models that are universally acceptable. To make generalizations about legal translation, LTS researchers have frequently concentrated on certain legal connections and text kinds (primarily legislative) (Ramos F. P., 2014). Particularly concerning the more dynamic areas of law and the impact of supranational convergence processes on such aspects, the unpredictability of legal linguistic events and translation circumstances necessitates flexibility and constant updates on discursive features (Ramos F. P., 2014).

**Figure 1***Legal Translation Studies*



The above image is a Venn diagram taken from (Ramos, F. P. 2014: 266) which is showing the interdisciplinary nature of LTS; it brings together law, translation studies, and linguistics, and their merger is termed Legal Translation Studies. LTS expands on the fundamental theories of TS that apply to all translation specialties, such as all facets of translation methodology, declarative and practical understanding of the translation process, and methods for problem-solving (translation-oriented analysis, translation strategies, and competence). Any discipline of translation studies, including LTS, is built around these ideas and meta-language. Conversely, TS has incorporated ideas from Communication Studies, Cultural Studies, and Psychology into developing communicative, cultural, and cognitive approaches. At the same time, studies in Translation Pedagogy, Translation Sociology, and Translation Technology have emerged due to interdisciplinary collaborations (Ramos F. P., 2014).

Translation Studies borrow heavily from Linguistics, particularly Applied Linguistics, which offers various subfields to marry translation studies. Text Linguistics, Contrastive Linguistics, Discourse Analysis, Corpus Linguistics, Terminological Analysis, and Pragmatics are few in this regard. While analyzing legal discourses, terminology, genres, and texts for translation from a TS perspective, LTS connects these insights to legal theory and practice. LTS finds its natural place between TS and Law (ibid.). Since the 1970s, the recognition of LTS has been linked to that of TS in general and encouraged by the Canadian School of Jurilinguistics. In the first Meta volume ever



devoted to LTS. G  mar (1979) as cited by (Ramos P., 2014) already established legal translation as a new discipline and stressed upon the limitations and particularity of its subject matter as a precursor to *jurilinguistique*.

Legal translation involves multiple disciplines. Legal translation has little autonomy because it is an interdiscipline. Hence, to solve translation-related, conceptual, and linguistic issues in translation, it should take advantage of and integrate advances made within, particularly Translation Studies, (Comparative) Law, and Linguistics (Biel   ., 2017, pp. 79-80). Legal translation has many facets; it is multi-dimensional. The primary aspects of translations are finished products (translations), the process, the participants, and the context in which texts are produced and received (O'Brien, 2013). Legal translation is also bi-relational. Research should consider Equivalence and textual fit as two essential intertextual relationships of translations. Legal translations are governed by two relations, as are all other types of translation: the relation of Equivalence, which is the relationship between the target text and its source text and, in the case of multilingual translation, to other language target texts (accuracy of translations, multilingual mediation of legal knowledge), and the relation of textual fit, which is the relationship between the target text and non-translated target-language texts of a comparable genre (naturalness and accuracy) (Chesterman A., 2004). Research combining different methodologies is necessary for legal translation, mainly when using quantitative and qualitative techniques. Qualitative approaches offer "a flexible and extremely context-sensitive micro-perspective of the everyday realities of the world." In contrast, quantitative methods can provide a "macro-perspective of the overarching tendencies in the world." (Zolt  n D  rnyei, 2007).

Legal experts like Pigeon (1982), also from Canada, and De Groot (1987), who defended the applicability of functional Equivalence and comparative legal methodologies, contributed to the discussion on the significance of inconsistencies between legal systems for legal translation. Areva (1985), in a specific journal article, and Weston (1991), in a legal, linguistic analysis of the French legal system, made significant advancements in the examination of translation methods as used in legal writings within the same period (Scott, 2017).

## **2.4 Legal Translation in Bi/multilingual and Bijural Settings**

It has been made out unequivocally that a legal translator has to be well-versed in both the TL's legal vocabulary as well as that of the language in which the material was communicated initially (ST) (Groot G.-R. d., 1987, p. 791). This is the first article on translation of law that highlighted the value of being bijural in addition to legal translators' bilingual and bicultural talents. De Groot attempted to standardize legal terminology at national and international levels by creating a "meta language" of law that could express legal terms typically defined in a single language but expressed in multiple languages. Neither of these things likely happened by accident. Legal interpretation as a means of knowing and comprehending the law is at the center of the translation of law because it is ostensibly impossible to translate something without first knowing it. Nonetheless, as the majority of translation theorists assert, none of the legal translations can ever be totally "accurate" and "authentic" (Glanert, 2014, p. 209). Unfortunately, this has additional ramifications in a binaural situation because significant discrepancies between the two legal traditions/systems are compatible, incompatible, reconcilable, and irreconcilable.

Few legal translation theorists, it is true, support a functional method of translation of law, arguing that legal effects uniformity in two target languages should take precedence over formal equivalence. This situation would only emphasize the importance of binaural quality in the professional translation of law. To add to this, how is it possible that the translator knows whether legal expressions in two different versions will have the same legal ramifications in their corresponding languages/cultures without having a complete study of two legal traditions (as well as source and target languages, of course) through comparative law?

In any case, where bilingualism and jurisprudence coexist necessitates the use of legal translation, and it is not a choice for the modern pursuit of justice to do so outright for the following reasons:

The skill and experience of legal translators to provide accurate legal texts are crucial to the EU's multilingualism policy. This is particularly true in the case of the EU, which has an officially multilingual jurisdiction, where acceptance of all cultures and

languages is taken for granted, and all equivalent forms of a legal document are acknowledged as wholly valid. Hong Kong, Switzerland, and Canada are three more distinct bilingual or multilingual nations. To provide every person, regardless of their original language, a sense of belonging, all local laws and ordinances in each jurisdiction must be accessible in all official languages, where each language version receives equal authority and validity.

Legal translation would be one of the preferred methods of communication since it keeps the constituent communities in split societies together (Šarčević, 2000, p. 270). Communication is vitally essential in a national, supranational, and worldwide setting. Legal translation facilitates communication across all cultures and organizations, ensuring the free flow of the law. Law, or a law, can only cross boundaries and cultures through translation. The law is the "glue" that holds society together (Simeon, 2009, p. 12).

If the law is to be respected and obeyed by everyone, it must be able to direct its subjects' behavior (Raz, 1979, p. 214). As a result, the legislation must be readily available to the public and understandable to the utmost extent feasible by everyone who may be affected by it, whether negatively or positively (Bigham, 2010, p. 37). The term "law" should be used in this context as broadly as possible to refer to a variety of things, including parliamentary legislation, police orders, constitution, company regulations, ministerial regulations, reports, and terms enforced in trading licenses, some of which are more familiar to the layperson than others (Raz, 1979, p. 213). This requires that all legal agreements and connections, especially those that include significant legal obligations and implications, be in writing and readily accessible to all parties. This is unquestionably a vital element of the rule of law that ultimately influences the existence of laws without turning them into their primary objective (Raz, 1979, p. 223).

An act of rule of law compliance is the translation of the law itself. In legal circles, there is a saying that goes, "Nulla poena sine lege," which means that, in addition to there being no punishment without a clearly stated rule, saying that an unclear and incomprehensible law is not to be regarded as law in true sense. One of the main qualities the law ought to have is the rule of law, which entails more than just prescribing ostensibly moral guidelines for people. It is not acceptable to take an extreme position

that it is not the author but the reader "supplies" fundamental meaning to any text because the "reader" of the legislation is an average citizen and the last link in the communication chain. The ordinary person must, however, be capable of contributing to and deriving meaning from communicative acts so that the text—in this example, the law—becomes effective (Smith, 2004, p. 118). Thus, a necessity *sine qua non* would be a legal translation provided to the reader (i.e., the average citizen dictated by the law) with that possibility.

It is an essential human right because linguistic rights are always a crucial part of human rights. To seek justice is a fundamental right given to all citizens, even if it is the saying that the powerful and wealthy people in society are frequently in a superior position to profit from the judicial system. To guarantee that every native has an equal right to seek justice, regardless of gender, ethnic origin, age, native language, or other socioeconomic situations, two significant programs have been established: legal assistance and law clinics in a community (Wright, 2000, p. 107). There has been a protracted battle in the USA to uphold language rights as human rights. Many people overlook the fact that many states were entirely bilingual until only a century ago because English is now seen as the "glue" that holds the melting pot of the Country together. German was so extensively spoken in Ohio and Pennsylvania that outsiders regarded them as *de facto* bilingual states (Valle, 2003, p. 11). In the everyday lives of Puerto Ricans, the significance of Spanish today cannot be overstated (p. 21). Campaigners for language rights lament that the law regarding language rights has yet to become a renowned expanse of law having its jurisprudence and that, as a result, anyone seeking a resolution will have to go to isolated judgments dispersed all over common law. (Valle, 2003, p. 5). These cases include *Hernandez v. New York*<sup>65</sup> for equal protection and *Meyer v. Nebraska* for due process. The USA still needs more linguistic rights laws. On the other hand, the translation of law serves the same purpose as legislation in language rights. It can help prevent society's most linguistically underprivileged group from being left out in the cold.

The absence of legal translation would result in protracted delays and high court costs, negating the point of having any legislation. From the viewpoint of the rule of law, as a general rule, courts must be open to everybody (Raz, 1979, p. 217). Even further, this

freedom has been codified into the laws and constitutions of several American states. One such clause is featured in New Mexico's Constitution (Article 2 of 14), which pledges that in a criminal court, every defendant has the right to charge and testimony read to him in a language he can understand. California (Article 1 of 14), another state with a comparable constitutional provision, guarantees the right to an interpreter during criminal proceedings to anyone charged with a crime who cannot understand English. The effects of a democratic judiciary should go far beyond procedural justice, the justice of means rather than ends, as some political scientists claim democratic politics to be, and ordinary people should feel comfortable participating as a party to legal action in their mother tongue.

Translation is one method for stabilizing and harmonizing the law; more broadly, if all laws and court procedures are translated for the parties concerned, the whole legal system in a particular jurisdiction will benefit. The legal system could be streamlined and made more consistent with the help of a legal translation. We recognize the need for legislation to be relatively stable and prospective rather than retroactive. For their long-term planning, people and organizations should be aware of what is and is not permitted (Raz, 1979, p. 215). The law will then provide a robust framework for individual planning (p. 220).

Legal translation, a vital part of legal interpretation, can counteract any misuse of political authority, particularly arbitrary power reliant on the individual exercising it. Political activity includes interpreting the law (Raz, 1979, p. 219). Since courts are only governed by stringent standards of procedure acknowledged by the rule of law, the judiciary is the only institution where capricious power frequently conflicts with the rule of law (Raz, 1979, p. 219). By mandating that all the laws be translated into all official languages and given alike and parallel standing in a jurisdiction enjoying multilingual conditions, the state has to make an effective noble political statement for each linguistic community. This declaration condemns and restricts the misuse of authority by the state. Putting it simply, it can be said that by informing citizens who speak any minority language out of their legal obligations and rights regarding the use of a language they are acquainted with rather than compelling them to acquire a language (often a language of

law for that matter) at not so young age, the government and the state are both effectively denouncing any potential misuses of arbitrary power.

Legal translation can play a significant role as a catalyst for greater concord through wide-ranging communication in civil society, exceptionally multilingual and multicultural, where social cohesiveness and inter-racial coexistence are fundamental principles. According to reports, in a society like this (such as Canada, the US, and the EU), the more interaction there is between all of the constituent populations, the more likely it is that they will grow fond of one another (Simeon, 2009, p. 12). Impartiality and general support for civil rights are essential to comprehending the resilient support for linguistic rights in a bilingual and multicultural nation like Canada. Additionally, egalitarian philosopher John Rawls believed that, for the benefit of all, people's talents and resources should be seen as a vast pool in which those with a larger share get to compensate those with smaller shares (Phelps, 1973, p. 338). Legal translation is yet another tool to help those who are linguistically more advantaged compensate those who are less fortunate. As a result, the maxim "To know you are to love you" (Simeon, 2009, p. 12) was created.

The rule of law is the cornerstone of a civilized society, and its willful disregard diminishes human dignity (Raz, 1979, p. 221). Indubitably, legal translation is closely tied to this precise notion. Since the establishment of habeas corpus, perhaps one of the first institutions established and known in Western legal history which has served the preservation of human rights since the 14th century, the language used in legal texts or documents, particularly those that may have a significant impact on the lives of regular citizens and their freedom, began to garner public attention. It had to be translated into every language, notwithstanding the honor and reputation it gained from the Magna Carta. All laws, whether judicially or parliamentarily enacted or otherwise, must be made accessible for everyone subject to their jurisdiction in accordance with the principle of acceptable and equal access to the law. One could wish to claim that this is "easier said than done" regarding this. This might be particularly difficult in common law nations like the US and England, where the ratio decidendi is derived from court decisions and must be more transparent and apparent. Fortunately, only a few common law jurisdictions require immediate legal translation from English into another language or are bilingual.

All laws must, in any case, be made available in all official languages to make it easy for people to comprehend them. It is a fundamental tenet of the rule of law upon which other elements (such as the right to an immediate and fair trial, an impartial and independent judiciary, and the supposition of innocence, etc.) are firmly established, necessitating the use of legal translation.

The rule of law, which depends on the law being correctly interpreted, comprehended, and followed, is essential for areas like dispute resolution, the use of the government's power, and the judiciary's assurance of a fair trial. The requirement for legal translation is further highlighted by the fact that a particular person or government entity is given the authority to decide on a particular matter. This entity shall grasp in a language it understands the particulars of the powers delegated to it and rights allowed to it. A fair trial and equality before the law can only be systematically, consistently, and affordably ensured by appropriate translation and interpretation of law throughout all judicial, criminal, administrative, or otherwise processes. This is especially true when the authorized institution or person has been given practically unrestricted discretion (such as when a traffic officer issues tickets for parking violations). One of the essential objectives of the rule by law is to provide means for deciding on disagreements that the parties can decide on their own by incurring unreasonably high expenses or needless delays. This standard principle concerns the parties' cost and speed of formal dispute resolution. Still, if conservative wisdom is any sign, it is indeed the noble reason behind it that gives rise to a moving and implicit rule: justice must always be voluntarily available to all for them to uphold it. Regarding this, parties who are unable to communicate in the language of the setting should be given access to legal translation, which should be given to them, for a nominal price, if not entirely free.

According to Bingham (2010), who uses an analogy, if a court system cannot provide a dispute's prompt and fair resolution, it may not be called comprehensive and impartial. By the way, when I use the phrase "rule of law," I primarily refer to the concepts of the sovereignty of the law, the uniform and fair use of the law, the idea that no one is above the law, equality before the law, better government, and equal protection of rights, among others. It was formerly asserted that the origins of law are religious (DiMatteo, 1998, p. 75). Legal translation—the art of translating the law—would be less

straightforward than many people think because the law is still seen as a unique and peculiar (perhaps even eccentric) social institution. However, this line of reasoning is not yet accepted. Legal translation is a rigid type of specialized language translation (SLT) for the following reasons:

There is a complicated relationship between law and culture since there may be a clash between a justice system and the sociopolitical setting in which it operates. Thus, it would be challenging to translate a unique law from one culture into the culture and language of another where many ideas, institutions, and terms are absent, furthermore, without even addressing how difficult it might be for the "foreign" law to be embraced and upheld in the given target society.

Comparative law academics understand that, when seeing law as a tool for accomplishing socio-political goals, it is essential to compare the actual laws being passed and put into practice and the associated legal traditions and social identities. Due to the differences in innate and irrevocable values ingrained in local culture and local law, legal translation plays a crucial role. the unbridgeable gap between and within each and every legal system currently in use in the world—and occasionally even between various dominions within the legal institution, which may remain related to the history and culture of the dominion in question.

Even a single incorrect punctuation mark can cause trouble for a government agency or company in frequent customer interactions. A legal translation's objective text is a legal document fundamentally and significantly. However, at least among nominally multilingual governments, all language varieties are intended to be correspondingly valid, with none having precedence in situations of vagueness. There is no opportunity for inaccuracy or vagueness in law translation. Therefore, the legal translator—essentially a creator of legal documents—must apply great diligence and prudence.

Extra care must be taken when translating legal materials because these texts have a distinctive communication role that is frequently disregarded and usually occurs very discreetly (Šarčević, 2000, p. 189). As a result, research has demonstrated that the key to a quality legal translation is subject matter expertise rather than native speaker proficiency (Rückert, 2013). In fact, as accuracy is frequently valued above native-like



fluency in the target language, legal translation may be among the few fields of translation in which translators work both ways (Rückert, 2013).

Defining the indescribable but pervasive relationship between legal tradition and language is difficult. Are French and German "civil law languages" by definition, while English is a "common law language"? What about Russian, Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese? Are they to be, in order, a socialist law language, a language of Islamic law, a language of traditional-Sino socialist law, and a language of civil law? Can one claim Islam is inherently "Arabic" since it can only be adequately conveyed in Arabic, but Christianity is basically "Western" because the Old and New Bible Testaments were initially documented in Hebrew and Greek? The Bible and the Quran have been translated into Arabic and English.

Unlike video game localization and film translation, which both intend to provide the target audience with fun and entertainment, translation of the law is typically concerned with rights and obligations as created and ruled by the rule of law. In their line of employment, legal translators often have significantly less freedom and are expected to uphold the "spirit" of the applicable statute, court order, or oral evidence. Therefore, the translation of law cannot be viewed as a form of "trans-creation," as it aims to represent justice and equity (Munday, 2009, p. 154).

No matter how slight, legal translation always requires legal interpretation. The topic of legal interpretation, as it is known in the study of law, is exceedingly challenging and frequently contentious. As Dworkin (1982) emphasized in his research paper 'Law as Interpretation', the use of interpretation is not new as a method of legal language analysis. However, what is lesser known is that the translation of law—whether spoken or written—will unavoidably involve some interpretation on behalf of the translator. This "legal interpretation" might or might not be the same as the standard legal translation that judges and other legal experts perform. This makes the task of the legal translator even more difficult. Naturally, with the correct conditions, the two pursuits might be able to complement one another.

The notion of multilingualism can vary depending on a region's geopolitical context. While many people may have a positive impression of multilingualism in general, if legal translation is required, it may interfere with the right to a fair trial. There

are various reasons for this. The general prerogative of equal treatment for all has long been contested by scholars of law and society, who frequently use examples from everyday life to illustrate how the shared context, which includes the language situation in question, makes it more challenging to uphold legal principles (O'Barr, 1990, p. 12). The reality is that hundreds of millions live multilingual lives daily, even in ostensibly monolingual nations and territories. Given that there are currently over 5,000 languages in use in over 200 countries worldwide, despite some official policies that degrade or devalue them, there must be a sizable degree of bilingualism. Being able to speak more than one language (usually with a minimum of one being a foreign one) has grown into a double-edged sword that can cut both ways, sometimes to the benefit of a bilingual immigrant and other instances to their disadvantage, in numerous regions around the world with a significant migrant population.

Due to the need for a more thorough academic study on pluralism, legal translation would be difficult in this situation. Simple legal terms like "responsibility," "fault," and "damages" seem to be founded on ideas that are shared by all human languages. However, in truth, language is deeply imbued with the core notions of a person's duties and rights as a group or community member. (Gibbons, 1994, p. 3). Bijuralism also aids in comprehending and possibly even evaluating how different cultures within a single country imagine their specific relationship to all relevant laws when one takes into account collective oral traditions, official legal codes, and linguistic diversity (be it with official languages or local languages with semi-official status).

In the next section, legal translation is discussed in relation to comparative law and how it affects the studies and research in the concerned area. Although comparative law as an academic field has been established lately, it compares laws and legal systems and allows enough space for other related subject matter.

## **2.5 Legal Translation and Comparative Law**

One could be excused for thinking that comparing laws and legal systems, at least in terms of their geographic diversity, is a modern phenomenon, considering how geographically and temporally exclusive rules and regulations are. In reality, however, law comparisons are as ancient as the science of law (John et al., 1994, p. 28). Contrarily, comparative law was only recently recognized as a legitimate academic discipline, with

its methods and goals having undergone extensive investigation and earning the designation *droit comparé* (John et al., 1994, p. 28). For a very long time, it was recommended that customary law, local law, and canon law take a back seat because, as a social science, the law was devoted to determining the character of law through developing positive law. Regardless of why most specialists avoid comparing laws from other nations, the focus should be shifted to the objectives of comparative law as a scholarly discipline. Why contrast the legal systems of nations that are unrelated to one another? At the very least, the answer is undeniable, at least for the EU, as harmonization of all twenty-seven legal systems—as many as are the member states—preferably across the European Union and, in some instances, even mandated by EU legislation. However, this merely scrapes the surface. In more practical expressions, comparative law's primary goal is to give the law student a greater comprehension of all legal concepts and terminology so that he or she would eventually have a firmer grasp of the law in general (John et al., 1994, p. 29). One of the main motives behind the comparison is finding a chance for a legal translation. A variety of criteria are used to compare different legal systems, and copying and borrowing may inspire the creation of new laws. Legal transplanting transfers institutions and norms of law from one legal system to another.

Legal transplants have occurred ever since the Great Roman emperor, Justinian, who permitted the transfer of numerous law-based ideas from the land of Rome to every province he ruled. They are nothing new. It is probable that the political sway enjoyed by powerful, prosperous empires over lesser political units is frequently associated with legal transplanting. In other words, legal transplanting is no different from legal translation in that there is undoubtedly some power play between the source and the recipient. The difference is that this time, however, the power struggle is between two states or governments rather than between two persons or businesses. The progress and design of policy based on imported models are also among the goals behind comparative law, according to comparative jurists who also point out that support to international lawyers who draft conventions and treaties, particularly in the fields of international trade in goods and services, international navigation and aviation, mergers and acquisitions of multinational corporations, and foreign exchange, is also on the list (John et al., 1994, p. 30).

Borrowing is usually the easiest part of legal translations (Watson, 1996, p. 335). On the other hand, developing a theory of borrowing appears to be an arduous task because receptions can take many different forms, from assuming only a few rules to (theoretically) nearly an entire system (Watson, 1996, p. 335). However, as Watson rightly laments, many academics and students only partially accept the extent of borrowing and legal autonomy, making it challenging to accept the noticeable fact of extensive borrowing and comprehend its ramifications.

What are the comparative legal system's main goals? What do they intend to achieve? What are comparatists hoping to achieve? Before adequately analyzing the interdependent relationship between comparative law and legal translation, we must establish this. At the very least, a problem that our own native or home system is unable to tackle properly can frequently serve as a strong motivation for comparative research (Mary et al., 1999, p. 7). Although the comparatist's humility is to be commended, is not the grass usually greener on the other side of the hedge? Comparative law has made significant progress in producing data on items that support "cross-border transactions," making it perhaps the only legal discipline where legal translation is discussed (Ginsburg, 2010, p. 6). One of the most significant difficulties consistently mentioned by interpreters of legal materials is the capacity to properly know the elements and components of the numerous worldwide legal systems. However, most individuals know that successful legal translation requires a strong foundation in comparative law. Comparative law, the science of law based on observation, hunts for laws in the same sense as the term "law" is used in the sciences (John et al., 1994, p. 31). Anyone who wants to comprehend how the law operates in a specific civilization must research how it operates throughout a wide range of societies, not just their own (John et al., 1994, p. 31). Comparative law is crucial for legal translation since it gives the translator a better understanding of terms and ideas by pointing out the similarities and differences between various legal traditions. Any part of the legal tradition or system made the center of attention or the basis for comparison will ultimately become a possible area of convergence or divergence (John et al., 1994). Last but not least, there is a more idealistic viewpoint that aims to fully comprehend various cultures around the globe through an assessment of their laws and how the rule of law operates in their communities, as well as how the significant cultural gap may seem

to be bridged through comparative law research (John et al., 1994, pp. 31-32). These all echo the functions that translation purportedly performs for humanity.

In spite of this, academics frequently need to correct when conducting comparative legal research since, as was already said, there is no agreement on the appropriate approach to use. As a result, comparative law study is occasionally derided as needing to be more interesting. In addition, nearly every aspect of comparative law that had become more or less established over the previous century has come under fire in recent years, including the idea of a "legal family," the ability to contrast and compare various legal institutions and systems, as well as the intended target for comparison. For better or worse, comparison is a popular method used by comparatists of non-native legal systems to explain the meaning of descriptive terms (such as "succession" in common law and "succession" in civil law). As a result, comparisons are the most prevalent comparison function in comparative law (John et al., 1994, p. 34). Worst of all, despite all of that, the comparatist may not be aware of the well-known and pervasive language problems (such as the problem of "false friends") that could still get in the way. The translation theory is used in this situation.

Comparative lawyers agree that the connection between language and law is part of the comparative method of law, according to their admission (John et al., 1994, p. 39). The jurist is likely to be monolingual and local, making the 103 languages involved look exotic to him or her. This makes the language issue delicate and challenging, with no easy fix. If a legal professional equates the French legal term *contrat* with "contracts" and the Japanese legal concept *fuhki* ("delict") with "torts," He would essentially be a "word substitution." He might serve the legal translation field better as a lawyer. It is not always practically one-to-one in how two legal systems (and, naturally, two languages') "equivalent" phrases relate to one another (John et al., 1994, p. 39).

On the other hand, contrary to some claims, evaluating the issue first in the comparatively straightforward context of the researcher's native jurisdiction is the best way to resolve the law and language dispute with reference to comparative law (John et al., 1994, p. 39). There is no need for attorneys or judges to become overly excited about polysemy because it is a widespread characteristic of the nonfigurative language used in legal texts and law, and neither group is to blame for the "interpretational malady" that

these texts suffer; instead, they merely use it to their advantage (John et al., 1994, p. 39). Although it is a vital procedure, the judicial system in democratic countries takes pleasure in the fact that the application and interpretation of the law frequently suffer from flaws in the language of the law. Consequently, for a comparative judge engaged with foreign law and having a basic understanding of the flaws in the language of law in both legal systems (and, perhaps in both the languages) is only the first step; alternatively, any "conclusion" on what a piece of other nation's legislation means the one presented in our native language may come across as more rant than reason (John et al., 1994, p. 39).

For example, the highly prominent legal historian Lawrence Friedman stated that comparative law has the faults of a dictionary since it is focused on the issues of translation between corresponding cultures and search for functional equivalents. Additionally, he stated that "problems of translations" are at the forefront of comparative law in the conventional sense (John et al., 1994, p. 41), creating the ideal foreground for my research. How does this impact legal translation, then? It is pretty straightforward: studies on law translation should be more comprehensive than the phraseological, interpretative, or linguistic aspects of translating legal terms into a different language, despite what the general public often believes (Glanert, 2014, p. 88). Law, the tool for legal translation, is fundamentally a social phenomenon; its genesis and intended use are social in character. So, in order for legal translation to be helpful as a tool for legal comparison, it must be connected to context and meaning (Glanert, 2014, p. 88).

In order to determine whether the "approved" and "ongoing" equivalent would be the best option when an analyst is advising a client on foreign or international law and comes across an unfamiliar legal term that needs to be translated, he first needs to figure out in what manner and context that legal term seems within the context of the applicable legal system. Even yet, it is essential to remember that legal translation has some restrictions. Nevertheless, despite these limitations on law translation, comparative law studies have risen to the challenge and made it one of its central pillars (Glanert, 2014, p. 92). This was partially expected because there are several reasons why linguistic problems in the context of comparative law are likely to occur. In the first place, it makes the absolute logic that people in various nations speak various languages and that they create legal writings in their own official or native languages, which may be unfamiliar to

the jurist who is attempting to compare various jurisdictions based on a set of metrics. All these publications must be translated before conducting comparative research based on a viable comparison.

Naturally, all of these publications must be translated before any comparative research based on a basis for comparison would be viable. Second, as English becomes a more prevalent lingua franca in academic settings and the printing industry, the demand for law translation (mainly into or from English) tends to grow simultaneously (Zimmermann, 2006, p. 676). This seems encouraging for those who know English as a first language (L1) or as a second language (L2), but it places a heavy burden on legal translation due in part to the imbalance between the volume of translations from English and translations into English. Venuti coined the term "hegemony" to describe this phenomenon, and many other translation theorists, including Wright, as cited in Venuti (1995: 12), have supported it (Windle, 2011, p. 245).

Surprisingly, despite their apparent distinction and divergence, comparative law and legal translation essentially share several similarities. In order to state picking two different legal systems to contrast is already a statement in and of itself—and a compelling one at that (no weaker than picking which legal documents are to be published in what other languages to translate, according to (Mary et al., 1999, p. 7). Another term that perhaps refers to both professions is "interpretation." Despite the fact that the idea of interpretation is prevalent in both academic disciplines, 'interpretation' as a term is polysemous in nature and has different shades of meaning and referents in translation studies and comparative law. Translation and interpretation, according to Jeffrey Green, are related in that both require intuition since, without it, interpretation—and hence translation—will be difficult to comprehend (Green, 2001, pp. 13-14).

According to some scholars, social sciences and humanities frequently assume that "interpretation" denotes a single, clearly defined action, namely giving something meaning (Simonnæs, 2013, p. 149). Therefore, interpretation is crucial for the future relevance of the legal rule under debate and understanding the relevant language of legislation as a specific legal text (such as a single provision). Before he can say whether a legal term is equivalent in the target language, the legal translator must first comprehend the concept or term of law from the source material preserved in the source

language. It is always necessary to be thoroughly aware of the legal culture in the source and to draw comparisons between two different legal cultures, regardless of whether the person believes there is an equivalent. The problem still exists even if an equivalent is easily found since the translator should now understand the concept as it is used in the source context and the meaning of the original author in the source language instead of simply accepting the terms, words, and phrases at face value (Simonnæs, 2013 (b), p. 151).

The translator technically uses the comparative law technique in this way without necessarily realizing it (Simonnæs, 2013 (b), p. 151). Some translation theorists have compared the translator to an "honest broker" in that the lawyer is viewed particularly as a cultural negotiator in a more romantic sense; thus, he must not only study the text attentively but also understand that the interpretation he draws from the text he has understood will never remain secluded or anonymous (John et al., 1994, p. 42). Functionalism, which holds that functionality is the essential methodological tenet of all comparative law, is one of the most fundamental perspectives in comparative law (Merryman, 2007). Fundamentally, functionalism, as opposed to socialism, is a practical outlook on life that accepts disparity as typical and essential for society to work (Hilary et al., Dublin, p. 171). In other words, since everything is meant to have a purpose, functionalism assumes that inequity and injustice are both inevitable and acceptable. Thus, all studies conducted in the discipline of comparative law should be presented in direct practical terms. To what extent does this affect comparative law? As previously established, the law translation between two dissimilar legal traditions is often puzzling and risky. Numerous translation hypotheses have unequivocally demonstrated this. Legal terminology is "system-bound, tied to the legal system rather than to language," claims Pommer (2008: 18). Simonnaes agrees, arguing that there is a more substantial similarity amongst legal cultures that are part of similar legal practice and that the law replicates the applicable legal culture.

Another point is that, following Liogerien (2014), it is improbable for two legal terms from different legal systems to have an exact equivalent. Any analogous legal terms determined to be equivalent to one another may only be highly similar regarding their relevance and function but never entirely alike in every way (pp. 1-2). It is only possible



to communicate some legal systems or even just every legal tradition's particular frame of reference (Simonnaes, 2013(b), p. 151). The peculiarity of legal translation transcends the difficulty of cultures in general translation, as we will see in a moment, and it will be difficult for legal translators to deal with because not all of them have the appropriate training in law or foreign law. Even putting up the idea of dynamic or formal equivalence would not be effective. The words "contextualization" and "re-contextualization" could be more appropriate.

While there are many ways to go about comparative law, the best approach will ultimately depend on the study's objective and the topic under investigation. Ralf Michaels claims that functionalist comparative law has several uses, including but not restricted to helping people comprehend the law, compare laws, and evaluate/assess laws (Zimmermann, 2006, p. 363). If the purpose is to harmonize many bodies of law, such as across all EU members or across all fifty US states, then the comparison among all legal systems involved would be suggested. Such a target would also help decide the route to pursue with the endeavor. Since functionalism has left a noticeable mark in both fields of study, it will probably serve as the focal point for a thorough investigation of legal translation in comparative law.

We should now carefully evaluate how the approach of legal translation will fit into the greater context of translation studies. Since its inception, this field of research has undergone a great deal of development. We have already discussed the history of legal translation in relation to fields like comparative law, law and linguistics, and law and culture. It is essential to study legal translation in specific situational contexts; the first that appears in the mind and comes naturally is the context of the European Union. Legal translation has gained currency in the European Union, which provides a framework for studying and analyzing other legal systems.

## **2.6 Jurilinguistics in Pakistani Context**

Pakistan's legal system is influenced by its colonial past, particularly the British legal framework, which has been adapted and modified to meet local needs. The official languages, Urdu and English, play a significant role in the legal domain, creating a complex linguistic landscape. The coexistence of Urdu and English in legal texts and

proceedings presents both opportunities and challenges. English remains the dominant language of higher courts and legal education, while Urdu is more prevalent in lower courts and public documentation. This bilingualism necessitates effective translation to ensure accessibility and understanding of legal texts across different linguistic groups (Rahman, 2002). Efforts to reform legal language in Pakistan have focused on making legal texts more accessible to the general populace. These reforms are part of a broader movement towards plain language in legal documents, aimed at reducing complexity and enhancing comprehensibility (Rahman, 1995).

Legal translation in Pakistan involves translating a wide range of documents, including statutes, judicial decisions, and legal forms, from English to Urdu and vice versa. This process is fraught with challenges related to linguistic accuracy, cultural nuances, and legal equivalence. Translating legal texts requires not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep understanding of legal concepts and systems. The intricacies of legal terminology and the need for precise and unambiguous language make this a highly specialized field (Grosjean, 2016). Various methodologies have been proposed and utilized to improve legal translation practices. These include the use of parallel corpora, comparative law approaches, and jurilinguistics, which integrates linguistic and legal analysis to enhance translation quality (Cao, 2007).

Viewing legal translation through a sociological lens allows for an examination of how laws are interpreted and applied in different social contexts. This perspective highlights the role of translators as mediators who navigate between legal systems and cultural contexts. Legal translators in Pakistan not only bridge linguistic gaps but also contribute to the interpretation and dissemination of legal norms and values. Their work affects how laws are perceived and implemented within various communities (Khurshid, 2023). Effective legal translation is crucial for ensuring access to justice, particularly for non-English-speaking populations. It enhances legal literacy and empowers individuals to better understand their rights and obligations.

### 2.6.1 Jurilinguistics and the Punjab Code

Jurilinguistics, which combines law and linguistics, offers a framework for analyzing the translation of legal texts like the Punjab Code. This approach emphasizes the importance of linguistic clarity and legal accuracy.

- **Corpus-Based Studies:** The use of corpora, such as parallel corpora of the Punjab Code, enables detailed analysis of translation practices. These studies can reveal patterns and inconsistencies in translations, providing insights for improving legal translation methodologies (Biel L. , 2014).
- **Plain Language Movement:** The global plain language movement advocates for the use of straightforward language in legal documents to make them more accessible. In the Pakistani context, adopting plain language principles in translating the Punjab Code can significantly enhance public understanding and compliance (Redish, 2000).

The literature on law, language, and translation in Pakistan underscores the complexity and significance of this field. Effective legal translation is essential for ensuring justice and accessibility in a multilingual society. Continued research and reforms are needed to address the challenges and enhance the quality of legal translations in Pakistan.

Jurilinguistics, the interdisciplinary study of law and language, is increasingly relevant in Pakistan, where legal texts must be translated accurately from English to Urdu to ensure accessibility and understanding across linguistic communities. This review explores the dynamics, challenges, and methodologies involved in English to Urdu jurilinguistics within the Pakistani context. Pakistan operates within a bilingual legal framework where English and Urdu coexist as official languages. English remains dominant in higher courts, legal education, and official documents, while Urdu is widely used in lower courts and public administration (Khaleel, 2024). Translating legal texts from English to Urdu poses several challenges due to differences in legal terminology, cultural connotations,

and linguistic structures. Maintaining legal accuracy and linguistic equivalence while ensuring readability in Urdu requires specialized skills and knowledge (Khan, 2023).

Jurilinguistics in Pakistan integrates linguistic analysis with legal principles to ensure faithful translation of legal concepts. This approach involves not only linguistic accuracy but also cultural sensitivity to convey legal meanings effectively. Utilizing parallel corpora of legal texts facilitates comparative analysis and enhances translation consistency. Corpus-based studies help identify patterns, terminology preferences, and contextual nuances that inform translation decisions (Biel L. , 2014). Pakistan's legal landscape is enriched by diverse legal traditions, including Islamic law (Sharia) and English common law. Translating between these legal systems requires translators to navigate complex legal and cultural contexts (Hatta, 2023). Effective English to Urdu jurilinguistics improves access to justice by making legal information comprehensible to Urdu-speaking citizens. Clear and accurate translations are essential for legal literacy and ensuring equitable treatment under the law (Redish, 2000). Enhancing the skills and competencies of legal translators through specialized training programs and certifications can improve translation quality and consistency. Adopting plain language principles in legal translation promotes clarity and accessibility in Urdu legal texts. Simplifying legal language facilitates public understanding and compliance with the law.

Jurilinguistics in Pakistan is pivotal for fostering legal transparency, linguistic equity, and cultural sensitivity within the legal system. Continued research, training, and policy initiatives are essential to address translation challenges and enhance the effectiveness of jurilinguistic practices in serving Pakistan's diverse linguistic communities.

## **2.7 Research Gap Statement**

Legal translation in Pakistan has long been neglected, with translating legislative English into Urdu often deemed unnecessary. This neglect is rooted in historical and practical considerations, where English, as the language of the former colonial power, maintained its dominance in legal, educational, and administrative spheres (Rahman, 1996).

However, the global debate on plain language for register-specific texts has prompted Pakistani authorities to reconsider this issue, recognizing the need for legal texts to be accessible to all citizens, not just the English-speaking elite (Bhatia, 2010). Despite the 1973 constitutional decision to replace English with the national language, there has been ongoing tension between the two languages, exacerbated by socioeconomic and political factors (Rahman, 2002). The persistence of English in official domains reflects a deeper struggle over identity, power, and modernity in Pakistan. The initiation of the Punjab laws translation project marks a significant step in addressing this issue, aiming to bridge the gap between the legal language used by the state and the linguistic realities of its citizens. This research project aims to fill the gap in jurilinguistics knowledge within the Pakistani context. Previous studies on legal translation in Pakistan are sparse, with limited focus on the practical implications of translating complex legal texts into Urdu. By drawing on existing literature on language, law, and translation, this study establishes a solid methodological framework to explore legal translation. This framework is informed by interdisciplinary approaches that incorporate insights from sociolinguistics, translation studies, and legal theory (Cao, 2007). Moreover, the research addresses a critical gap in understanding how plain language principles can be effectively applied in legal translation in Pakistan. The global plain language movement advocates for the simplification of legal texts to enhance their comprehensibility, a goal that remains underexplored in the Pakistani legal context (Kimble, 1994). This study, therefore, not only contributes to jurilinguistics but also aligns with broader efforts to promote legal accessibility and equity.

The detailed theoretical and methodological foundations are discussed in the following chapter, where framework of the study is further elaborated to address these identified gaps comprehensively.

## CHAPTER 3

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

While dealing legalese in translation, one cannot deny the importance of societal factors which influence the production, reception, and consumption of a translation. Sociology of translation is a blanket term for this study under which practice theory by Maeve Olohan (2021) provides a theoretical model for investigation into the practice of legal translation. This chapter provides the reader with theoretical framework and methodological structure; it also introduces the research paradigms and designs briefly. Section 3.1 gives background to the study of legal translation by drawing thin line between Legal Translation Studies (LTS) and Jurilinguistics. Section 3.2 introduces practice-theoretical approach as an offshoot of sociology of translation. Practice-theoretical approach then suggests applying the principles of Practice theory as proposed by Olohan (2021); section 3.2.1 explains practice theory and its postulates. Section 3.3 provides the readers with the overall research framework utilized for this study. It briefly explains the research paradigms and then outlines the possible reasons for choosing a particular paradigm and framework for this study. 3.3.1 explains the reason why mixed methods fit this study. The next section integrates methodology for legal translation studies and creates a link between methodology proposed by Creswell (2018) and Biel (2017). Section 3.4 introduces the overall research design, and it ultimately leads towards description of three phases of the study. The first section starts with a question whether Legal Translation Studies or Jurilinguistics is a blanket term for this study.

#### **3.1. Sociology of Translation: A Practice-Theoretical Approach**

The study follows the guidelines of practice theory for analysis of legal translation. Practice theory is a shift away from the focus on only individuals and their behaviors; it also breaks from systems-oriented approach and develops a pathway towards situational and contextual factors involved in practice of translation (Olohan, 2021). According to Olohan (2021) ‘practice is situated, purposive, and embodied....it is guided by the desire to fulfil certain ends’ (p. 4). The rationale behind choosing practice theory as a perfect fit

for this study is that it not only provides a conceptual frame for examining the practices within practice of translation; but also elaborates the changing nature of practices. Practice is never a static concept, the dining manners of generation X is almost always different from the practice followed by generation Z. This difference is not exclusive to generations; we usually observe visible differences every other year in our social practices. Olohan (2021) proposes that there was always a mind/body dualism in translation studies which did not provide enough space to human body, materials, and objects as part of practicing translation (p.4). Literature available on translation studies tends to undermine the contribution of shared understandings in developing translation practices. The major argument of the theory is a shift from only product-oriented studies and only process-oriented studies towards the science of practicing translation or translation as a practice. What happens during the process of translation is missing out in research bases. One of such studies is available in form of article by (Siponkoski, 2015) who examines the negotiations between translators and editors as well as the discussions between novice translators and experienced translators (Siponkoski, 2015). In addition to this, (Bisiada, 2018) observes more than 2000 editorial comments and analyzes the impact of the comments on quality of translation.

Practice theory provides such opportunity to look into the practice in order to enhance the quality of translation in future attempts. Diagnosis is a science and it is incomplete unless all the factors are taken into consideration. Furthermore, the techniques like eye-tracking, think-around protocols are also used to study the process of translation but according to Olohan (2021), these processes or observations are carried out in a controlled environment which questions the health of reality which can actually cure the ills. As a remedy, she replaces product and process with practice. It is also argued that the sociological perspective of translation has introduced interactionist research methods (O'Brien, 2014). Olohan subscribes to the sociology of translation and she draws on social theories; one such work she mentions in her proposal is Pierre Bourdieu's *Outline of a Theory of Practice* (1977) and *The Logic of Practice* (1990).

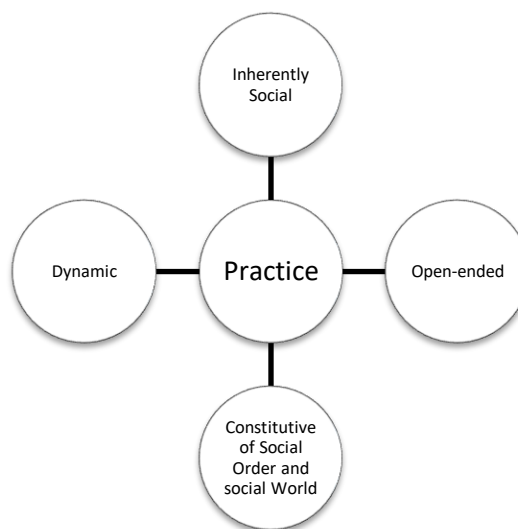
### 3.2. Why Practice Theory?

Lucja Biel et. al (2019) introduce their compendium with an argument that legal translation is expanding not only as an area of practice but also as area of research.

Olohan (2021) claims that practice can become research. Research and practice segregation is removed with her Practice theory under sociology of translation. Practice theory is socially, contextually, temporally, and spatially situated act. While defending practice theory against product and process-oriented studies, Olohan mentions Reckwitz's (2002) work which provides us with a rationale to uphold and defend practice theory. It is said that practice theory gives us new way and new lens to view and analyze social phenomenon. 'The concept of practice gives us the capacity to account for both reproduction and innovation' (Olohan, 2021, p. 32). As mentioned earlier that practices are temporally and spatially situated so one has to access any social phenomena in that time and space, with changed contours of the said phenomenon. The figure below defines practice as illustrated by Olohan in her practice theory.

**Figure 2**

*Definition of Practice*



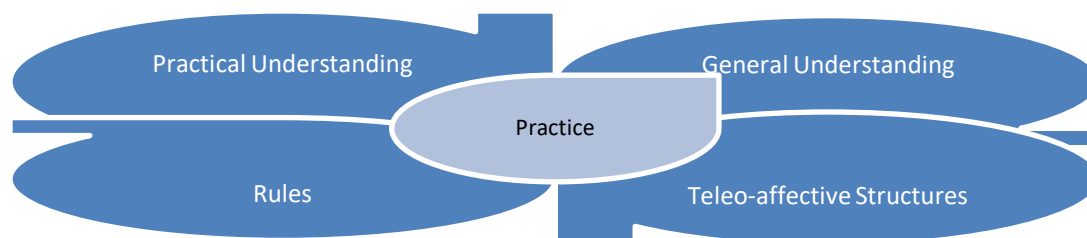
Olohan draws on (Schatzki, 1996) for expansion on practice theory, she mentions him establishing ideas and philosophies on social action. They are correct in certain circumstances because they are 'acceptable', hence it's not necessary to do what ought to be done instead doing what is acceptable also makes equal sense. For Schatzki (1996), 'practical intelligibility' is to do what we sense sensible in certain circumstances. Interestingly intelligibility is not rationality as usually defined; rather it is practical



understanding about how to carry out intentional actions in particular circumstances through bodily actions (Schatzki, 2019). Schatzki's model of practice comprises four different elements. These elements govern practices hence specify 'oughtness' or 'acceptability'.

**Figure 3**

*Elements of Practice by Schatzki*



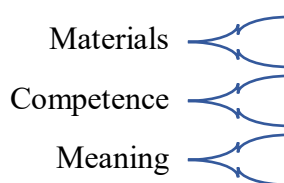
For Schatzki, understanding is knowing how to carry out doings and sayings, what to do or say, and how to identify doings and sayings that make up a practice. Rules are not what people do rather what people do determines what it means to follow rules (Olohan, 2021, p. 22). Teleo-affective structures guide what is acceptable when carrying out specific actions. In addition to Schatzki's work, Olohan also mentions Reckwitz as a practice scholar who describes practice as 'routinized type of behavior in which bodies are moved, objects are handled, subjects are treated, and the world is understood' (p. 24). He not only considers bodies as instruments when we act but actions are also bodily performances. Reckwitz also integrates teleo-affective factors and he focuses on sense regimes of social orders (how senses are used).

While describing the ways to approach practice, Olohan cites Schatzki (2012) and Nicolini (2011); according to them, there are two ways to approach practice, (i) by doing empirical research to illustrate all details of the practice, or (ii) by developing philosophical or theoretical accounts. Practice theorists have extensively produced ethnographies of practices not because they need to produce the microanalysis, instead they intend to show that if something is treated as a personal action compared to examination of social action, they use observation in particular time and place and recognize what else could be done to make it a viable action. By connecting all the dots given above, it can be claimed that practice theory focuses upon relations or networks of people, materials, objects, conditions, and activities through which practice is shaped.

Workplace studies is a real concern of practice theory and it draws on methods employed in ethnography. As Olohan (2021) claims that studying or analyzing the participants in experimental studies through surveys and interviews in controlled environment cannot produce fruitful effects as the workplace studies can do (p. 8). She tries to make a clear shift from only theoretical perspective to empirical one. Nicolini & Monteiro (2017) are mentioned by Olohan with regard to shift from theoretical to empirical perspective; the former are critical of purely theoretical work and propose that academia should engage more with the abstract concepts. It is insisted multiple times in her book 'Translation and Practice Theory' that reducing the practice perspective to only pure theory is an injustice with her proposal, instead she asks the translation scholars to use practice-oriented approach for studying the social phenomenon like translation.

Practice-theoretical approach to translating bases its claims on a statement, 'practices are enacted by people so they are inherently social' (p.18). This makes practice-theory an advancement towards 'Sociology of Translation'. While defining the term practice in practice-theory, Olohan draws on Schatzki (2001), 'practices are embodied, materially mediated arrays of human activity centrally organized around shared practical understanding' (Schatzki, 2001 as cited in Olohan, 2021, p. 20). Practices are social actions and they will be conceived as bodily activities performed in specific places and times, having specific aims, using various forms of knowledge and materials, and carried out in accordance of what is sensible and acceptable in a given time and place. Olohan emphatically uses practice as practice instead of social practice because for her practice is inherently social because it involves people. Use of the term 'practice' by Olohan means a human activity organized around shared and practical understandings (Olohan, 2017).

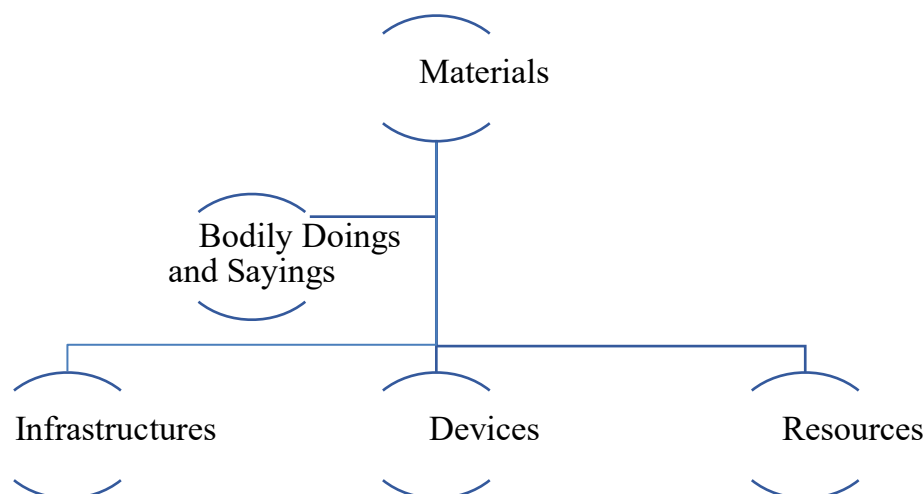
Three elements echo in the given definition, embodied, materially mediated, and shared practical understanding. Expanding onto the definitional elements and taking inspiration from from Reckwitz and Schatzki, Olohan (2021) proposes three elements model and according to her, this model is relatively simple (p.26). The elements are as follows:



These three elements are further elaborated with their possible tenets in order to grasp the practice-theoretical approach proposed by Olohan. The following space first deals materials as defined and expanded within the context of practice.

**Figure 4**

*Configuration of Materials in Practice theory by Olohan*



While observing the translator's workplace, one has to encounter office furniture, computing equipment, coffee mugs, family photos on desks of translators, files, folders, and software tools. For Olohan, these objects are not worthless; they contribute to the translation project undertaken by the translators. Infrastructure, resources and devices play important role in translation for creating a link between these objects and the produce of the translator, we have to go to the preface written by Olohan where she describes the case of (Mounzer, 2019). She worked as a freelance translator and had to work from home most of the times where she had only the snack breaks etc. These bodily activities had an impact on the work she produced, her narrative regarding the material situations intrigued Olohan and she developed this conceptual framework for translation scholars. Body plays a constitutive role in translation practice. It is part of material

elements and bodily doings and sayings are essential for existence of practice. She claims that not only translation but also writing is usually considered as disembodied practice; writers as well as translators tend to focus more on the content by neglecting the involvement of body outrightly. Practice theory explains how the translators working on their desks divide their attention between translation and their bodies when they are hungry, tired, or anxious. Foot-tapping, finger-tapping, or intense stare out of windows may not interact directly with other materials but they speak of habitual practices of other individuals. She mentions some instances of explicit focus on bodies when the translators feel discomfort, headache, pain, or anxiety.

As mentioned above that body plays a constitutive role in translation, change in materials with the passage of time affects the bodily performances. We need to think about the translators of past who did not have to follow key movements of their mouse, keyboard, rolling eyes etc. but modern-day practices have changed bodily movements. Body is reconfigured by the practice and practice is reconfigured by the changes in bodily performances. She draws on Merit Muller's (2018) study of classical ballet which proves that body can be configured as a technological instrument. Olohan writes that unlike ballet classes, translation scholars have completely forgotten about optimizing or perfecting body so the area remains black-boxed. Body is usually considered as a stable entity instead of taking it as a technology which can be modified through practice.

Physical ergonomics conclude that prolonged sittings of the translators can have negative effects on the produce. On the other hand, standing gives space for more movement. A research shows that continuous shifts between sitting and standing proved beneficial but Olohan then shares her own experience with some workplace studies where perching was not successful.

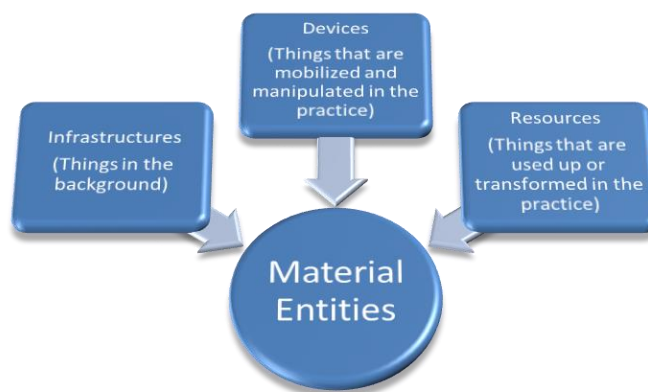
### 3.2.1. Material Entities

Schatzki (2019: 53) & Olohan (2021: 41) agree on definition of material entity as an entity having a physical and chemical composition. For Olohan, some entities are crucial to the practice of translation while others play only a peripheral role. Some material entities shape the practice to a large extent. Olohan endorses Schatzki's argument that practices are to be considered as taking place amid arrangements of materials, such that the material arrangements are involved in the practice but also external to them (Olohan,

2021, p. 41). Relations between practices and materials form practice-bundles. Schatzki gives four types of material entities which form arrangements of practice, they are: human, artefacts, organisms, and phenomena of nature. On the other hand, Reckwitz (2002) describes materials as constitutive and integral elements of practice. Olohan says that if we gain refined understanding of different roles that things play in practice, we will be able to comprehend the practices wholly. She cites Shove (2017) who categorizes three roles of entities; they are as follows:

**Figure 5**

*Material Entities in Practices*



Infrastructures are the background entities as they do not directly participate in the practice of translation. Olohan exemplifies it through description of utility systems used in various domestic and professional practices. Buildings provide space to practice indoors, water and power supply also enable certain practices which include translation as well. Our practices are disturbed if there is any power outage, breakdown of cooling or heating systems. Moreover, infrastructural changes transform local practices. Infrastructures develop not only in isolation but because local practices and devices change the context from time to time. Social and cultural understandings of how and where practices are performed change from time to time.

### *3.2.2 Devices*

Devices are defined as ‘things that are mobilized and manipulated in practice’ (Olohan, 2021, p. 46). She cites Shove (2017) calling them ‘things in action’. They are not only used but also contribute in defining practices. We witness diversity of tools and materials

used in translation practices. It started with paper, pen, quills, and then shifted to mechanical techniques for printing. Shift to electronic files, corpora, digital accesses, compute-mediated techniques made the life of translators completely different from what was practiced earlier. Now the practice of translation is configured by generic and specialized software. Machine translation engines have revolutionized the practice now-a-days. Olohan describes TM (Translation Memory) as a favorable tool for translation practice as it not only lessens the burden of the translator by providing exact or fuzzy matches but also makes it possible for them to achieve maximum consistency in related documents.

### *3.2.3 Resources*

According to Olohan (2021), nowadays, translation practices are ‘forms of consumption and have environmental impacts’ (p.48). Cronin (2017) writes about eco-translation and tells how the energy consuming resources are rampant and with the increase in wireless online connections, energy is consumed more than ever which is not environment-friendly. He is of the view that we need to develop ‘political ecology of translation technology’. Instead of producing freelance translation at home and using heating, cooling and online networking individually, co-workers can come together to save energy and other resources. By giving this tripartite framework of materials, Olohan creates a relationship between practice and material entities, both of them shape each other. After discussing the first element of three-element model of Olohan, the next section introduces second element of practice i.e. competence.

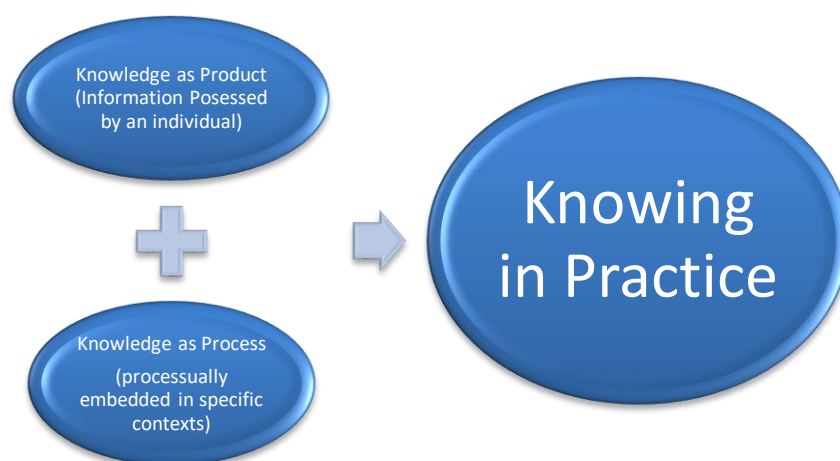
### *3.2.4 Competence*

Anthony Pym (2003, p. 489) has defined translation competence as translator’s ability to generate series of translation variants for source text and to select only one of them quickly and with justified confidence’. This definition received mixed responses from scholars in translation field, for some it has minimalist scope and others tend to merit it for showing the translational part. Some critics argue that it only makes sense if other pre-requisites including knowledge of languages, textual awareness, ability to use research resources and thematic, cultural, and commercial knowledge (Olohan, 2021). In this section, Olohan’s model of practice is discussed and she draws on Shove et. al.’s (2012) model of practice for defining and explaining the limits of competence. The

second of Shove et. al.'s model is competence which has been defined as 'multiple forms of understanding and practical knowledgeability' (Olohan, 2021). Schatzki (2002) describes it as 'practical understanding' and Olohan expands this definition by saying, 'know how to translate' or 'knowing which of the doings and sayings one is capable of' (p.57). Olohan uses the term 'knowing or know-how' for practical understanding of translation. As she says that practice theory helps us know what people do and say in professional context. She also highlights the role of education and training programs in formalization of knowing. She illustrates the two forms of knowledge in the following manner:

**Figure 6**

*Knowing in Practice*



Olohan suggests that our focus as translation scholars should not be on how knowledge travels but it should be about how practice constitutes knowledge in a way that it continues to exist and recruits practitioners. Knowledge as product or object (separable from the knower) and knowledge as process (non-separable from the knower) are usually considered dichotomous in nature. The former perspective is that the individual and cognitive knowledge are distinct from practice. There is a weak relationship between practice and theoretical knowledge. This is the underlying conception of translation scholars when they discuss translator training needs. In this situation, knowledge is considered as an object which can be transmitted or acquired in a

linear fashion. 'It views the brain as a repository of internalized knowledge ..... it views the brain as a repository of internalized knowledge' (Olohan, 2021, p. 58).

The other part of dichotomy is the process of separating knowing from doings and sayings of practice; here it is important to know how we act knowingly. This conceptualization of knowledge as process removes focus from knowledge as theoretical to knowledge as anchored to certain situations and practices. It encompasses skills, operational knowledge, and making decisions according to the time and settings. It is understood as social and embodied knowledge. Learning is interactive and there is a sense of collectivism attached with it. This individual and collective knowledge is a matter of concern for Olohan. Here Olohan cites Orlikowski (2002), 'it is a situated knowing constituted by a person acting in a particular setting and engaging aspects of the self, the body, and physical and social worlds' (p.58).

This practice-oriented perspective tells that knowing and practicing can be distinguished but they are inseparable and equivalent, 'knowing transpires in and through practices' (Olohan, 2021). Social theorists agree that practice theory studies how the knower and the known emerge together in practices (p. 59). Schatzki (2001) names it differently, he calls it practical understanding which functions as the battery of bodily abilities. Practice-oriented approach asks a question, 'How does it happen that a practice constitutes knowledge base which helps in continuing later practices instead of asking that how practitioners learn. There are two types of knowledge we can here talk about by following Olohan. 1) Formalized knowledge and, 2) tacit knowledge. Formalized knowledge is embodied and situated knowing which can be abstracted from different situations and they can be re-interpreted and re-enacted in other practices. Schatzki follows Wittgenstein in saying that there is a tacit dimension of knowledge just as we learn use of words without having explicit information about the formulations of their meanings. As Wittgenstein says that knowing how to use particular word is not always explicit, same is applied on knowing how to act as it cannot be explicitly explained in words. Olohan subscribes to the idea that knowing transpires through doings and sayings of practice. She also mentions Nicolini who describes knowing in practice as 'knowing with others and among others as well as knowing to some extent, what others know' (p. 61).



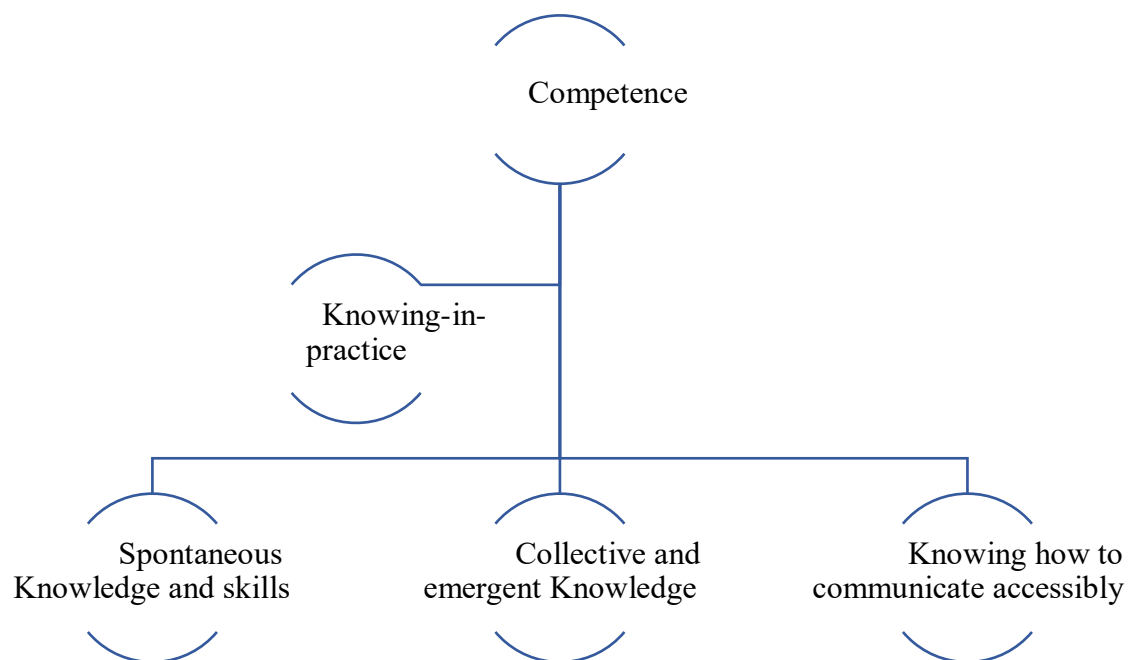
Olohan then argues that there is a dualistic relationship of practice and knowledge in translation studies, knowledge is primarily considered theoretical and formalized therefore it separates translation theory from practice. It is oft times discussed that we need to bridge the gap between theory and practice. Chesterman (2002) is cited by Olohan and she considers these discussions as ‘dialogues between ivory tower and the wordface’ (p. 61). Practice-approach considers knowledge as relational, processual, emergent and corporeal. Knowledge and knowing comes under the umbrella of competence in translation studies. Competence models may encompass reflections on ideal case of translation, reflection on one’s own or others’ practices, or combination of both. Some researchers have demarcated between processual and declarative knowledge as two forms of knowledge. On the other hand, some scholars decompose competence into knowledge and skills, there can be other synonyms used for them namely, abilities, behaviors, aptitudes, attitudes etc. In furtherance, competence model as one-dimensional was changed into multi-dimensional model where sub-competences are part of competence. Just to mention here, PACTE model (experimental research), Transcomp models and EMT competence framework are few instances of competence models. In short, some general areas of competence are: techniques to negotiate with the clients, analyze source text patterns, acquisition of domain-specific knowledge, knowledge of effective technologies, skills to produce a translation that fits the purpose, meeting deadlines, and working effectively in a team. Olohan names this set of statements as competency standards. PACTE group and Common Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) list five competences, i.e. 1) language competence, 2) cultural, world knowledge, and thematic competence, 3) instrumental competence, 4) translation service provision competence, and 5) problem solving competence (Olohan, 2021, pp. 59-60).

After discussing what it generally means by competence, Olohan then moves towards competence under practice theory. For her, people do whatever makes sense to do and it is termed as principle of practical intelligibility. Competent translator under practice theory is one who is ‘able to anticipate what is good and favorable activity in certain practice and to act accordingly’ (p. 64). Existing models of competence already assume certain types of knowledge as static and capacities of individuals as encoded product, they try to show acquisition of knowledge in a step-wise fashion which is

usually decontextualized. But practice theory considers knowing not as packet of information deposited into brains but it transpires within and through the practice. Practice theorists add another point that there are different ways of attempting the practice. Although practitioners follow same explicit rules, they tend to have informal rules too. Practice theory emphasizes upon the emergent and situated nature of knowing.

For more elaboration on emergent and situated knowing, Olohan draws on Don Kiraly's dynamic model and Hanna Risku's socio-cognitive model. Kiraly defines competence as something that emerges dynamically and unpredictably through embodied processes. For her, knowledge emerges from professional work through engagement in authentic projects, knowledge and skills are spontaneous and chaotic. This is what Olohan draws on as practice theorist, her main argument is that knowing in practice is emergent. This is a shift away from embrained and encoded knowledge. Risku et. al (2019) consider knowledge as explicit and tacit. Resources that can be used for translation such as repositories are explicit knowledge whereas tacit knowledge is not readily visible. Her model of situated cognition emphasizes the emergent, collective and relational nature of knowing.

Knowing in translation practice is also knowing how to write specialized texts and how to communicate complex and scientific ideas to the general public (Olohan, 2017). It also entails knowing how to manage knotty terminology and use appropriate reference materials. She draws on an empirical analysis conducted at a translation department and then highlights how knowledge is transpired in practice. The figure below shows the elements of competence as conceptualized in practice theory by Olohan. Knowing transpires in negotiating with the clients, sharing with the co-workers and revising each other's work. Knowing is also embodied in use of tools and materials.

**Figure 7***Elements of Competence in Practice Theory*

After discussing ‘knowing-in-practice’, Olohan also discusses different ways in which practices establish knowledge base. One of the means discussed by her is predation, where each practice depends on other practices as they have to establish themselves by devouring the knowledge produced by other practices. She mentions the milder form of predation i.e. encroachment/overlapping. Translation studies is already established as an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary subject. It has its overlapping with many other disciplines which help creating the knowledge bases for translation. Practices simplify themselves to the level to reduce the need for specialist knowledge and increase the pool of potential recruits.

As quipped in her book on Practice theory (2021), Olohan tries to create a link between ‘individualist and holist accounts of social order’. She favors post-individualist philosophy rather than anti-individualist. In post-individualism, practitioner is the carrier of a practice and he influences the practice and is also influenced by the practice. Since practices are carried out by people and people use practical intelligibility. Practitioners are carriers of practices and she mentions Kemmis et al. (2017) who used the metaphor ‘stirred in’ for translators as learners within certain translation practice. This metaphor depicts dynamism of the learners and novice translators once they join the practice.

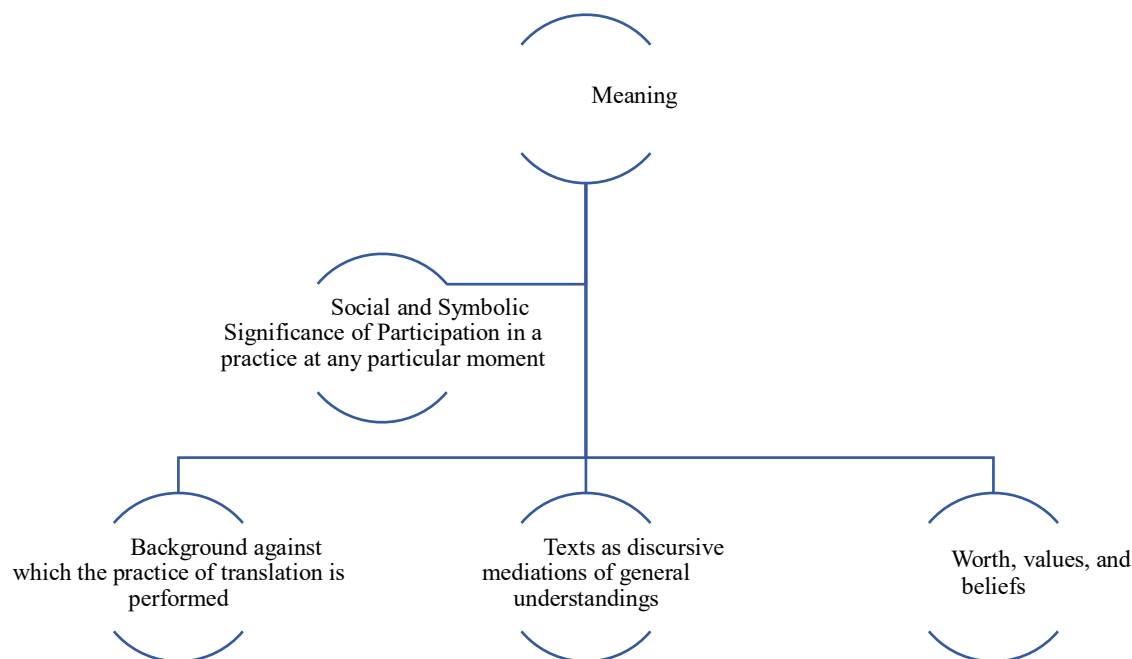
Learning in practice or knowing in practice is a shift away from decontextualized learning. Doings and sayings are part of the practice and context.

### 3.3 Meaning

Meaning is an overarching term which conveys the social and symbolic significance of participation in a practice. Olohan mentions the example of taking breakfast as a practice, the meaning of breakfast includes the ideas about how, where, when, and with whom to have breakfast. Meaning of any practice is not static, it changes from time to time. ‘Practices acquire sense when they are organized around an end’ (Olohan, 2021, p. 82). Ends, purposes, beliefs, tasks, projects, moods and emotions are all part of teleo-affective structures. These structures give direction to the practice and provide it with ‘affective coloring’.

**Figure 8**

*Meaning as part of practice model*

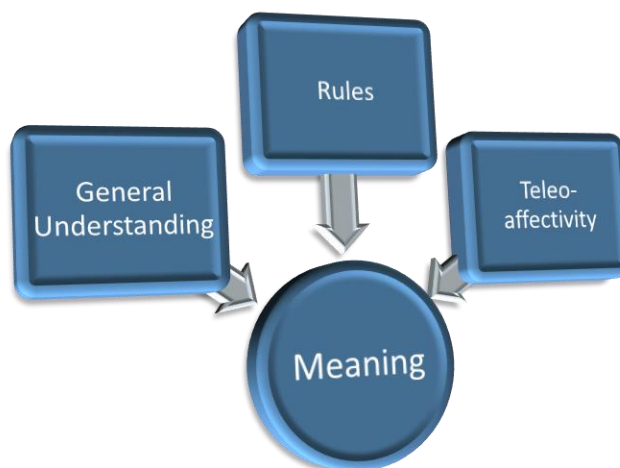


Schatzki’s (2002) approach also conforms with acceptable performances in particular circumstances; appropriate conduct is only possible through mutual accountability and understanding. He proposes that there are four strands of meaning such as, general and practical understandings, rules, and teleo-affectivity which help in configuring the normative dimensions of practice. General understandings are different from practical understandings which refer to bodily doings and sayings. Olohan subtracts

practical understanding as it has more to do with competence rather than meaning. Hence, her idea of meaning can be illustrated through following figure:

**Figure 9**

*Meaning in Practice Theory*



For translation practice, these three strands tell what should be said, to which ends, and with what emotions (Olohan, 2021, p. 74). It is also important to note here that practices are not uniform rather they are situation-dependent. These elements let people decide what is or is not acceptable, they do not have to follow normatively permitted practices. Olohan identifies a similarity between practice approach and norms theory, norms describe regularity in behavior and the underlying mechanism. They guide and facilitate decision-making process. Norms are more prescriptive in nature whereas conventions are preferences. She tries to make out a point that it is not always possible for the translators to follow norms instead deviation from norms is sometimes necessary. She tries to move towards a social world like other translation scholars but does not strictly comply with the normative means provided by other translation scholars.

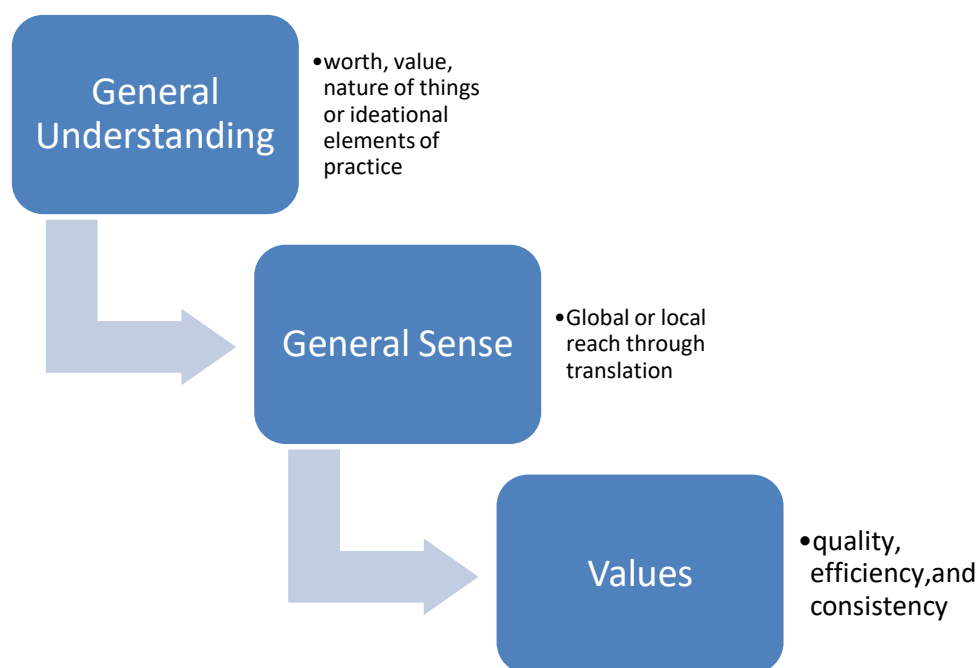
### 3.3.1 General Understandings

General understanding is the general sense of things, it often operates as diffuse and tacit background understanding but it is often reflected in discursive articulations. General understandings do not shape practical understandings but they tend to inform teleo-affectivity. In order to exemplify general understanding, Olohan cites a project where she

investigated LSPs' discursive articulations as these articulations form a background against which translation practice is performed. These articulations convey the sense of value or worth of translation practice. Practical intelligibility of translation practice plays a role in helping the translators decide why they need to make certain decisions in certain circumstances.

**Figure 10**

*Illustration of General Understandings*



The general understandings conveyed through the project undertaken by Olohan, was globalization or global reach. For achieving this general sense, some rules or principles are followed. In the next section, the second element of meaning, rules are discussed.

### 3.3.2 Rules

Rules are the standards that define an acceptable practice, unlike practice of medicine, law, and other such professions, translation practice is not regulated by any legal authority and body. There is no legal stipulation in case of translation; codification of translation practice is done outside the jurisdiction of regulatory body. There are manuals, guidebooks and handbooks available for codification of standards of translation practice. Not only these guidebooks, manuals and handbooks help codifying translation practice, there are some standardization bodies which check the compliance of standards in case of

translation practice. Practices are standardized only if they follow certain principles and rules; it is commonly understood as codification which refers to making out explicit rules in order to get best performance. There are ‘intermediation processes’ in the practice of translation that formalize the practice. On the other hand, there is also a use of code of conduct or code of ethics by the translators at the international level which provides them with certain guidelines to follow during the practice of translation. Some international codes make out one general principle that the translators must not add or omit anything from the text, whereas some favor the alteration according to the needs of the target audience. These codes of ethics are usually followed by the translation associations in order to maintain promises of ‘quality’. For instance, International Plain Language Federation as a body is trying to develop some principles for achieving the purpose of plainness. Translators’ commentary on work of others or editorial comments may also function as guidelines for the translators. Olohan subscribes to the ideas propounded by Hermans who proposed norm theory and developed a social world system. For scholars like him, translation has to be viewed as part of self-referential and self-producing social system because translation functions in a social world within a particular context and within certain limits.

### *3.3.3 Teleo-affectivity*

All translation practices are guided by certain ends, purposes, beliefs, tasks, emotions and moods; these beliefs, ends, emotions and purposes together build teleo-affective structures. Olohan mentions names like Nicolini and Schatzki who describe that practices are guided by these structures and they give direction as to what, when and how to perform certain actions. It is also said that practices acquire sense when they are weaved or performed against a certain end or purpose. Emotions and moods are necessary part of translation practice as Olohan describes a research which shows that there was a negative sentiment among translators about Machine-produced translations. On the other hand, they were also favoring use of technology in translation.

While reviewing literature on practice-methods, Olohan (2021) tells some key methods used for studying practices; these include participant observation, and interviewing which are more bent towards ethnographic research. But according to her, more fruitful methods are ‘contextual enquiry’ and interviews to the double’ (p. 119).

This study has contributed to practice theory by adding that the sequence of meaning, materials, and competence should be followed accordingly. It is important that the significance or symbolic standing of any project is first confirmed which can later guide the selection of particular materials, devices and resources. It also helps in identifying how a symbolically significant practice helps in gaining practical knowledge within the process. Moreover, the study also finds out that the evaluation of the quality of any translation practice is missing in practice theory. Adding a protocol of evaluation of translation quality can make it a wholesome package for the enquiry of translation practice. Hence, the study contributes towards the development of ‘practice turn’ in Translation Studies.

### **3.4. Research Design**

This chapter is structured according to Creswell’s (2018) frameworks for research design. He argues that the research designs are types of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches that provide specific direction for procedures in a research study (p. 11). A research design creates an interconnection of worldview assumptions, strategies of inquiry, and specific methods (Creswell, J., 2018; Creswell, 2009: 5). In connection with the worldview assumptions or research paradigm, this study deploys the pragmatic approach as it marries qualitative with the quantitative methods and redirects the attention towards methodological concerns instead of purely metaphysical ones (Morgan D. L., 2007, p. 48). Mills (1959) (as cited in Feilzer (2010) says that the paradigm limits the ‘sociological imagination’ of the researcher and contains the curiosity in a single shell (p.7). The sociological imagination in this research accepts that there are multiple realities which are open to empirical inquiry and practical solution to the problems in the real world. Pragmatism offers freedom from extreme positions in form of postpositivism and constructivism and allows to experiment with different methods and techniques. It develops a skill set for combining features of qualitative and quantitative research (Feilzer, 2010). This strategy of inquiry is known as mixed methods strategy. Mixed methods research actually plugs the gap between qualitative and quantitative methods by measuring some aspects with qualitative parameters and others by using quantitative methods (Feilzer, 2010, p. 8).



Guba and Lincoln (2005) as cited by O'Brien (2014) quip that 'methodology is inevitably interwoven with and emerges from the nature of particular disciplines' (p.2). Legal translation also provides a methodology that can fit well with qualitative and quantitative methods. Moreover, it is also said that legal translation has expanded to an extent that it has entered a phase where reorientation towards applied research is already being worked out (Ramos P. , 2014). This expansion is mostly witnessed in 2010s with many conferences, seminars and edited monographs which resulted in drawing interdisciplinary lines among Language, Law, Translation Studies and Linguistics. Biel (2017) cites some exemplary conferences i.e. From Legal Translation to Jurilinguistic Conference in Seville in 2016. As a consequence, there is an expansion of theoretical and methodological frameworks in legal translation. Here, it is important to note that empirical data provided by various research projects helped in creating a multi-faceted model for legal translation (Biel L. , 2017, p. 78).

#### 3.4.1. Mixed Method Framework for Legal Translation

Science moves forward when we start revealing 'areas of ignorance' (Holmes, 1972/1988). Holmes went on exploring the field of translation studies and provided with the tentative mapping of the discipline in pure and applied branches. Later, the field of translation studies was explored by using different lenses which makes it an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary subject. The nature of translation studies as interdisciplinary field creates the possibility of yoking two or more than two fields. This complex nature of translation as a concept and practice has led it towards eclecticism (Ruano, 2014). This study also borrows the eclectic approach (in other words, mixed methods) as a strategy for inquiry. The expanding nature of translation studies has also created prospects for Legal Translation Studies (LTS) (Ramos P. , 2014). LTS is dispersed along the lines of different disciplines (Linguistics, Law and Translation Studies) which make it an interdisciplinary field (Engberg J. , 2013). Due to interdisciplinarity, it is open to various methodological and theoretical frameworks, it borrows models from other disciplines which can be integrated so well that they produce results in form of principles for further research and development in the field. Biel (2017, p. 78) proposes a multi-method and multi-perspective research framework for legal translation after analyzing key dimensions and factors applicable to the said field. Following is a table borrowed

from Line Schmeltz which explains the advantages and disadvantages of mixed methods as a research design:

**Table 2**

*Mixed Methods Research (Schmeltz, 2012, p. 43)*

Arguments for Mixed-Methods Research	Arguments against Mixed-Methods Research
Numbers can be given additional meaning through words, images, and stories because quantitative research struggles to recognise context	Can be challenging for a single researcher to complete, especially when there are parallel designs.
Since qualitative research has trouble generalising, numbers can be employed to give precision to words, images, and narrative	Includes weaknesses of both qualitative and quantitative research
Can draw on strengths from both qualitative and quantitative research	Time-consuming
Gives the opportunity for both generating and testing theory	Expensive
One technique's strength might be used to make up for another's flaws	A challenge to learn and master multiple methods
Can provide more complete knowledge and stronger conclusions through convergence and corroboration of findings	Often requires researcher to work in teams
	Problems of paradigm mixing
	Puritans of methodology who believe that one should only work inside a qualitative or quantitative paradigm

Mixed methods strategy suggests marrying quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative methods in general produce objective and systematic measurements with large samples of numerical data (Creswell J. W., 2009). On the other hand, qualitative methods are interested in open-ended data which may contain individual or subjective meanings (Walliman, 2018). By taking these general views on qualitative and quantitative research methods, Biel (2017) expands on to Translation Studies by listing the possibilities under the two methods. Quantitative methods under Translation Studies include ‘corpus methodologies, questionnaires, eye-tracking, and other experimental methods’ (p.79).

Qualitative methods in Translation Studies are more flexible, open, and explanatory in nature as they mostly account opinions, feelings, and descriptions (Walliman, 2018). Debates against qualitative methods list them as the weaknesses of the method, mixed-methods strategy integrates the best of both methods, hence overcomes the weaknesses of both paradigms. ‘Mixed methods can be used purely for triangulating purposes, as a way of corroborating findings so as to ensure validity.’ (O'Brien, 2014, p. 201)

Mixed methods research is a response to the circular debates and discussions around qualitative and quantitative paradigm wars (Feilzer, 2010, p. 6). While explaining the reason to choose mixed-methods for this thesis, it is important to mention (Creswell, 2018; Schmelz 2012) who list some reasons for choosing mixed-methods. Following are some reasons that perfectly fit this study:

- Combination of qualitative and quantitative study for obtaining access to different perspectives
- Explanation of quantitative results by using qualitative means of analysis
- Developing cases of various units, organizations, or programs for making comparisons
- Evaluation of both processes and outcomes of any unit or program
- Experimental intervention

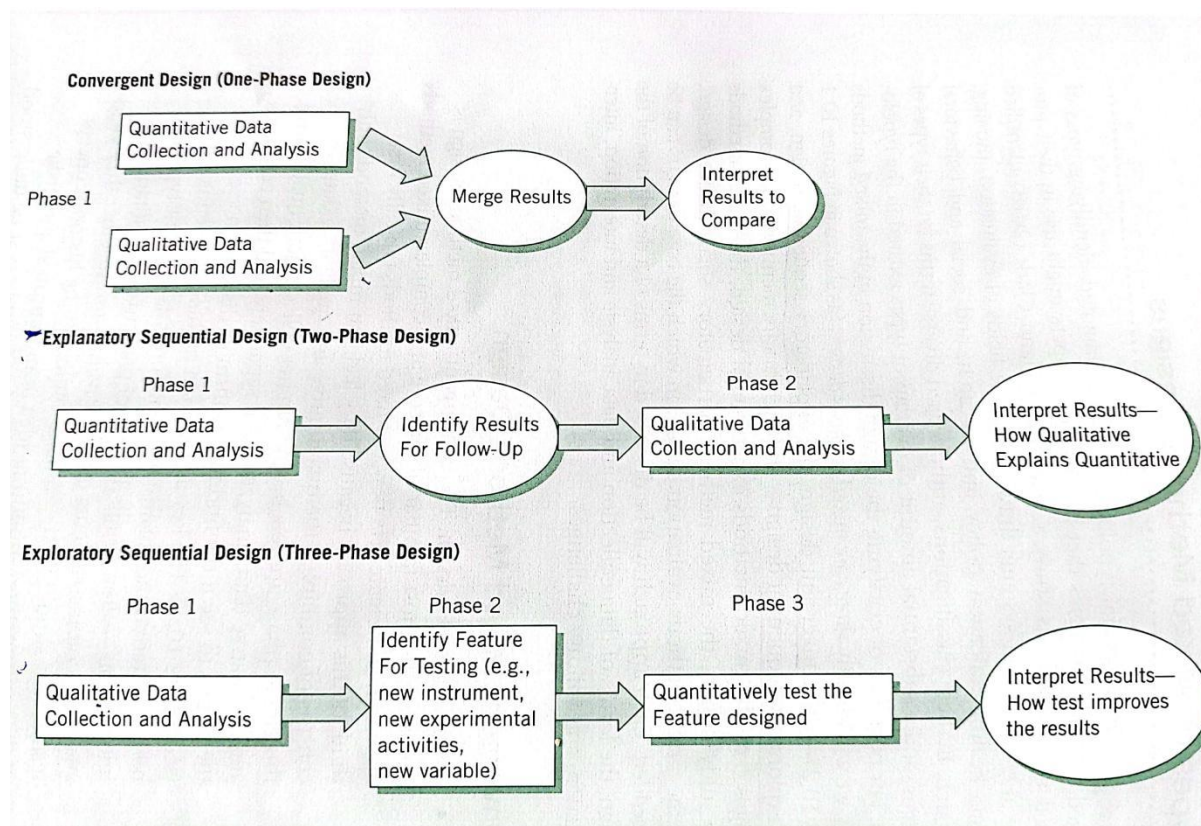
These reasons make mixed-methods design a perfect fit for the inquiry. Furthering the mixed-methods design requires the types which can elaborate which type suits this study. Drawing on (O'Brien, 2014) who explains the types of mixed-methods used in translation studies and also Creswell's (2018) types of methods given under this design, it has been concluded that there are three types of designs used under mixed-methods for inquiry into the subject matter. These types explain the sequence followed for collection and analysis of data. The figure below has been taken from Creswell (2018) where three types are mentioned as follows: (i) Convergent Design, (ii) Explanatory Sequential Design, and (iii) Exploratory Sequential Design.

On the other hand, Saldanha and O'Brien (2014) also propose three types with different titles. Three designs are as follows: (i) Sequential, (ii) Concurrent, and (iii)

Transformational. Below is the figure explaining three different research designs under mixed-methods:

**Figure 11**

*Three Core Mixed methods Designs* (Creswell J. W., 2018, p. 218)



Convergent design provides a frame to move qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously whereas for explanatory sequential design, quantitative data is collected and analysed first and the results gathered from quantitative lead towards qualitative data collection and analysis. For exploratory sequential design, qualitative data collection and analysis is followed by quantitative data collection and analysis (Creswell J., 2018; Schmelz, 2012; and O'Brien, 2014).

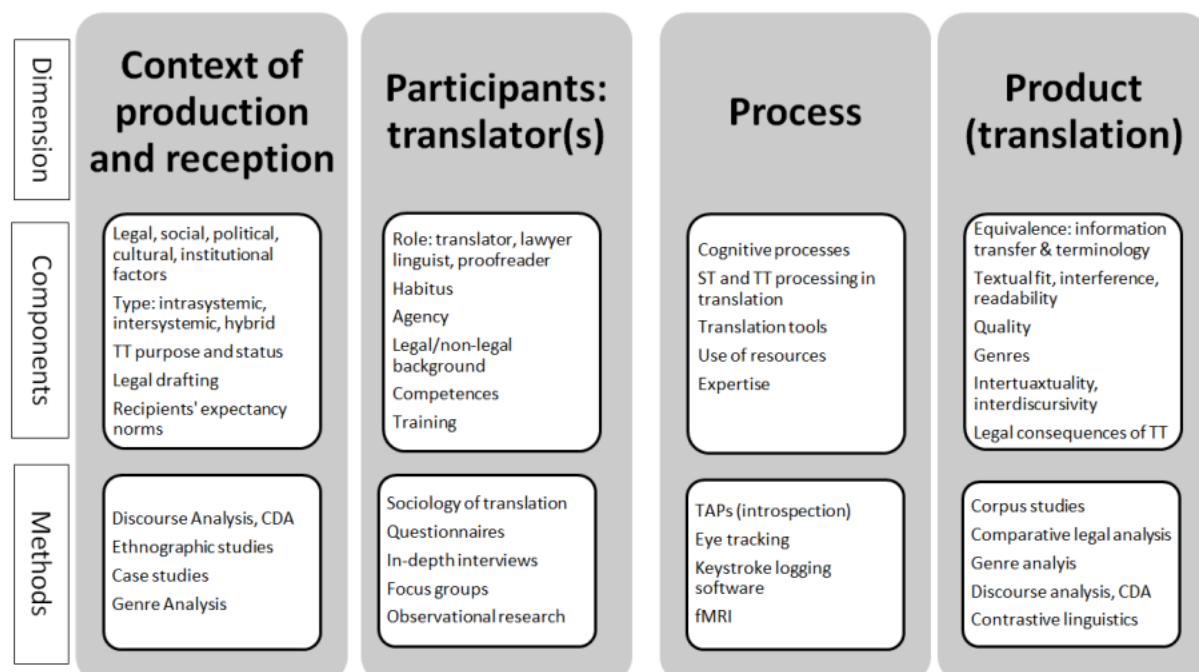
### 3.4.2 Integrating the Methodology for Legal Translation

After discussing the research designs in general, it is also important to locate it within Legal Translation. As claimed by Biel (2017), mixed-methods approach is still rare in Legal Translation Studies. This study builds on methodological shift and instead of drawing upon product-oriented research which was predominant in traditional settings (Engberg J. , 2013), it has utilized the mixed-methods approach. Below is given the chart

of multi-perspective or mixed methods approach which illustrates the connections among context of production, process and participants involved in translation, and the product. It lists all the dimensions, components and, methods used for legal translation. Biel (2017) also argues that the dimensions listed in the chart are not definitive, instead there can be overlapping and even the sequence can vary.

**Figure 12**

*Dimensions of Translation*



As mentioned earlier, the dimensions of legal translation can be more than the above given, the context of translation accounts for external factors which has an influence on the translators and their choices (O'Brien, 2014). The contextual analysis includes genre analysis, ethnographic studies, discourse analysis, and critical discourse analysis (Baker, 2010). The second dimension in the chart given above is participants which not only includes the translators but also reviewers, revisers, patrons and proofreaders. This dimension orients towards the Sociology of translation; research into this dimension usually mixes qualitative and quantitative methods (Biel Ł., 2017, p. 81). The process of translation calls for observational and experimental methods i.e. Think Aloud Protocols, eye-tracking, fMRI or keystroke logging. This research provides insight into resources used by the translators, including dictionaries, legislative databases, corpora, and CAT tools. The product of translation is meant to create understanding

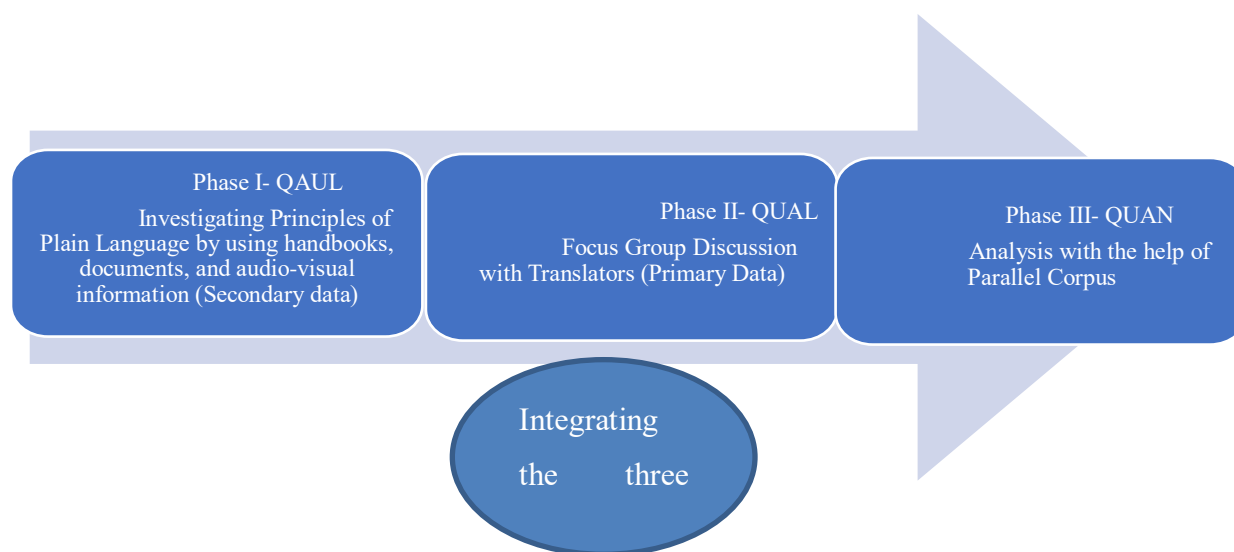
through source and target equivalence, legal terminology, or other related analyses (Biel L. , 2017).

### 3.5 Research Framework

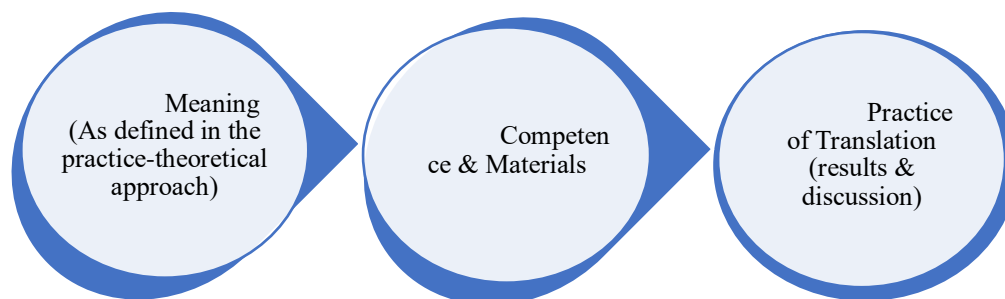
The figure below presents an overview of research framework chosen for this study. The exploratory sequential design as proposed by Creswell (2018) has been opted as a macro design for this research. The study is divided into three parts; The study is divided into three phases; (i) Qualitative leading to another qualitative method (the first part looks for principles of plain language, collects literature on the concerned principles by following the sequence proposed by practice-theory), (ii) qualitative generating needs to analyze the results of first two phases against corpus designed for this study, and (iii) quantitative study leading to combination of the three phases. The theoretical perspective is explicitly aligned with all three phases of research.

**Figure 13**

*Research Framework*



The second phase of the design is also qualitative in nature as the focus group discussion is held for obtaining responses on plainness and the principles. The last phase of the study is quantitative in nature. It consists of corpus tagging, corpus annotation, and analysis. All the above-mentioned phases are integrated to obtain results. The sequence followed for enquiry against practice theoretical view for this study is given below.

**Figure 14***Practice Theory*

All the three phases depicted above are not only linked with one another but also with the theoretical approach. Meaning as propounded in Olohan's (2021) three-elements model, explains the social and symbolic significance of the practice of translating legislative documents into Urdu. It raises the question of identifying the rationale behind initiation of the project of translation; this question is answered through literature found on the relevant rationale. The literature available on the matter at hand concludes on Plain Language Movement. It develops the design for phase 1 of the study. The design of each phase is discussed below in detail.

Plain Language Movement, its consequent results, principles devised for further legislative drafting lead the study towards an investigation via human agency, three-elements model also list competence and materials; both entities are either human-centered or human-designed. This phase brings in translators as actual participants of translation practice; focus group discussion generates a query on materials (resources, devices, Translation Memory etc.), and competence (skill set for knowing-in-practice). Phase 3 of this research draws on parallel corpus (collection, design, and analysis); once the corpus is designed, the results drawn from the first two phases will be compared with the corpus designed for the said matter.

Following table presents the fundamental characteristics of this research, the four characteristics are borrowed from (Creswell J. W., 2018; and Creswell, 2009, p. 206) (Clark, 2011, p. 66). These characteristics include timing, weighing, mixing, and theoretical perspective. Mixed methods research considers them important part of the design and development of study.

### 3.5.1 Fundamental Characteristics of Research framework of this Study

**Table 3**

*Characteristics of Research Framework*

Timing	Sequential (Phase 1 follows phase 2, and qualitative is followed by quantitative data)
Weighing/ Priority	Equal Priority to qualitative and quantitative data
Mixing -stage	Analysis of data and interpretation of results
Mixing – type	Connecting
Theoretical Perspective	Explicit (Theory is explicitly employed)

### 3.5.2 Phase 1: Investigating Principles of Plain Language in Legal Context

Phase 1 consists of collecting, investigating and delineating the principles of plain language by using secondary data sources i.e. handbooks of plain language, official websites, documents published by various governments, audio-visual data available on plain language. The objectives, methods of data collection, analysis and concepts introduced are given below.

**Table 4**

*Characteristics of Phase 1*

Objectives	Method of data collection	Method of data analysis	Concepts introduced and reviewed
1.To identify meaning (as proposed in practice theory) of Punjab law translation practice	Qualitative	Qualitative	Plain Legal Language in Jurilinguistics
2.To outline generalizable principles of plain language as applicable to law	Secondary data sources are investigated in order to find literature on plain language principles (handbooks, documents on official websites, material available on public and private organizations, and audio-visual material available on websites)	Mapping the plain language principles against the meaning (as defined in the Practice-theory) of law translation practice	
3.To prepare			



ground for questions for the participants of focus group in phase 2			
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The data collection method and method of analysis are both qualitative in nature; this follows the vein provided by Practice theory. It initiates with the meaning as presented in the three-elements model by Olohan (2021). Meaning enquires into the background of the practice of translation and it also looks into the matter of ‘practical intelligibility of the practice’ (p. 75). The result section of this phase provides with the hypothesis to be tested in phase 2 with the focus group of translators.

### *3.5.3 Phase II: Focus Group Discussion with the Translators and Experts*

The table below provides a detail on objectives of this phase, method of data collection, method of data analysis, and concepts introduced. This study is sequentially following the patterns drawn in phase 1. It incorporates the rest of two elements i.e. materials and competence as defined by Olohan in her theory. This phase explores into three elements of practice theory by conducting focus group. The questions posed to the group are aligned with practice approach, they inquire into meaning, competence, and materials employed for legal translation. It also picks results from phase 1 and transfers them into phase 2 in order to be more comprehensive about meaning, competence, and materials.

#### *➤ Rationale behind choosing Focus Group Discussions*

The rationale behind choosing focus group discussions with translators and expert translators in this study is multifaceted, aiming to gain deeper insights into the complex processes and challenges involved in translation, particularly in legal contexts. Focus group discussions allow for the collection of a wide range of perspectives from participants with different experiences and expertise levels. This diversity enriches the data by capturing various viewpoints on the translation process, challenges, and potential solutions. The interactive nature of focus groups encourages participants to build on each other's ideas, leading to more in-depth discussions. This dynamic can reveal underlying issues and common practices in translation that might not surface in individual interviews. Translation, especially in legal contexts, often involves collaboration among translators, experts, and other stakeholders. Focus groups allow researchers to observe

and analyze these collaborative practices in real-time, providing insights into how translators interact, share knowledge, and resolve challenges.

By bringing together translators and expert translators, focus groups can help identify common challenges they face in their work, such as linguistic complexities, cultural nuances, and legal terminologies. Additionally, discussions can highlight best practices and strategies that expert translators use to overcome these challenges.

The collective nature of focus groups can serve as a form of validation for the findings. If multiple participants independently highlight similar issues or strategies, it strengthens the validity of the data and the conclusions drawn from it. Focus group discussions generate rich, qualitative data that can provide a deeper understanding of the translation process, beyond what can be captured through quantitative methods. This qualitative approach is particularly valuable in exploring the nuances of language, meaning, and context in translation. Including expert translators in the focus groups ensures that the discussions benefit from the insights of those with extensive experience and knowledge.

Their contributions can help identify key areas for improvement and inform recommendations for translation practices. Focus groups allow researchers to explore the context in which translations are produced, including the specific challenges related to legal translation in Pakistan. Understanding this context is crucial for developing effective strategies and guidelines for improving translation quality.

Overall, focus group discussions with translators and expert translators provide a comprehensive, nuanced understanding of the translation process, making them a valuable method for exploring the complexities of translation in legal and other specialized contexts.

**Table 5***Characteristics of Phase 2*

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Method of data collection</b>	<b>Method of data analysis</b>	<b>Concepts introduced and reviewed</b>
1.To investigate the hypothesis generated in phase 1 and learn the plain language principles whether followed or not	Qualitative	Qualitative	Translation materials
2.To learn about the materials and competence (as given in Practice theory) employed in Punjab laws translation	Focus Group with translators	ThematicAnalysis against Practice theory	Translation Competence
3.To design a model comprising elements of practice-theory as excercised in Punjab Laws translation for further deliberations against parallel corpus			

**3.5.3.1 Focus Group Plan***3.5.3.2 Selection of Participants*

Focus group participant selection is inextricably tied to the topics and issues raised by the research. As a general guideline, the group should be as diverse as possible to have the best range and variety. However, it must also be sufficiently homogeneous for all participants to comprehend the subject equally (Nisbeth, 2013, p. 163). According to Morgan, focus groups frequently consist of similar strangers who do not know one another. Typically, 6 to 12 individuals per group are recommended in focus group literature (e.g., Morgan, 1997, p. 34).

For the legal translators' focus group, it was decided to have only two focus groups, six novice, and five expert translators, to manage the two groups easily. Dealing with them in one group is deliberately avoided so that it does not lead to heterogeneity, causing conflict and repression of views (Bloor et al., 2001, p. 20) because there might be a fear of speaking and finding themselves wrong in front of experienced translators among the novice ones. It might create problems related to power and status. Literature on focus group recruitment stresses the composition and selection of participants (Bloor et al., 2001, p. 20). Nevertheless, for this phase, it was a bonus that could not be afforded because the population of legal translators is relatively tiny. As far as sample size is

concerned, 6 participants in translators group and 5 participants in expert group were planned. According to Morgan (1997: 42), small groups work best when participants are possibly interested in the same topic.

▪ *Selection Criteria for Participants*

Since the population size is relatively small, two main criteria were used:

- Translators have worked on the Punjab Laws translation project;
- Participants have legal translation experience.

The translators were sent WhatsApp messages and requested to participate in the study on jurilinguistics and translation projects. Initially, two of them were unavailable due to unavoidable circumstances, and then they agreed to give their input. Nevertheless, they were later canceled due to their unavailability, which reduced the group numbers to six and four. Besides the participants, the researcher and a friend worked in the groups to help with technical problems and take note of general non-verbal behavior and group dynamics. In the first phase, the interviews were bilingual but in the final recordings, all of the translators and experts recorded their responses in English. The table below lists the translators who took part in the group discussion.

▪ **Focus Group 1 –Translators**

**Table 6**

*Participants in Translators' Focus Group*

Name	Educational Background	Legal Translation training	Other relevant training	Years of experience
Rubina Kanwal	Mphil. in Applied Linguistics	Training conducted by CELTS	Series of seminars conducted at Translation Department	3 years
Naumana Kanwal	Mphil. Applied Translation Studies	Training conducted by CELTS	Series of seminars conducted at Translation Department	3 years
Mariam Mushtaq	Mphil. Applied Translation	Training conducted by	Series of seminars conducted at Translation Department	3 years

	Studies	CELTS		
Fareeha Ahmed	Mphil. Applied Translation Studies	Training conducted by CELTS	Series of seminars conducted at Translation Department	3 years
Rabia Akram	Mphil. Applied Translation Studies	Training conducted by CELTS	Series of seminars conducted at Translation Department	3 years
Fareena Sohail	LLM	Training conducted by CELTS	Training in legal drafting at Bar Council and Law Colleges	3 years

▪ Focus Group 2 – Expert Translators

**Table 7**

*Participants in Expert Translators' Focus Group*

Mubasher Iqbal	Mphil. (Scholar) in Translation Studies	Series of training conducted at CELTS and translation department	Translation of constitution of Pakistan and extensive experience in machine translation	5 years
Ms. Faria Shaheen	Mphil. in Applied Translation Studies	Series of training conducted at CELTS and translation department	Conducted various translation trainings at translation department	4 years
Omer Ikram	Mphil. in Applied Translation Studies	Series of training conducted at CELTS and translation department	Attended various seminars and training workshops on translation and in particular legal translation. Also translated various poetic compositions and plays including 'Dr. Faustus'	4 years

Rashad Hafeez	Mphil. in Applied Translation Studies	Series of training conducted at CELTS and translation department	Extensive experience in translation of poetry and dramas, translated the famous play 'Dr. Faustus' by Christopher Marlowe	10 years
Abubakar Sultan	Mphil. in Applied Translation Studies	Series of training conducted at CELTS and translation department	Expertise in technical translation. Attended and conducted various translation workshops at the workplace	10 years

#### ▪ *Structure of the Focus Group*

As far as the structure of the focus group is concerned, (2013, p. 166) translates and cites Halkier (2009), who presents three models for the structure of a focus group:

Unstructured group: It has low moderator control, and the questions are very few and broad;

Structured group: It has high moderator control, and the questions are concrete;

Funnel model group: It starts with open questions and then moves to more specific and detailed ones.

Models 1 and 3 are appropriate for exploratory studies or studies where the researcher wants the participants to share as much as they can from their perspectives because they need more knowledge of the understandings and practices that define the area. Model 2 is better suited for projects where the researcher has a reasonably in-depth understanding of the subject and emphasizes the content more than participant engagement. The third approach, the funnel model, was picked because it starts with open inquiries and ends with more structure, offering the benefits of both the structured and unstructured models.

#### ▪ *Role of the Moderator*

Because the "interviewer" in focus groups steers and facilitates the discussion rather than asking questions to the participants, he or she is frequently referred to as the moderator or facilitator (Krzyzsnowski, 2008, p. 164). Thus, the moderator also monitors

the overall evolution of the communication dynamics during a focus group (Krzyszowski, p. 164). According to Morgan, the focus group moderator should ensure the following four criteria (Morgan D. L., 1997, pp. 48-49):

1. Ensure that the focus group enjoys a level of informality;
2. Ensure that people respond to the themes and share their ideas and experiences;
3. Encourage active participation and interaction.
4. Encourage diverse ideas and experiences from the participants

▪ *Sessions of Focus Group*

There were five sessions arranged by the researcher to gather the participants via Google Team or Zoom, initially the sessions were not successful because each time they commit, there would be someone missing due to some personal reasons. Earlier sessions were bilingual and mostly the sessions did not follow any particular structure. Rather, discussions would lose the meaning and purpose. After many failed attempts, the researcher was successful in bringing the experts together. It was easier to gather the translators and ask them questions but not the experts. During the discussions, most of the participants had written notes with them from where they tried to read and answer the questions. But some questions were different than the ones asked in earlier sessions, so the answers were broken and abrupt. During the final recordings, there were some small breaks due to power outage or disconnection of internet on part of few participants.

CZTable 3 given below provides detail about phase III as the last phase of analysis and interpretation. This phase is mainly quantitative but the analysis section uses qualitative means as well; the interpretation of corpus is in line with the results obtained in the first two phases. Past practice of translating law is examined in the first section as the practice theory claims that practices are temporally and spatially situated, and in the later section, Urdu translations of all the laws as part of Punjab Laws Translation Project are paralleled with the English laws. The obtained parallel corpus not only studies Plain Language Principles as investigated in phase 1 and phase 2, but also focuses on the produce of materials and competence as explained in phase 2. Hence, this phase brings the final results by mixing the results of all phases. Characteristics of this phase are given in the table below.

**Table 8***Characteristics of Phase 3*

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Method of data collection</b>	<b>Method of data analysis</b>	<b>Concepts introduced and reviewed</b>
1.To analyze POS tagged parallel corpus and investigate it against practice theory	Quantitative	Quantitative and Qualitative both	Parallel Corpus of legislative documents
2. To study the parallel corpus by using corpus tools in order to compare and contrast the results with phase 1 and phase 2 hypothesis	Corpus Collection of Punjab Laws translations available in Urdu (Limitation: This data is not representative in nature as the size of corpus is small due to non-availability of Urdu translations of all laws).	Thematic Analysis against Practice theory	Plainness Easy text
3.To merge the results of all three phases and interpret them in light of main arguments of practice theory	Collection of Parallel corpus in English (ST) and Urdu (TT) with the help of Excel spreadsheets and Notepad		

**3.6 Corpus-Based vs. Corpus-Assisted Approach**

Corpus-based research is developed against the neo-Firthian view of meaning; it says that meaning arises within specific linguistic and situational context. (Sinclair, 2005, p. 16) says that each corpus has a specific design which represents a language or variety of a language for linguistic research. Corpus-based turn in translation studies has shifted the nature of studies from prescriptive approach to empirical one (Hu, 2016). Mona Baker has used this term in her article ‘Corpus-Based Translation Studies: The Challenges that Lie Ahead’ and expounded the statistical research possible in translation studies through corpus.



Laviosa and Liu (2021) have co-authored a paper ‘The Pervasiveness of Corpora in Translation Studies’ which revisits the past by tracing the development of Corpus-based Translation Studies from its origin. According to them, the integration of translation theory, practice and description is the result of corpus research in the said field. It is also claimed that polysystem theory in translation has broadened its canvas and (Toury, 2012) is mentioned while expanding more about this claim. Toury said that earlier translations were viewed as ‘target language utterances’ and then the addition of polysystem created a possibility to study social and cultural differences in the texts. Baker opines that these developments in translation studies made way towards corpus-based translation research. A thesis under her supervision first used the compound term ‘corpus-based translation studies’ in 1966 and later in a paper by Miriam Shlesinger (1988), corpus-based methodology was unearthed. Laviosa and Liu (2021) conclude in their paper that the use of corpora provides the researcher with flexible and useful methodology and it also creates an interlink among descriptive, theoretical and applied fields of translation studies (p. 15).

Besides corpus-based and corpus-driven approaches, corpus-assisted approach is eclectic in its nature as it gives the researcher liberty to draw upon various other analytical techniques instead of strictly following the corpus methodology to achieve the desirable research (Alan Partington, 2013, p. 10). This corpus-assisted approach is especially important for the scholars working on legal language as it tends to provide them with the opportunity to explore issues by utilizing legal perspectives (Gozdz-Roszkowski, 2021). Since Corpus Linguistics treats corpus as a ‘black box’ which frees the researcher from any prejudices as the data speaks for itself, this study also adopts research-assisted approach and draws on parallel corpus; it does not strictly follow corpus methodology instead it is open to other legal perspectives.

The final part of the study incorporates corpus of legislative documents so there is a need to discuss the collection methods, design, nature, size, and segmenting of the desired corpus. After the project of Punjab Laws Translation culminated in 2019, all the documents were made available on the Punjab Laws Website in both the languages, English and Urdu. The following space discusses the corpus collection method, design, nature, and size.

### 3.6.1 Parallel Corpus (Data Collection, Composition and Analysis)

By following the theoretical vein provided by Practice theory, this study collects corpus in two phases, (i) parallel corpus of English and Urdu legislation as translated and made available on the Punjab Laws website, (ii) past practices of translating Punjab laws as derived from translation of Punjab laws published by different private publishing houses. For the first phase, the following methods were adopted:

- (i) Pdf files of all legislative documents in English and Urdu are obtained from the Punjab Laws website.
- (ii) All the texts are processed in UTF-8 format in order to remove unnecessary formatting, this format is also user-friendly when it comes to characters from other languages besides English
- (iii) In order to make parallel of the texts, it was decided that the segmenting feature will be a full stop which delivers the sense of structural completeness
- (iv) The files are then copied to excel spreadsheets which were helpful in reviewing and revising the exact matches in the parallel corpus
- (v) The review of exact matches in parallel is done manually, all the segments are checked one by one
- (vi) After segmenting, the text files are prepared for Notepad++, Antconc, and AntPconc
- (vii) These three tools help in managing the parallel corpus, the statistical analysis and other analyses are carried out with the help of these tools

Some specifications of the parallel corpus are given in the table below:

**Table 9**

*Specifications of Parallel Corpus*

Genre of the corpus	Special corpus (legislative texts)
Number of text files (English, non-translated)	517 + 517= 1034 files
Time Frame of the Corpus	1810-2017
Size of Source Text (word count)	3856407
Size of Target Text (word count)	3654234

Size of the parallel corpus	7510641
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Phase-III deals with the analysis of parallel corpus of English (ST) and Urdu (TT) in order to analyze the practice of translation and plain textual imprints. In phase II, translators and experts have voiced their opinions about the helpful materials, their own competencies, and the meaningful plain principles they followed while translating. In this phase their manifestations are analyzed through translated corpus. The corpus is collected after the process of translation and publication of laws on the official website of Punjab laws. After discussing the corpus design, collection, and organization, the levels of analysis are summarized in few points in the following:

1. After collecting, designing, tagging, and organizing the corpus (which was done at an earlier stage), this phase seeks to analyze corpus at various levels;
2. Firstly, the tagged corpus is presented in section 6.1 where tagsets of English and Urdu are given in the beginning and then the tables following them present the summaries of frequencies and percentages of each POS category;
3. Urdu language is lagging behind in computational competence, there are no adequate lexical and structural analyzers for Urdu language; even the summary of Urdu POS tagging is also inadequate as compared to advanced and competitive taggers available for English language;
4. After studying and discussing the findings from POS tagging, the researcher then moves to lexical complexity found in parallel corpus; for the said matter, three constructs of lexical complexity are studied which are again based on the ratio of types and tokens, content words and functional words, and less frequently used words;
5. In order to study the plainness at phrasal level, n-grams are listed through search via AntConc; these n-grams (also known as lexical bundles) are filtered for meaningful utterances; the researcher has purged the list manually by filtering out the ungrammatical phrases;
6. Lexical bundles are studied in their parallel driven from AntPconc and updated in English keyword list; this study not only summarizes plainness but also identifies the strategies employed by the translators during the process of translation;

7. After studying the phrase, this research then takes us to the level of structure where the researcher then looks into phase-I and finds the principle of active and passive as the most prominently discussed principle in the guidelines;
8. The study of active and passive voice structure then leads to the overall structural complexity found in the legal texts;
9. The structural complexity is not restricted to only sentence but to the segments of translation (clause, sentence, and paragraph);
10. The last unit of analysis is overall structure, design and presentation of legislative documents (as laid out in the plainness principles).

### **3.7 Ethical Considerations**

Ethics is integral to conducting responsible research involving qualitative data. Given the nature of the data collected, it was essential to engage critically with research ethics early in the project. The researcher had quick access to all the files, translation memories, translation tools, and the human resource. The project was undertaken almost a year after the completion of the project. This section outlines how potential ethical issues were evaluated and the measures taken to ensure the research adhered to ethical standards.

Informed consent was obtained by time and again sending Whatsapp messages to the concerned translators and experts. The participants were also sent summary of the focus group (see appendix A). This document, written in a detailed format could be easily understood by the individuals and it also explained the research clearly. As detailed in section 3.1, one of the managers sent this information sheet to employees before the research started. Before the focus group, participants were informed of the purpose and provided with the topics, but not the specific questions. The consent form, signed by participants, explicitly stated their right to withdraw their data at any time without providing a reason. No participants chose to withdraw.

Ensuring privacy and confidentiality was crucial during data collection and analysis. Manual and digital notes, audio recordings, transcripts, and all related materials

were securely stored, accessible only to the researcher and the research supervisor. In order to protect the confidentiality of the project management, researcher has kept all the information confidential.

Anonymity was another fundamental principle. It was vital to ensure that participants' identities remained anonymous in all publications resulting from the research. Pseudonyms were used for all participants, and direct quotes were presented in a manner that prevented the identification of individual participants. Moreover while employing tools or other technological aids; it was made ensure that their use does not compromise the quality and accuracy of the translations. Machine-generated resulted were also checked through human review.

### **3.8 Synthesis of Findings**

The results obtained from three phases are synthesized and discussed to draw conclusions of this study. In mixed methods approach, this synthesis is known as mixing during interpretation. (Creswell J. W., 2018) describes exploratory sequential design where information obtained from initial qualitative data is used to identify quantitative features in the next phase. This stage is called integration of studies. While expanding further on interpretation, Creswell & Creswell (2018) tell that the qualitative findings are reported first and then a quantitative test is conducted in the final stage. Qualitative themes drawn in the first phase are generalized to the sample in the final phase. This stage of synthesis is explained by Creswell & Clark (2011) in following words:

Drawing conclusions or deductions that represent what was discovered from the integration of the data from the two study strands includes the researcher comparing and synthesizing the data in a discussion (pp. 66-67). This dissertation also follows synthesis methods proposed by Creswell and the results are discussed in light of conclusions of all phases.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **PHASE I- INVESTIGATING THE PRINCIPLES OF PLAINNESS IN LEGAL CONTEXT: SOCIAL AND SYMBOLIC SIGNIFICANCE OF TRANSLATION PRACTICE (MEANING IN TRANSLATION PRACTICE THEORY)**

This chapter deals with the strand of meaning as given in practice theory. Olohan (2021) terms it as social and symbolic significance of translation practice. In order to elaborate the meaning part, it is important to mention some highlights of the initiation of the project which bring about focus on the social and symbolic significance of the Punjab Laws Translation Project. The main aim or purpose behind carrying out law translation practice is what we term as meaning of the practice. Meaning behind the practice can be understood through words of a prestigious newspaper in Pakistan which summarizes the official reports in form of the following headline:

An effort to translate all laws in easy Urdu being undertaken by Punjab under a Supreme Court order is expected, if it succeeds, to give people a chance to understand legislation related to all aspects of their life and protect their rights without being blackmailed or misled by the law enforcers or anybody else (Hanif, 2015).

The phrases like ‘easy Urdu’ point to the plain language movement introduced in the legal sphere. Pakistan being the Commonwealth country borrowed all laws from the Britishers and never paid attention towards translating and making them easily accessible to the common man. The above given headline from the newspaper gives out the detail in following words which better explain the social and symbolic significance of the practice of translating laws:

“The aim is to translate all laws in easy, legal jargon-free Urdu for the benefit of all sections of the people. This is a gigantic task and if completed is bound to empower people with regard to the knowledge of the laws that govern their lives in Pakistan,” the official said (Hanif, 2015).

The project was the first step towards making it easy to read for the public. The officials were concerned for making Urdu jargon-free and easy to make people understand what is being written for them. It will empower people with the knowledge of laws; hence makes it easier for them to benefit more. It points towards Plain Language Movement which started decades ago in the Western hemisphere. After the completion of the project, the Punjab Board of Information and Technology website informs the common man in these words:

After easing access to Punjab Laws online through [Law Portal](#), the laws are now being translated from English to [Urdu](#) for the convenience of majority of the population. Through the portal, citizens can easily monitor and view the laws implemented pertaining to all government departments of Punjab (Punjab, 2015).

The above quoted description highlights the significant aspect behind law translation; masses had to have an easy access to the laws published online so that they are aware of their duties and responsibilities. In order to make the meaning (as used in practice theory) linked with other strands of translation practice; it has to be looked into at a deeper level. For the said purpose, phase 1 is wholly reserved for making sense out of meaning and then linking it with other elements of practice. Chapter 3 explains practice theory and Olohan (2021) has equated the element of meaning with norms theory in translation. Generally it is understood that translation is a norm governed activity and practice theory makes it as social and symbolic significance of the practice. Socially speaking, laws are to be understood by the common man and for that matter it boils down to plainness principles and their application at all levels. In order to study the practice of translation, it has been divided into three phases.

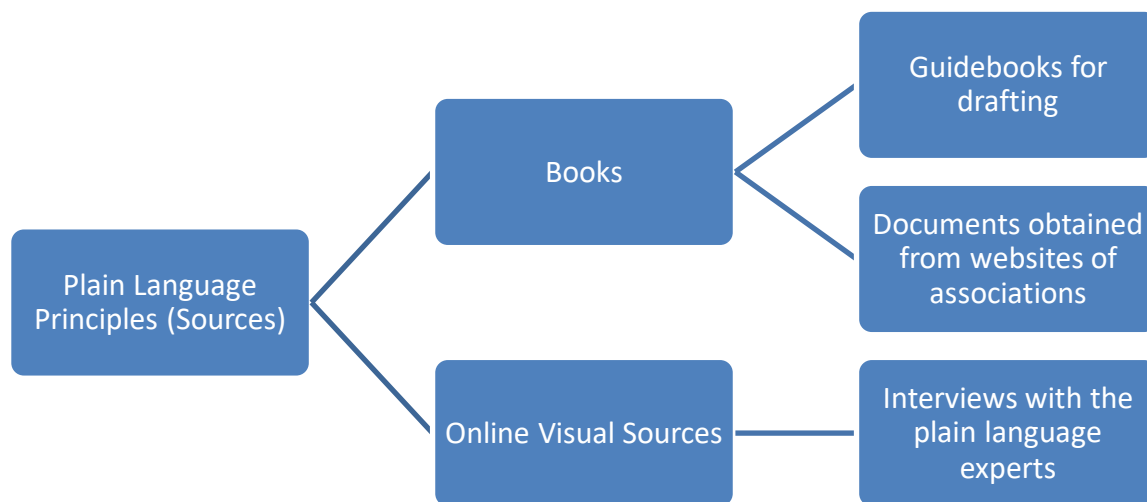
Phase 1 consists of the act of collecting, investigating, and delineating principles of plainness in order to understand the meaning of law translation project. It has already been discussed in the previous chapters that plainness principles are mainly practiced in English language. Based on meaning given in practice theory, it is possible to hypothesize that the plainness principles given by many legal linguists and researchers are not wholesome and encompassing for all the languages and their structures. There is very limited research available on plainness principles and interlingual translation which

supports the hypothesis. This chapter studies the plainness principles and draws themes out of the guidebooks, audio-visual material, websites, manuals, and other such materials.

The first step is to draw themes and codes out of the available secondary material and then investigate them empirically. As a starting point, research design is reviewed and a study is conducted by utilizing secondary data sources including the federal guidelines, handbooks of plainness principles, audio-visual material available on different websites, and interviews with the plainness experts from CLARITY association. The figure below shows the range of secondary sources from where principles for plainness have been drawn out (see figure 15). It consists of books as primary source of plainness principles, this source is further categorized into two other sources i.e. guidebooks for drafting and documents uploaded on governmental websites which guide on plainness. The other main source is online visual source which consists of interviews with the experts and expert talks available on various platforms including YouTube videos and other such videos uploaded either on websites or other platforms.

**Figure 15**

Sources of Plain Language Principles



## 4.1 Synergetic Approach to Legislation

Pleas for reform in legislative drafting are not new. They have a long history; King Edward VI, for instance, who ruled from 1547 to 1553, is reported to have grumbled:



I would wish that ... the superfluous and tedious statutes were brought into one sum together, and made more plain and short, to the intent that men might better understand them (Bjuris, 2013, p. 1).

Jeremy Bentham, the 19th century reformer also writes in this regard:

The desirable object of the laws in regard to style is, that it may be such that at every moment in which they ought to influence the conduct of a citizen, he may have presented to his mind an exact idea of the will of the legislator in this respect (Bentham, 1962, p. 207).

From the 1970s onwards, plain English and Plain Language Movement started to be recognizable. Social movement theory can be used to pinpoint the main traits of the plain language movement because these movements have traits in common with other social movements (Asprey M. M., 2010). According to Pakulski (1991: 60), orientation is one of the denominators of social movements. He claims that movement orientations have two key characteristics: they are strongly value-charged and are "negative" in nature. The first discusses how social movements "actively justify and reinforce prevailing societal values", such as democracy, in a forceful and occasionally unusual manner.

The second feature refers to "dissatisfaction with the political-administrative processes which the particular movement opposes". Social movements also stand out for their "strategic pluralism," rather than for having a singular goal. A social movement can include "[m]any various good goals, initiatives, causes, and slogans" within its broad parameters. "The goals vary significantly and... are rarely consistent," it is said (Pakulski, 1991). In the 1970s, a consumer movement gave rise to the modern-day simple language movement. It quickly migrated to the creation of legislation. It soon spread to the formulation of legislation. The movement has several facets in relation to legislation, such as:

1. involving the public directly in the process of development of legislation;
2. altering the process and style of drafting;
3. making the existing law substantially accessible
4. simplifying the rule of interpretation and language of legislation
5. refining the nature of dissemination of law (Kelly M. , 1988, p. 988).

Participants in the plain language movement have a variety of objectives with regard to the drafting procedure and style. One goal for lay users is to enable them to study and comprehend legislation without the assistance of a specialist. The goal is to make the legal system work better for all users, including knowledgeable users and experts. Before initiating the discussion on guidelines provided through various sources for a plainer version of legal text, it is important to note the thoughts of writers about clear and simple language. Permanent Secretary of the Cabinet Office and former First Parliamentary Counsel voiced his thoughts about clear legislation in these words:

I believe that we need to establish a sense of shared accountability, within and beyond government, for the quality of what (perhaps misleadingly) we call our statute book, and to promote a shared professional pride in it. In doing so, I hope we can create confidence among users that legislation is for them (Heaton, 2013).

Readability and comprehension of the text are the most important aspects to be considered before initiating the draft of any text. Mark Adler (2012) also subscribes to the idea of readability and comprehension by saying that if the audience of law find what they need in the law; understand what they find; and act accordingly then the purpose of drafting law is achieved. It is indeed Plain language strategies that help in comprehension and retention (Schrivver, 2017).

'Plain English' and 'plain language' have been defined in a variety of ways. An example of an outcomes-based definition, according to James, is:

Communication is in plain English if the individuals who are its audience can quickly and easily find what they need; comprehend what they find; act appropriately on that understanding (James, 2009, p. 35).

A different kind of definition, narrowly focused on readability, is similarly outcomes-based. For instance:

The goal of plain language is to make your writing accessible to readers of all reading levels (James, 2009, p. 35).

Reading comprehension, retention, speed, and persistence all increase with the use of plain language. The most popular classifications categorize plain language according to the 'components' it uses. Joe Kimble's Simple English Charter, which is

broken down into sections addressing 36 general, design, organization, phrase, and word components, is one of the best.

In 1940s, renowned authors urged the public to recognize the prevalence of dreadful writing, plain English then took its roots. Social activists and writers like George Orwell urged policymakers to combat "poor English." In his 1946 essay "Politics and the English Language," George Orwell lamented the deterioration of the English language by criticising the use of pretentious language, jargon, tired metaphors, protracted sentences, weasel words, and similar expressions. For Orwell, using clear language was important for everyone who wanted to think more clearly, not just for professionals. He was concerned that writing frequently hid ideas and was deliberately dishonest. According to Orwell, a lot of political language uses euphemisms and circumlocution in an effort to give the illusion of solidity to pure wind and to make falsehoods sound true and murder acceptable. Orwell's book 1984, a scary premonition of today's alternative realities, continued his passionate argument against the perils of authoritarian society in which facts have been destroyed.

By the 1970s, a number of efforts had gained enough traction to serve as the foundation of the current movement. These initiatives were supported by the idea that citizens should be able to understand their rights and obligations. English, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States all produced documents that were easier to understand. The banking and insurance sectors in several of these nations took the lead in modernizing commercial agreements, and parliamentary drafters started incorporating plain language concepts into legislation. About the same time, Sweden and Finland started reviewing their draught laws to make sure that new laws were worded clearly. In 1978, President Jimmy Carter ordered the American civil service to use plain English, and in the 1980s, Margaret Thatcher demanded the same of the British government forms in plainer versions (Tiersma P. , 1999, pp. 211-230).

Since then, the trend has become widespread in many other nations and tongues. The usage of Chinese characters—which have no phonetic relationship to spoken Japanese—in combination with two 48-symbol phonetically based systems have caused unique issues for the Japanese legal language. Every character, which roughly translates to a word, needs to be learned separately. Due to the peculiar nature of many Chinese

characters used in legal documents and the Chinese-language heritage of legal writing, the unavoidable issues are made worse (which does not fit Japanese syntax well). During the Second World War, changes have been made gradually. The democratic constitution and some sections of the legal code have been updated to make them more accessible to people who do not practice law (Tiersma 1999:214–15).

Several judges have backed clear language, condemning the convoluted customary drafting that has resulted in litigation over the interpretation of legal and business agreements. Before he was appointed as Britain's top judge, Lord Woolf dramatically revised the civil court rules in plain language and used them to reduce (but not entirely eliminate) lengthy court documents (Adler, 2012 , p. 70). Plainers can connect and provide support for one another through a number of voluntary plain language organizations. Importantly, Clarity has folks who are interested in legal terminology. A British local government solicitor founded Clarity in 1983 for lawyers who wanted to simplify legal English. It swiftly spread internationally, with more than 1,100 members at its peak and representation (though often patchy) in almost 50 nations. Yet, it is currently in a state of decline, becoming influenced by non-lawyers and expanding its focus from legal language to language (and design) in general. It is anticipated to unite with the Plain Language Association International (PLAIN), an international non-profit organization with Canadian roots that has less than 200 members and is dedicated to plain language in general (Adler, 2012 , p. 71). In order to recognize legal authors and promote a "clear, brief, and strong style in legal writing," American lawyers have Scribes, which was formed in 1953. Despite the fact that some plainers are engaged in multiple of these organizations, information from social networking sites like LinkedIn suggests that the majority of plainers are not connected to any of them (P.71).

While discussing the advantages of plain language, Mark Adler (2012, pp. 72-73) affirms that plain language has proven to be beneficial for community in general sense. He lists few advantages which are discussed in the following lines. For him, plain legal language can be more precise and Traditional drafters frequently defend their approach by arguing that precise wording is required to minimise ambiguity and that complex ideas necessitate complicated language. However plainers and others have constantly demonstrated via their own examples that complicated ideas may frequently be presented

considerably simpler than the conventional manner. He explains the reasons behind imprecision of legalese, it is the style of constructing and presenting ideas which can make legalese difficult to comprehend. He lists them as follows:

1. Precedents are frequently used without being modified for the specific situation (and often without reading);
2. It is frequently unclear which words and phrases alter with others since information that, in conventional English, would be spread out over numerous sentences is piled in a single statement;
3. This issue is made worse by the usage of extraneous words, irregular word placement, embedded clauses, and a lack of punctuation;
4. The intended meaning is obscured when abstract terms are used instead of tangible ones;
5. Sometimes the improper use of passive verbs obscures who is or should be acting (Adler, 2012 , p. 72).

Another advantage of having a plain version of text is to have lesser errors. Since plain language uses less of complex language and difficult words, there are fewer chances of encountering intricacy in legal text. Adler (2012) adds to advantages by saying that it is cost-effective and cheaper to have plain version of legal text because the consumers do not have to rely upon lawyers or law professionals who demand or charge heavy amounts to interpret law for laypersons. Legal document in a plain language is more persuasive and convincing if it is written in plain language but it will have no effect on the readers if it is heavily loaded with intricate words and knotty terminology. On the other hand, he cites Law Commission of New Zealand in writing a defense for plain language; it helps in making legal system more democratic. Following lines have taken from Law Commission and cited in (Adler, 2012 , p. 73):

It is a fundamental precept of any legal system that the law must be accessible to the public. Ignorance of the law is no excuse because everyone is presumed to know the law. That presumption would be insupportable if the law were not available and accessible to all. The state also has an interest in the law's accessibility. It needs the law to be effective and it cannot be if the public does not know what it is.....It seems once to have been supposed that law was the preserve

of lawyers and Judges, and that legislation was drafted with them as the primary audience. It is now much better understood that Acts of Parliament (and regulations too) are consulted and used by a large number of people who are not lawyers and have no legal training.....Many other people refer to legislation in their jobs. (New Zealand Law Commission 2008, paras 1.1, 1.11, 1.12)

Lastly, plain language is pleasant for the readers as it is comprehensible and easy to understand. Legal language is not poetry by Shakespeare which has to sound literary and pleasant to senses. Rather, it has to serve the purpose of informing, guiding, and directing the audience.

Joe Kimble wrote Plain English Charter which is divided into various sections which deal with elements related to design, organization, sentence and word.

The themes below show the hierarchy of good legislation and drafting style.

1. Never use a metaphor, simile, or other figure of speech which you are used to seeing in print.
2. Never use a long word where a short one will do.
3. If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out.
4. Never use the passive where you can use the active.
5. Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word, or a jargon word if you can think of an everyday English equivalent.
6. Break any of these rules sooner than say anything outright barbarous.

## **4.2 Plain Language Tradition in the United States**

The tradition of Plain English in America started when Congress established the Federal Reports Act in late 1942. It was an early attempt to control how the government gathered data from business and industry. The goal was to reduce the excessive complexity that the government imposed on industry, such as asking the same question on various forms. The Act aims to reduce information duplication, the cost of information collection, and the burden associated with providing information to federal agencies. Although well-intentioned, the Act did little to stop the government's collection of information from corporations, individuals, and federal organizations (Schrivver, 2017, p. 6). Although there have long been complaints about the use of legal English, it is generally agreed that it was not until after World War II that we can speak of the beginnings of a "movement"

that would eventually coalesce in the United States in the 1960s. This is due to the influence of finest works like those of (Mellinkoff, *The Language of the Law*, 1963) in the field of legal language or O'Hare (*Gobbledygook has Gotta Go*, 1965) in the field of government communication. Gobbledygook, a phrase was coined by the American politician Maury Maverick in 1944. The term denotes incomprehensible language. Maverick was a straightforward individual and he was appalled by the fog of stifling and obfuscatory language. By then, Washington was obsessed with bureaucratic language. He wrote a note to his coworkers advising them to communicate in plain English.

The Plain Language Movement (PLM) got its inception in a legal company in New York in the 1970s when they were hired to rewrite a consumer law reform, which ultimately led to changes in vocabulary as well as graphics and structure (Danet, 1983, p. 49). The fundamental problem was based on the newly established consumer law principle that a consumer-business contract could be considered void if the customer was unable to grasp its contents (Williams C. , 2017, p. 167). Consumers' incapacity to grasp documents was thought to be caused by corporate entities taking unethical advantage of the complexity of legal terminology (Petelin, 2010, p. 206). The PLM sought to safeguard consumer demands by improving the clarity and accessibility of consumer law texts and official forms (Assy, 2011, p. 377). The reasoning was that law should be understandable to its subjects because they are the ones who will be affected by it, not attorneys or judges (Assy, 2011, p. 377).

The PLM has expanded greatly in the USA since Mellinkoff's 1963 book *The Language of the Law* was published (Lu A. J., 2014, p. 88) & (Williams C. , 2015, p. 184). Legislation and statutes relating to consumer protection and the development of documents in clear language have consistently been developed (Petelin, 2010, p. 207). Making documentation more understandable, transparent, and straightforward was the goal (Jones, McDavid, Derthick, Dowell, & Spyridakis, 2012, p. 333).

The Plain English Act of 2009, which had a significant impact, was the outcome of all of these initiatives (Petelin, 2010, p. 208). All federal government documents must comply with the Act's requirements for clear, concise, and ordered writing (Jones, McDavid, Derthick, Dowell, & Spyridakis, 2012, p. 333). Regulations are not included in this category of papers, which also includes any publications, forms, or publicly

dispersed physical or electronic documents (Petelin, 2010, p. 209). This indicates that efforts to use plain language did not affect the legislation itself. Instead, the federal agencies gave priority to their public communication strategy (Williams C. , 2015, p. 191).

It's interesting to note that during implementation processes; the federal government expanded and codified the Plain Language Act's provisions (Petelin, 2010, p. 209). Federal authorities suggested using plain language rules in this situation, seeking to write legal papers with a focus on the reading, personal address, active voice, common and ordinary vocabulary, or short sentences (Jones, McDavid, Derthick, Dowell, & Spyridakis, 2012, p. 332). In the end, the Act's implementation through the use of thorough guidelines aims to satisfy the standards for plain language (Petelin, 2010, p. 209).

Together with the United States, numerous other anglophone common law nations developed drafting standards for use in government (Assy, 2011, p. 378). In order to ensure easy mental processing and accurate interpretation by future readers, linguistic standards for writing in a particular genre can be devised, which requires authors to foresee the readers' potential comprehension issues (Stepanova, 2015, p. 1119). To structure and enhance legal content by enhancing particular components of clarity, precision, coherence, or information distribution, plain language standards are composed (Kimble, 1994-1995, p. 75).

Reading researchers were doing empirical examinations into what made texts incomprehensible at the same time as the public was starting to voice their concerns when companies misled them with unnecessarily complex texts. By the end of the decade, the *Elements of Style* by William Strunk and E. B. White would encourage authors to "omit needless words" (White J. W., 1959) (Strunk first published his book in 1918 with the directive to "omit superfluous words," among other plain-language rules. But, the book and its plain-language rules didn't start to gain popularity until 1959, when White, a Strunk disciple, expanded and reissued *Elements of Style*.)

The plain-language movement in the legal community got its start in the 1960s, which was crucial. *The Language of the Law*, written by David Mellinkoff, "added scholarly weight—and undeniable validity—to criticisms of legal writing, laying the



conceptual groundwork for the plain-language movement in law" (Mellinkoff, *The language of the law*, Little Brown & Company, p. 47). Public pressure to simplify papers like contracts, forms, and instructions started to increase in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The federal government expanded significantly in the 1960s, and the amount of documentation produced by its new initiatives also increased. At the same time, Voters' trust in bureaucratic communications was waning, leading reform-minded proponents—even those working for the government—to demand better. Government employees, like John O'Hayre, who worked for the US Bureau of Land Management and penned *Gobbledygook Has Must Go* (O'Hayre, 1966), advised his coworkers to refrain from using the passive voice because of this.

The government started responding to complaints about poor public communications from the beginning of the 1970s. The Federal Register, also known as "Uncle Sam's Rule Book," was attempted to be simplified by the Nixon administration in 1972 (Hunter, 2013). The US Pension Reform Act, approved by Congress in 1974, mandated that all information about pensions be provided in clear English (Skolnik., 1974). The Consumer Leasing Act of 1976 obliged landlords to clearly and conspicuously communicate matters like the amount of rent and how a contract may be terminated (Congress U. , 1976).

Most plain-language practitioners focused on revising texts between 1940 and the late 1970s, doing so by omitting complex sentences, employing the active voice, using concrete language, shortening sentences, and swapping difficult terms for easier ones. The majority of the time, they were not concerned with discourse-level text characteristics like text structure, cohesiveness, and coherence. They focused primarily on the literal or propositional meaning of phrases rather than the fact that texts convey much more than this. (Writing conveys culture, persona, attitudes, power, and beliefs, among other things.

The visual presentation of the material and concerns with layout, space, tables, drawings, and typography were also mostly ignored by practitioners (although there were some significant exceptions). In general, plain-language principles presupposed that meaning was "in the text" and that any content would be simple to understand and use.

Rudolph Flesch also popularized the topic of clarity in 1946 with his book *The Art of Plain Talk*. Flesch, a prolific author and proponent of plain writing, claimed that a mathematical readability formula based on sentence and word length could be used to forecast how challenging a piece of writing will be to read. Flesch discovered that unique words and sentence length were among the most prevalent issues for readers (Schrivver, 2017, p. 7).

The Reading Ease Formula was put forth by Flesch in his well-known 1948 paper, "A New Readability Yardstick," in which he took these theories about what makes texts difficult to grasp and created an equation for forecasting the presumptive difficulty of text. His readability formula, the Flesch test, later evolved into the Flesch-Kincaid test and it has since become the most popular readability formula for determining the grade level of student textbooks and the level of difficulty of manuals for the US Department of Defense. *The Art of Readable Writing*, by Flesch, was initially published in 1949 and has since become a classic on readability and concise writing. Readability formulas were developed by Flesch, Lorge, and the group of other writers. These formulas are tested till date to conform to the principles of plainness.

In October 2011, the Clear Writing Act of 2010 became law. After then, numerous US government agencies took part in workshops on creating plain-language solutions, while other agencies went on with large-scale programs. Moreover, Plain Language Day is celebrated on 13<sup>th</sup> of October and initially it was celebrated in the US in 2015 (Schrivver, 2017, p. 43).

#### 4.2.1 American Sources of Material on Plain Language: A Framework

The table given below lists a number of sources generally used and employed for delineating the guidelines for writing clear and plain legal texts.

**Table 10**

*American Sources of Plain Principles*

Type of Source	Title of Source	Year of Publication	Publishing Authority	Major Claim
Handbook	Gobbledygook Has Gotta Go	1966	John O'Hayre (Bureau of Land Management's Western Information Office)	No longer can gobblydegook be allowed to clog

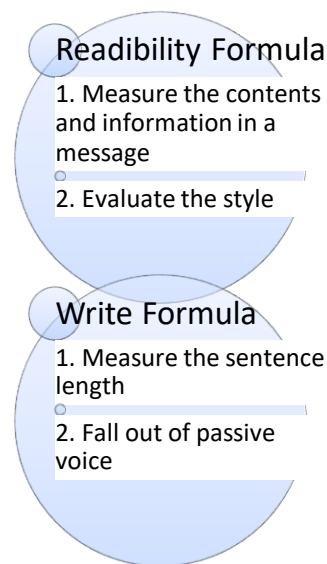
				communication lines.
Handbook	A Plain English Handbook: How to Create Clear SEC Disclosure Documents	1998	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission	Breathes life into plain English initiatives
Handbook	Document Drafting Handbook	2018	Office of the Federal Register National Archives and Records Administration	Clarified existing language and formatting requirements
Research Journal	The Scribes Journal of Legal Writing	1990	Scribes, the American Society of Legal Writers	We seek to create an interest in writing about the law and to promote the clear, succinct and forceful style in legal writing.
Official Website	plainlanguage.gov	1994	General Services Administration	Plain language saves federal agencies time and money and provides better service to the American public.
Seminars, symposiums, and publications	Kimble Writing Seminars	2023	Joseph Kimble (Professor at Columbia University)	Surefire Ways to Improve Legal Writing

Some sources are handbooks and guide whereas others are research journals and websites which publish different materials regarding plain language, and plain language principles and guidelines. Now, it's time to discuss the material most commonly used and available within the United States and mentioned above in the table.

First off, **Gobbledygook Has Gotta Go (1966)** is a theoretical book about good writing. It begins with an expression: unless writing is an expression of its age, it is nothing (p. 5). It cites readability and write formulas.

### Figure 16

#### *Read and Write Formula*



“Technical language can be accurate and economical when used between technicians working closely together in a narrow field, between experts in identical technical areas” (O'Hayre, 1966, p. 25). It signifies that the language used among the technicians can be technical but when it is meant for laypersons, the language must be simple and precise. On the other hand, pomposity and complexity are biggest killers of prose; big fat words are used to add to the pomposity of language which has no use at all. Following are the principles laid behind a simple principle of writing clear and plain:

1. Use picturesque language: A language that appeals to and inspires five senses, it doesn't mean that the writer necessarily has to use pictures but by using figurative language that stimulates action and arouses reaction among the readers.

2. Use short, familiar words whenever you can and long and abstract ones only when you have to for sense or preciseness (O'Hayre, 1966, p. 87). While explaining it, he says that short words are vivid and alive.
3. Third principle is to make use of variety; variety is the spice of life. Variety is also the savor of sentences.

The principles coming out of the first handbook on clear writing are generally used for all sorts of writing. It asks to use familiar and common words, short sentences, appealing manner and style of writing and also variety of sentences to create an impact on the readers.

Besides this, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission publishes a handbook for delineating plain principles. 'A Plain English Handbook: How to Create Clear SEC Disclosure Document' starts off with explaining plain language in the following words: Using plain English assures the orderly and clear presentation of complex information (The Office of Investor Education and Assistance, 1998, p. 5). A plain document uses words economically and it also structures sentences in such a manner that the audience can easily understand. Its design should also be visually appealing. The first and foremost requirement of writing plain and clear is to know the audience. Demographics, age, and level of education of the audience are few of the things that a writer must keep in mind before starting the writing process. It is also important to note 'how and what' of the document readers are possibly using from the document. Drawing the profile of the readers will help drafters or writers know about their probable audience. The handbook lists common problems that the readers face while reading technical texts. The themes drawn from the above given sources are listed below:

- Long sentences
- Passive voice
- Weak verbs
- Superfluous words
- Legal and financial jargon
- Numerous defined terms
- Abstract words
- Unnecessary details

- Unreadable design and layout









In order to address such problems, the handbook (The Office of Investor Education and Assistance, 1998, p. 17) offers some solutions to them. Firstly, it says that plain language uses ‘everyday words, short sentences, active voice, regular print, and personal pronouns that speak directly to the reader’ (ibid. P. 18). Active voice with strong verbs is recommended in the handbook but it also says that banning the passive voice completely is also not a good idea, passive voice can be used but sparingly and where it is inevitable to use. Personal pronouns should be used as they aid the readers in comprehending the subject matter. Personal pronouns should speak directly to the readers to engage the readers in reading. It is also advised to use concrete words and avoid abstractions. It also encourages the writers to keep sentences short and precise. It discourages the use of abstractions because the readers do not have a clear image of abstract words. When a mind can form images in mind, it is easy to comprehend the concept behind it. Superfluous words are also to be omitted because they can be replaced with easier and simpler words. It also advises to use positive sentences instead of writing negative sentences. Another principle given in the handbook is to avoid legalese and jargon in the technical texts. It is important to note that short and common words can be more comprehensible for the readers. Defining an unusual term in the beginning is a good strategy to help the readers know the actual intention of the writer.

**Document Drafting Handbook** published on the website of national archives also lists few guidelines and principles for writing clear and simple. **The Scribes Journal of Legal Writing** was initiated by Bryan A. Garner and other editors who tried hard to bring writings about legal language on a platform. There are 20 volumes published online till 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2023. These volumes collect articles and book reviews for the readers who are willing to read about legal language.

On the other hand, an official website of the United States is reserved for making writers, scholars, students, researchers, and professional experts aware of the plain principles and their necessity in the legal domain. Plain language.gov website has gained currency in the United States; its motto is to make government communications easier for the public to read and understand. It serves on four different levels; (i) learning about the Plain Writing Act and certain other policies, (ii) plain language guidelines, (iii) training

on writing plain, and (iv) plain language in action through various examples. PLAIN (Plain Language Action and Information Network) is a network or group of various federal employees who have dedicated their services for the public who deserve clear and plain writing in order to reach the required amount of meaning out of legal texts. For them, plain language saves time and money not only of agencies but the common man who have to reach an expert to make an understanding of a text.

The official website starts giving guidelines by citing the Plain Writing Act, 2010 in the beginning. The Act defines plain language in the following words: The term “plain writing” means writing that is clear, concise, well-organized, and follows other best practices appropriate to the subject or field and intended audience (Congress 1. , 1994). The website then lists a number of guidelines on writing plain; the themes drawn from the website guidelines are following:

-  Write for your audience
-  Organize the information
-  Choose your words carefully
-  Be concise
-  Keep it conversational
-  Design for reading
-  Follow web standards
-  Test your assumptions

Knowing the audience is the first and foremost step one has to follow before jumping into the act of writing. Guidelines ask the writers or drafters to employ words that their readers will recognize and find comfortable with. It also suggests considering the level of expertise of the audience. If the audience consists of PhD candidates, small company owners, working parents, or immigrants are not to write for an 8th grade class student. Only if the intended target audience is a class of eighth graders, then they should write for them accordingly. It also guides to write to the average reader by taking into account their area of competence and area of interest. It also advises to avoid writing to the experts, the lawyers, or management unless when they are the intended audience.

The guidelines then take us to organization or arrangement of the information provided through the document. It says organization is the key and one has to organize

first to get desired end results. It suggests starting with stating the purpose and bottom line. Things must be organized in a logical fashion; most important information has to be put in the beginning and wherever necessary, background information has to be given. Using transition words, adding useful headings and sub-headings, adding a topic sentence to make the audience follow what is coming next etc. are some of the useful guidelines under organization of information load.

Choosing right words in right places is equally important for a good draft as we know that words have power. These are the fundamental pillars of both oral and written communication. It is important to avoid making things more difficult by avoiding jargon, technical terminology, or obscure acronyms. The drafters have to be careful with their word choice and they need to write consistently. When communicating accurately, word choice is crucial. Being expressive is normally acceptable, but literary flair is rarely used in writing for the federal government. No one reads a federal regulation while curled up in front of the fireplace. Simple words and phrases can do magic. Joseph Kimble cites H.W. Fowler who recommends following things in making word choices:

- Prefer the familiar word to the far-fetched.
- Prefer the concrete word to the abstraction.
- Prefer the single word to the circumlocution.
- Prefer the short word to the long.
- Prefer the Saxon word to the Romance word (Kimble, 2006, p. 11).

Above given preferences are important to make texts plainer and simpler. In addition to these, it is advised to use the same terms consistently and minimize definitions in the legal texts. Hidden verbs make texts difficult to comprehend; it is advised to avoid using them in the texts. By using shorter sentences, you can get rid of a lot of ambiguity-causing situations. The less complex the statement, the clearer the meaning and lesser possibility of ambiguity. Even in brief sentences, though, you must be careful where you place your words (Garner, *Garner's Modern American Usage*, 2003 ). One of the main issues with writing for the government is wordy, thick construction.



Long, complex sentences with numerous phrases and clauses are the most perplexing to the user. There are many different types of unnecessary words, making it challenging to categorize them. Increase the level of self-criticism when writing and asking yourself if you really need every word in order to solve the issue. Question each word: Do you really need it. Active voice, basic verbs, and pronouns all reduce wordiness. Useless words squander the attention of your audience. A discussion is similar to great writing. Don't include information that the audience doesn't require.

Positive thought and speech are habits we've developed. When we write in the negative, we add another barrier to the understanding of our audience and make it more challenging for them to comprehend what we are saying. Two negatives cancel each other out when they are used in a statement. Your statement is positive even though it seems negative. These statements necessitate, in the words of Rudolph Flesch (1979), "a mental switch from no to yes." Several common terms, including "unless," "fail to," "notwithstanding," "except for," "other than," "illegal," "disallowed," "terminate," "void," "insufficient," and many others, have negative connotations. Instead, it is advised to look out for them when they appear after not and also use an uplifting positive word to convey your idea.

On the other hand, guidelines given on plain language website also includes the rule of writing short paragraphs. It is said that one issue should be covered in each brief paragraph. Users are deterred from even trying to understand the content by long paragraphs. It's simpler to read and understand short paragraphs. Writing professionals advise limiting paragraphs to 150 words in three to eight sentences. The maximum length of a paragraph is 250 words. Make your paragraphs more engaging by varying their length. Similar to sentence length, your writing will be jagged if every paragraph is the same size. There is nothing wrong with a one-sentence paragraph every now and again. It's best to use brief paragraphs to open up your text and add white space. As a result, your work is more attractive and simple to read. To make your audience's comprehension of your material easier, keep each paragraph or section to one topic. Every paragraph needs to begin with a topic phrase that sums up the entire body of the paragraph.

Material is broken up into small sections to make it seem easier to understand. Visually unpleasant and giving the appearance that your content is difficult to grasp are long, thick sections with no white space. You can better organize your thoughts by breaking them up into shorter chunks. Small sections provide you the chance to include helpful headings that will aid the reader in skimming and scanning the page. It is tough to effectively summarize lengthy parts in a header. As you break up diverse topics into tiny chunks, each header can give the reader a clear picture of what's in that section.

Furthermore, verbs are considered the fuel of writing. Our sentences gain strength and focus through verbs. Verbs direct the actions of our audience. They ascertain who is responsible for what. Who is meant to do what is made plain by using an active voice. That removes any doubt regarding who is responsible for what. 'You must complete the task' is plainer and should be used instead of "It must be done." One of the main issues with writing for the government is passive voice, which makes it unclear who is in charge of what. Passive voice should not be confused with past tense. The subject of an active sentence is the person or entity doing the acting. The subject of a passive sentence is the thing or person being acted upon. Passive statements generally do not identify who is executing the action. This is the reason, plain guidelines discourage using passive voice. But passive voice is an appropriate option in some situations. A passive sentence may be the ideal way to convey something, for instance, when one action follows another as a matter of law and there is no actor (apart from the law itself) for the second action. When it makes no difference about who performs an action, you might also use passive (Veda R. Charrow, 2007).

It is also advised to use present tense because it is the simplest and strongest form of verb. Conditional sentences and future tense make it difficult for the audience to grasp the actual intent of law. After advice on use of present tense, use of contractions comes under discussion. Contrary to the viewpoints of many legal authorities, Bryan Garner, a preeminent authority on legal writing, supports the use of contractions in order to make legal writing—including opinions and rules—less formal and more conversational (Garner, 2002, pp. 81-82). Your writing is more user-friendly when you use contractions. According to research, they also improve readability (Danielson and Larosa, 1989). A

typical writing tip is to "write like you talk" and the best way to achieve it is to employ contractions. Contractions are used frequently in spoken English, so include them in your writing will make it easier for readers to understand what you're saying. Use caution when using contractions. Similar to how you shouldn't bullet every word on a page, you also shouldn't condense by using contractions all over the page. (Larosa, 1989)

Next suggestion is to use examples to clarify situations. Even in laws, examples can help you better understand complex topics. These are the perfect means of assisting your readers. In spoken English, individuals frequently give you an example when you ask for clarification on anything. Long explanations can be replaced with good examples. You should think about utilising an example more while writing about complex concepts. You can make your writing more relatable to your readers by providing an example that is applicable to their situation (Murawski, 1999, pp. 45-46).

Using 'must' instead of 'shall' is promoted through these guidelines. The word "must" makes it crystal apparent to your audience that they need to take action. One of those obtrusive words, "must," has long impeded writing in the legal style. The word "must" tells the viewer that the material is lethal. The word "must" is likewise archaic. Moreover, 'shall' is an imprecise choice, using 'must' conveys obligation, prohibition in negative form of must, and discretionary action. (Garner, *Legal Writing in Plain English*, 2001).

Use of slashes is also discouraged in plain writing guidelines. The most common words used by writers are "or" and "and." But, they don't want to spend the time figuring out what they mean, so they delegate the task to the audience. Their writing is ambiguous as a result. You should decide what you mean as an author. Write down "either X, or Y, or both" in the few instances—and there do seem to be very few—where you actually mean both. Generally, when writers employ slashes to connect like or equal nouns, such as in "faculty-student ratio," a hyphen is more suitable (Garner, *Legal Writing in Plain English*, 2001).

While discussing the design of the document, the plain language guidelines highlight the following points:

**Table 11**

*Design of the Document*

<b>Basic Guidelines on Design</b>	<b>Organizing the Information</b>
Tables should be used to make it easier for people to grasp complex information	5 or 6 sections maximum for the document (about two per printed page)
	To make the page easier to scan and skim, include helpful headings
	To divide up text and define process phases, use lists
	Avoid having many levels of information or lists within lists
	Make difficult content easy to understand by using tables
	Compose succinct words and brief paragraphs to divide material into digestible portions
Using visuals may be more helpful in reading	Use of simple typography
	Font size should be moderate
	Borders and shadings should be in accordance with the other layout
	Appropriate heading in appropriate manner
	Use of bullet points
	Bringing the emphasis by highlighting certain concepts
Important concepts must be highlighted and written in bold	
There should be minimum cross references used in the document	

### **4.2.2 Summary**

The above given guidelines are taken from the American sources (recent and past) in order to know generally about the Plain language tradition in the United States. It has summarized basic guidelines provided by various online sources and organizations dedicated for the said purpose. Plain language website initiated by the US government is fully dedicated to bringing the framework for plainer versions of legal texts so that they can easily reach the intended audience. It proves very cost-effective activity as the audience may not need to pay heavy fees to the experts for understanding documents and laws concerning them. Section 4.3 discusses the tradition of plain language followed in the UK.

### **4.3 Plain Language Tradition in the UK**

The plain English rewrite uses everyday words, short sentences, active voice, regular print, and personal pronouns that speak directly to the reader. (Williams J. M., 1990) Plain language tradition starts with 'Plain English Campaign' in the UK which was founded in 1979. The motive behind running this campaign was to push the prime minister, Margaret Thatcher to issue a policy statement about the unnecessary use of officialese and the need to clarify the orders of departments. In 1980, this campaign gained more currency and offered trophies and awards to the organizations and departments which produced successful results in wake of the campaign. In 1990, they started offering editing and training services in order to produce jargon-free and more comprehensible information. It resulted in clarifying the language of the consumer contracts (Williams C. , The Impact of Plain Language on Legal English in the United Kingdom, 2022).

Furthering the legacy of Plain English Campaign, the co-founder of campaign, Martin Cutts formed an editing and training firm which turned into Plain Language Commission in 1994. The Plain Language Commission offers writing workshops, edits websites and documents for public and commercial sector organizations. With its Clear English Standard logo, it also provides an accreditation program for documents and websites. The Clear English Standard, which can be found on more than 15000 papers

and websites, is now present in many consumer contracts, including the credit card terms and conditions for major banks. Together with his book *Lucid Law* (1994), Cutts is the author of *The Oxford Guide to Plain English* (2020), now in its fifth edition and first published in 1995 as *The Plain English Guide*, one of the most important publications on plain language in the UK and elsewhere. Cutts has taken a special interest in advancing projects for plain language in the legal field (Cutts, 2020).

Whereas the Plain English Campaign and the Plain Language Commission are for-profit endeavors dedicated to promoting plain language across a variety of institutional discourses, Clarity is a voluntary, non-profit group dedicated to the same goal. In an effort to change the language used by attorneys in their profession, John Walton, a solicitor, produced the inaugural issue of *Clarity Newsletter* in 1983. According to Walton as cited in (Williams C. , 2022), the newsletter was conceived in the letters columns of the 'Law Society's Gazette'.

Under Margaret Thatcher's leadership as prime minister in the 1980s, the government made a deliberate effort to enhance official English. The attempt to reorganize the civil service included this. Thatcher stated in her brief preface to the 1988 publication *Making It Plain*, which was first created by the Plain English Campaign in 1983, that "Plain English must be the aim of all who work in Government" (as cited in Williams, 2022). In all of the major English-speaking nations—particularly Australia, but also Canada, New Zealand, and, to a lesser extent, the United States—government institutions began to support plain language projects more and more during the 1980s and early 1990s. These projects laid a ground for projects in the UK (Asprey, 2010: 64-89). The UK began to follow some of the Renton Report's recommendations in the 1990s, which planted the seeds for a significant shift towards simple language in the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel's legislative drafting style. "Responding to a challenge from the first parliamentary counsel in the United Kingdom to redraft a statute in simple English without considerable loss of sense," Cutts wrote in 1993 (Williams C. , 2022). The outcome was the revision of the Timeshare Act of 1992, which was so effective that Cutts then set about revising one of the schedules of a tax law of 1992 with a group of tax and accounting experts (Cutts, 2020).

The Tax Law Rewrite Project was an offshoot of these earlier projects; it started in 1996-97 and was disbanded in 2010. The fundamental goal of the Project was to simplify the language of UK tax rules while maintaining the integrity of the legislation. The government's decision to rewrite tax legislation in plain language was greatly influenced by the fact that similar initiatives were already underway in Australia and New Zealand (Williams C. , 2022). The Office of the Legislative Counsel opted to use contemporary writing guidelines on all of its legislative texts by the time the Tax Law Rewrite Project was terminated in 2010—just like Australia and New Zealand had been doing for some time (Williams 2018: 21). The Office of the Parliamentary Counsel (OPC) already released two papers in 2008, one on use of ‘shall’ and the other on ‘gender-neutral language’ (Office of the Parliamentary Counsel, 2008b). Table 4.3 consists of the major sources of drafting guidelines.

**Table 12**

*Plain Language Tradition in the UK*

Type of Source	Title of Source	Year of Publication	Publishing Authority	Major Claim
Plain Language Organization	Clarity	1983	John Walton, a British solicitor	Giving power of knowledge to citizens through Clarity
Drafting Manual	Office of the Parliamentary Counsel Drafting Guidance	2008, 2011	Government of UK (gov.uk)	Exercising the principle of clarity
Drafting Manual	Office of the Parliamentary Counsel Drafting	2013, 2014	Government of UK (gov.uk)	Drafts must be accurate and effective

	Guidance			
Drafting Manual	Office of the Parliamentary Counsel Drafting Guidance	2020	Government of UK (gov.uk)	Making laws more readable and accessible
Act	The Consumer Rights Act	2015	Government of UK (gov.uk)	Plain and intelligible writing
Booklet	Plain Language and Legislation	2006	Office of the Scottish Parliamentary Counsel	Introducing methods by which legislation can be published in plain English
Advice and guidance	Drafting Matters!: guidance	2018	Parliamentary Counsel Office (gov.scot)	Guidance on the drafting of primary legislation
Manual	Writing Laws for Wales: A Guide to Legislative Drafting	2019	Office of the Legislative Counsel	Striving to draft clear, effective and accessible law in both English and Welsh
Reference Book	Oxford Guide to Plain English	2020	Martin Cutts (Oxford University Press)	Guidelines for clearer writing

The voluntary, nonprofit organization Clarity is dedicated to advancing clear legal language. In an effort to change the language used by attorneys in their profession, John Walton, a solicitor, produced the inaugural issue of Clarity Newsletter in 1983. According to Walton (1983: 1), the newsletter was conceived in the letters columns of the Law



Society's Gazette. Walton stated the following as Clarity's mission in his presentation of the legal profession's use of effective, understandable English:

- ✓ refraining from using dated, cryptic, and overly-elaborate language in legal writing, it is hoped to accomplish this goal;
- ✓ creating legal documents in English that is clear and simple to interpret;
- ✓ Communicating concepts and case law, not to be adhered to rigidly but to serve as a guide for writing and speaking in good legal English; and
- ✓ exerting a strong but responsible impact on the style of legal English in an effort to bring about a change in vogue.

The Clarity website advises few successful plain language guidelines which the drafters have to adopt before plunging into the activity. The steps are as follows:

1. understand your reader's profiles and needs and adapt your style according to them;
2. Define the purpose of content carefully;
3. Think deeply about the structure, the graphic design, and the wording in order to make the content easily understandable;
4. Choose the useful and relevant information for the audience.

Clarity also provides a platform for workshops through a law college. These workshops are titled as 'Plain Language Workshops'. They cover the following topics:

- How to adjust tone according to audiences and purposes;
- Selection of words and sentence structures;
- Making the point effectively;
- Planning, editing, and structuring the document;
- Documents should voice the brand;

- Appropriate use of active and passive voice;
- Influence of punctuation and grammar on readability

An 84-page guidebook on drafting guidelines was released in 2011 by the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel. Part one, which is divided into seven sections, is exclusively devoted to the issue of clarity in legislative drafting. For instance, the plain principle means:

- ✚ Being as clear as possible can help your readers understand what you are expressing.
- ✚ Even if a draft is successful and understandable, it could still be possible to simplify it. However time is generally in short supply and that could take some time. So, your goal is to produce a draft as simple to grasp as you can within the given time that you have.
- ✚ The use of plain language is one aspect of clarity, but it also refers to design, structure, and typeface. When drafting a Bill, there are some factors that can improve clarity but are outside of our control (e.g. line length used and the typeface). Other factors, though, are under our control (Office of the Parliamentary Counsel, 2011).

Even though the content is slightly changed, the 2020 version (Office of the Parliamentary Counsel 2020) is many pages longer and has 11 sections. However, it also adds a first section on clarity. For instance, in the previous edition (Office of the Parliamentary Counsel 2011: 14), it states that this counsulatory policy is to minimize the use of the legislative "shall", and suggestions are given along with examples of suitable replacements, such as must, is to be, or the use of the present tense (ibid.). Office policy is to refrain from using the legislative "shall, according to a more recent guide (Office of the Parliamentary Counsel 2020: 4). Of course, there can be certain exceptions.

Both manuals include advice on gender-neutral drafting. The Office of the Parliamentary Counsel (OPC) has (Office of the Parliamentary Counsel 2019) released a new guide that is only focused on gender-neutral drafting, incorporating and occasionally

increasing the knowledge and guidance offered in the guidelines from 2008, 2011 and 2018. The OPC produced a 37-page brochure on the issues brought on by the complexity of legislation in March 2013. (Office of the Parliamentary Counsel, 2013). The so-called "Good law" program, which sought to "make laws more accessible and understood for UK residents," was introduced by the OPC the following month (gov.uk 2023). According to the "vision for good law," which was based on the idea that the web has changed public right of access to legislation, legislation should be "necessary, clear, coherent, effective, and accessible," and its drafting should have a clear structure, be written in clear language, and have a good layout. The OPC urged individuals and organizations participating in the "Good law" program to submit feedback and get involved in order to enhance the service being provided (Williams C. , The Impact of Plain Language on Legal English in the United Kingdom, 2022).

Unfortunately, the project was archived in January 2020 because the endeavor was only a very short-lived. Moreover, Webb and Geyer (2019) contend that the inherent complexity of legislation itself may end up defeating the goals of the "Good law" movement and plain language initiatives in general, which seek to simplify, clarify, and make the law more accessible.

The Consumer Rights Act, which has been in effect since October 1, 2015, is another significant piece of law in the UK that helps to put clear language ideas into practice. According to the Act, consumer contracts must be drafted in "plain and comprehensible language" and have "fair" and "transparent" terms. Conklin, Hyde, and Parente (2019) assess the viability of employing readability scores in this regard. This naturally begs the question of what actually constitutes "clear and understandable English." The Consumer Rights Act has sparked a rush of activity by law firms as they attempt to teach their clients about how to comply with the new law, despite the fact that, to the best of my knowledge, there haven't been any studies done to date that measure the impact of the act. As a result, many bankers and insurers complied with the new legal requirements and rewrote their contracts in order to gain access of the public.

The work that Scotland's Parliamentary Counsel Office (PCO), which was established, only a few years after the Scottish Parliament was established in 1999, has done in the area of simple language deserves special attention. The Scottish Law Commission was tasked with looking into "methods by which law can be issued in plain English" following the 2003 Scottish Parliamentary elections (cited in Beattie 2006: 10). The Office of the Scottish Parliamentary Counsel (OSPC), as it was then known, produced the online handbook *Clear English and Laws*, which was published in 2006. The pamphlet is divided into four chapters as stated on the cover page (Scottish Parliamentary Counsel's Office, 2006).

*Drafting Matters!*, a first version of the Scottish Parliamentary Counsel Office's online handbook to the drafting of primary legislation, was released in 2016. (Scottish Parliamentary Counsel Office 2016). *Drafting Matters!* is more focused on technical and practical drafting difficulties than *Plain Language and Law* (Office of the Scottish Parliamentary Counsel 2006), which primarily explains the justification for implementing a plain language drafting policy. (Beattie, 2016: vi-vii as cited in Williams, 2022) is cited below:

The manual is not a guide on how to draft a Bill or on how to interpret statutes. It is a collection of the internal guidance which parliamentary counsel use when drafting Bills for the Scottish Government. Its main purpose is to allow drafters to inject a degree of cohesion and consistency into the overall Scottish statute book, with a view to helping users of legislation to understand it better.

#### **4.3.1. Summary**

UK is one of the leading countries that deal plain language matters and take it as a serious matter in the legal sphere. From contributing to the Clarity website to publishing drafting manuals online via Office of the Parliamentary Counsel, UK has contributed much in building a foundation for plain language. Although the manuals and booklets also highlight the same problem areas as are discussed in the US but their manner of dealing them varies. All the published material starts from word choice and ends at the structuring, designing and editing the documents. After discussing the plain language

tradition in the UK, the next section is reserved for a discussion on the tradition followed in Australia.

#### **4.4 Plain Language Tradition in Australia**

In Australia, plain English has advanced behind the scenes for a decade, but a recent event has pushed language back into more public spotlight. Once the Law Reform Commission of Victoria urged for laws to be written in simple language, the plain English movement emerged in Australia. Since then, several initiatives to enhance the usability of legal papers and other written communications have been undertaken by the government, law firms, and banking sector (Secretariat, 1994, p. 3).

Don Watson, the speechwriter for former Prime Minister Paul Keating, published a brief volume of disjointed rants about language abuse in late 2003. A book by the name of *Death Sentence* quickly disappeared off the shelves and became the 2004 Book of the Year. It sparked a level of mainstream public discourse concerning language that had not occurred in more than ten years. Watson's *Dictionary of Weasel Words*, a companion bestseller, was published shortly after. There isn't a lot of thorough information available about Australia's adoption of plain English. Additionally, we lack a methodical technique to assess its uptake (James, *Plain Language Developments in Australia*, 2006, p. 1).

The Watson phenomenon has at the very least sparked a much-needed public conversation on plain English. In academic conferences and writer's festivals, our language is currently the topic of the concern. The problem is that there hasn't been a well-established institution in Australia to seize this chance. In contrast to the United Kingdom, Australia has had no Plain English Campaign with a ready media presence. Of course, such things have been attempted in the past. The International Literacy Year in 1990 saw a high in the level of official support for plain English. A manual and a document kit were created by the publicly sponsored Reader Friendly Campaign. It introduced the Reader Friendly Awards and received a lot of media attention (James, *Plain Language Developments in Australia*, 2006, pp. 1-2).

The Companies Law Simplification Project and the Tax Law Improvement Project were significant Federal initiatives in the last ten years, but laws governing sales tax, mining, elder care, and the public service all benefited from clearer language. The

majority of Parliamentary Counsels use plain English exclusively in their writing. According to (Asprey M. M., 2010, p. 68), the Victoria Law Reform Commission's 1987 Report served as "one of the key drivers for the plain language trend in the law in Australia." The report contained drafting manual and 15 recommendations, all of which have proven to be useful "and have led to many revisions in the language of the legislation" (Asprey M. M., 2010, p. 68). Furthermore, Australia stands out as the only English-speaking nation to have embraced plain language drafting on both a national and federal level, in contrast to Canada where it has been more piecemeal (Williams C. , 2015, p. 187). The Office of Parliamentary Counsel of the Australian Government has long offered a multitude of resources and links on simple language. Following table lists the number of guidelines published by Australian government or organizations in order to reach the goal of plain language:

**Table 13**

*Australian Sources on Plain Language*

Type of Source	Title of Source	Year of Publication	Publishing Authority	Major Claim
Manual on Drafting Direction	Plain English Manual	1993	Australian Government, Office of the Parliamentary Counsel	Making drafts easier to understand
Guidebook	Reducing Complexity in Legislation	2016	Australian Government, Office of the Parliamentary Counsel	Reducing complexity in legislation
Manual	OPC Drafting Manual	2019	Australian Government, Office of the Parliamentary Counsel	Bringing consistency in the presentation and form of legislation
Manual	Amending Forms	2019	Australian Government, Office of	Legislation to amend and repeal Acts

	Manual		the Parliamentary Counsel	
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Plain English Manual is about the subject of legislation, it aims at making drafts easier through certain guidelines. It starts with the following explanation:

Australia inherited the traditional style of drafting used in the United Kingdom in the 19th century. It has many examples of bad writing - long, badly constructed sentences, archaic words and phrases and strings of unnecessary words. The Commonwealth added to these faults in the 1960s and 1970s by putting too much emphasis on precision and not enough on simplicity. (Office of Parliamentary Counsel, 1993, p. 5).

Coming straight to the chapter about writing, the Plain English Manual provides guidelines on the following. The first column in the table below lists the main area of complexity and the second column lists the number of themes drawn from the manual about these areas.

**Table 14**

*Australian Guidelines on Drafting*

Sentences	Use positive rather than negative sentences
	Avoid double and triple negatives
	Avoid unusual grammatical constructions
	Use active voice rather than passive construction
	Put adverbial phrases after the verb
	Use paragraphs to separate matter from main structure
	Avoid excessive shortness
	Related words should string together
	Parallel structures should be used for similar ideas
	Avoid noun strings
	Avoid false subject
	Avoid using demonstrative adjectives
	No need to use 'being or not being' to join relative clauses

	Avoid 'such....as' construction
Short sentences	Eliminate unnecessary words
	Keep lengthy clauses out of proposition
	Avoid using alternative words
	Use short terms in operative provision
	Don't turn verbs into nouns
Short Words	Prefer short words over long ones
	Use acronyms in order use full expressions that make sentences complex
	Avoid jargon and foreign language
	Define technical terms before using
Traditional words and phrases	Use simpler equivalents
Arranging the provisions	Group provisions with same subject matter
	Group related provisions in a way that makes it easy to understand
	Arrange provisions in a time sequence
	Similar ideas must be expressed in similar structure
	Important provisions should come first
Specify the topics	Use topic specifiers (headings)
	Use subsection headings
	Limit the number of subsections in a section

On the other hand, Reducing Complexity in Legislation is particularly about the drafting of Acts, Ordinances, Rules, and Regulations. It discusses certain aspects which make an Act or Ordinance very complex in nature. It starts out by discussing how to manage long acts and then lengthy sections and sub-sections. It focuses on coherent drafting principles and recommends using a similar structure for similar concepts. It goes to the extent of presenting bad examples of structure and organization so that it becomes clear to the drafters what they are not required to do. The manual also guides the drafters to throw less load of information in the Acts and Ordinances. Complicated provisions mar the purpose of writing on a particular subject so in order to remove the complexity, the



drafters need to decide whether details are necessary or not. If not necessary, they must be avoided to let the readers easily comprehend the subject matter.

#### **4.4.1 Summary**

The Australian plain language tradition is more bent towards legislative matters in particular Acts, Ordinances, bills, Rules and Regulations. The Australian government has taken much interest in bringing down the complexity of legislation so that they must be understood by those whom they intend to target. The drafts, manuals, and guidebooks available on the website of Office of Parliamentary Counsel hint at the serious concern of the parliamentary bench to make laws accessible to the audience.

### **4.5 Plain Language Tradition in Canada**

In terms of plain language, Canada has emerged as a pioneer. In 1988, the federal government established a plain language communication policy. The Information and Administrative Management policy includes the Treasury Board's communications policy. Treasury Board Manual (1990, p.12) is stated:

The obligation to inform the public includes the obligation to communicate effectively. Information about government policies, programs and services should be clear, objective and simple, and presented in a manner that is readily understandable. Messages should convey information relevant to public needs, use plain language and be expressed in a clear and consistent style (Secretariat, 1994, p. 4).

The guidebook begins by stating that plain language is efficient because the readers read and understand the message. Since the Canadian Legal Information Centre (CLIC) started working to increase the clarity of legal and administrative writing in 1985, the phrase "plain language" has been used in Canada. When CLIC first started working, it consulted the experiences of other nations throughout the globe, particularly the United Kingdom, the United States, and Australia.

Initiated in the 1970s, plain language initiatives in Canada initially targeted the legal and financial industries. Two financial services companies used plain language in the late 1970s: Royal Insurance of Canada created a plain language insurance policy, and the Bank of Nova Scotia revised its loan documents. The Justice Reform Committee of British Columbia issued a study in the 1980s titled Access to Justice that made suggestions for implementing simple language in the legal system. A writing guide called

Plain Language: Clear and simple was developed in 1989 as a result of collaboration amongst fourteen federal ministries of the Canadian government. The Decline and Fall of Gobbledygook: Report on Plain English Documentation, published in 1990 by the Canadian Law Association and the Canadian Banker's Association, also included a number of recommendations for adopting and utilizing plain language (McCann, 2012, p. 23). The idea was later adopted in 1991 by a Canadian Bar Association resolution, and in 2000 the Canadian Bankers Association announced that its members were dedicated to providing customers with financial information that they can easily understand (Asprey M. M., 2010, p. 77).

The Financial Services Act, which included Canada's first mandate for plain language, was introduced by Alberta in the 1990s as well. The Plain Language Service was started by the Canadian Public Health Association in October in 1997. The PLS provides plain language and unambiguous design improvements for the public, private, and voluntary sectors, according to its website (McCann, 2012, pp. 23-24).

Effective from February 1, 2000, the Canadian Securities Administrators issued new requirements for mutual fund prospectuses in its National Instrument 81-101 \("NI 81-101"), which included a section entitled "Plain Language and Presentation," that successfully introduced a Canadian "necessity" for public companies to implement plain language. While the section mostly focuses on content and how it is positioned within the document, it does begin with the statement that the prospectus "shall be prepared using simple language and in a format that facilitates readability and understanding (McCann, 2012, p. 24).

Numerous departments of the federal government have been actively engaged in plain language work since 1988. In order to help persuade public officials to adopt a plain language approach to communication, an interdepartmental working group on plain language was formed in 1990. Members of the working group came from 14 different departments. It conducted research on existing plain language resources and created the plain language manual, Plain Language: Clear and Simple. Public employees, including senior leaders across government, have received the guidelines. Also, the guides have sold more than 25,000 copies to organizations in the public, nonprofit, and corporate sectors as well as to educational institutions (Secretariat, 1994, p. 4).

Canadian initiatives in the early stages are listed below:

1. Plain communication policies have been adopted by three provinces (Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta).
2. Canadian Bankers' Association and Canadian Bar Association Joint Committee on Plain Language recommended plain guidelines in 1989.
3. Alberta adopted a plain language law in 1991 which was titled as the Financial Consumers Act. This act made it necessary for organizations to write in clear and simple language (ibid. p.5).

While mentioning the benefits of adopting plain language principles in Canada, the above quoted manual says when someone enquired about how to file a complaint, the Ontario Human Rights Commission used to provide copies of the Ontario Human Rights Code. Then they developed plain English documents regarding the complaints process and basic information about the Human Rights Code. They estimate that just in printing expenses, they now save \$15,000 annually. It intensified the need to adopt plain principles at all levels. The table given below lists the number of easily accessible resources published by either Canadian government or Canadian authorities.

**Table 15**

*Canadian Sources of Plain Tradition*

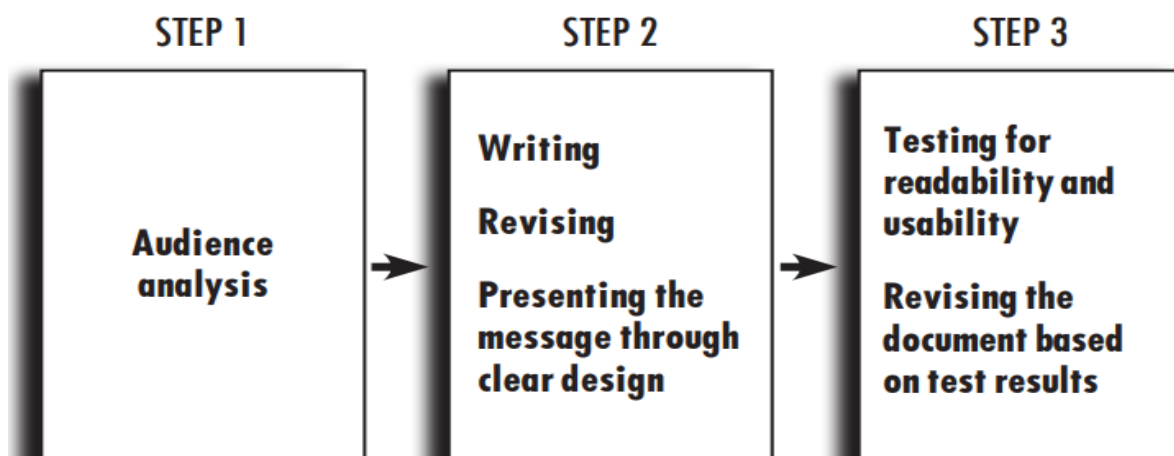
Type of Source	Title of Source	Year of Publication	Publishing Authority	Major Claim
Writing Manual	Plain Language: Clear and Simple	1994	Federal Departments of Canadian Government	Provides a framework for people who lead training programs in plain language approach
Report	The Decline and Fall of Gobbledygook: Report on Plain English	1990	Canadian Law Association and the Canadian Banker's Association	Recommendations for adopting and utilizing plain language

	Documentation			
Manual	Canada.ca Content Style Guide	2020	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	Rules to create easy web content
Style Guide	The Canadian Style	2022	Translation Bureau, Public Works and Government Services Canada	Guidelines about conveying information easily and unambiguously

The first manual given in the table not only defines plain language but also discusses it within Canadian context. It explains the communication and plain language process as given in the image.

**Figure 17** (Secretariat, 1994, p. 10)

### **The Plain Language Process**



In the figure given above, creation of plain language is illustrated. This dissertation is concerned with the first two processes and leaves the third part for a later stage. This process is equally applied on writing and translating act.

Canadian Translation Bureau provides with the writing and translation tools, they are discussed at length in the Canadian style guide available on the website on translation

bureau under Public Works and Government Services, Canada. This guide is divided into chapters and one of the chapters is dedicated to plain language. The table below lists all the pre-requisites of plain language by using headings and sub-headings.

**Table 16**

*Canadian Plain Style Guide*

Focusing on readers	Knowing about the intended readers
	What do readers need to know?
	How will readers use information?
	Using a personal tone
Text Organization	Divide text into headings and sub-headings
	Deciding an appropriate structure
	Most important ideas come first
	Using table of contents for long documents
Vocabulary	Use simple and familiar words and phrases
	Choose verbs over verb-noun phrases
	Cut out unnecessary words
	Avoid jargon
	Explain complicated ideas
	Avoid chains of nouns
Sentences	Keep sentences concise
	Make out the point clearly
	Use active voice
	Convey the message positively
Layout and Design	Choose appropriate type
	Use open space
	Create contrast
Testing	Revision and proofreading

### **4.5.1 Summary**

Canadian government is dedicated to make texts understandable and accessible to the masses. Establishment of translation bureau is also a step forward in this regard. Plain style guide by the Canadian authorities starts with the first step which is to know about the needs and requirements of the intended readers. It also advises to use personal tone in the text in order to build a connection with the readers. Canadian guidelines provide with the number of suggestions on organization, design, and layout of the texts. The manuals advise to choose appropriate structure where the most important information should be given prior importance and the less important should be given their due place. Familiar and simple words and phrases should be preferred over long, archaic and less known words and phrases. Use of direct verbs helps connecting the readers faster than the use of verb-noun phrases. Unnecessary words and details must be cut out from the texts in order not to confuse the readers. It is also advised to use concise but clear and positive sentences in the texts. Canadian guidelines also discourage the use of passive voice in the texts so that the meaning can be understood plainly and clearly. Complicated ideas must be discussed in plain words within the texts. Writing and translation tools help the translators and drafters organize and arrange the information load in such a manner that it doesn't impede the understanding of the meaning.

### **4.6. Plain Language Tradition in Pakistan**

Plain language tradition in Pakistan is not established as such because there is more deliberation upon official language. Due to language complexity in Pakistan, the riddle of English versus Urdu is yet unresolved which makes it quite difficult to take further steps. Despite all the complexity, there is a recent trend of producing reader-friendly texts and making the texts accessible to the common man. In light of this trend, English to Urdu translations are commonplace. There are legal experts, advisors, educators, and policy makers who talk about making texts clear and accessible to the community.

The Plain Language movement, which advocates for the use of clear, concise, and accessible language in legal and governmental communications, has gained momentum globally. However, in Pakistan, the tradition of Plain Language is still in its formative stages. The roots of Pakistan's legal and official language practices are deeply intertwined

with its colonial past. During British rule, English became the language of law and governance, a legacy that continues to influence legal and bureaucratic language in Pakistan today (Ashraf, 2022). The use of complex, archaic language in legal documents is often seen as a vestige of colonial authority, making it difficult for ordinary citizens to understand legal texts. This colonial inheritance has created a significant barrier to the adoption of Plain Language practices in the country (Ilahi, 2014).

Pakistan's linguistic landscape is characterized by its diversity, with several major languages spoken across the country, including Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi. This diversity poses a unique challenge for the implementation of Plain Language principles (Rahman, 2002). Translating legal and official documents into multiple languages while maintaining clarity and simplicity is a complex task. Additionally, the use of English as the language of the judiciary further complicates efforts to promote Plain Language in legal contexts (Ilahi, 2014).

Several factors hinder the widespread adoption of Plain Language in Pakistan. One of the primary challenges is the entrenched belief among legal professionals that complex language is necessary for precision and authority (Rahman, 1995). This perception is reinforced by the educational system, which does not emphasize the importance of clear and accessible language in legal and bureaucratic writing (Asprey M. M., 2010).

Moreover, there is a general lack of awareness about the benefits of Plain Language, both among the public and within institutions (Khan, 2020). The low literacy rate in Pakistan exacerbates this issue, as many citizens struggle to comprehend complex legal and governmental texts (Hatta, 2023). As a result, there is little demand for Plain Language reforms, and the movement has yet to gain significant traction.

One of the studies is conducted by Iram Rubab (2020) in context of producing plain English claims that it aimed to introduce the Plain English Language Movement within Pakistan's legal system to address societal issues and expedite legal proceedings. The study collected data from five Pakistani cities, including four provincial capitals and Multan, with Punjab represented by two cities due to its larger population. Participants included legal practitioners and law teachers who provided their opinions on the

comprehension and time required to read judicial decisions in both simplified and original versions. The analysis revealed that the majority of law instructors and practitioners preferred the simplified versions of judicial extracts for better comprehension (Iram Rubab M. Y., 2020).

Another similar study shows that simplified statutory laws are more effective than simplified versions for accomplishing academic and professional legal tasks, particularly in facilitating faster justice in court trials. Reformulating statutory laws using Plain Language principles significantly improves comprehension within the legal discourse community. These revised laws maintain the original content but offer greater clarity than the original versions. The complex nature of statutory laws requires more time to understand and creates difficulties for readers (Iram Rubab H. M., 2019). It also hints at the need to implement the plain language principles in legal texts in order to make them accessible and easy to understand. The studies conducted by (Badriah Khaleel, 2023 ) conclude that judges not only acknowledged the necessity of specialized legal jargon for accurate judgments but also aimed to make the language understandable for non-experts (p.146).

These above given studies are centered upon producing plain English within legal sphere. To the best of researcher's knowledge, very few studies are conducted on Plain Language Movement and among the conducted ones; there is deliberation upon producing plain English. Plain translation is not much discussed in the scholarly papers and articles. There is a scholarly work by Mazhar Ilahi which discusses the possibility of producing simplified and clear Urdu translations of legislative texts. He opines that there are multiple challenges in adopting Urdu as a legislative language in Pakistan, focusing on the lack of a familiar legal vocabulary for ordinary people. Urdu, influenced by Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and local languages, would require the use of archaic and unfamiliar terms from these languages to achieve legal precision, complicating the drafting process. The experiment of Islamizing the legal system under General Zia Ul Haq further burdened legal texts with complex Arabic terms, which even experts find challenging. There is also a perception among legal professionals that Urdu translations



of statutes contain more archaic words compared to English, leading to discomfort with Urdu legislation (Ilahi, 2014, pp. 599-600).

Linguistic experts argue that these challenges are not unique to Urdu and that any language would face similar difficulties if legislative texts were translated without losing meaning. However, despite claims by Urdu linguists that they can draft clear and precise legislative texts, none have taken significant steps to do so, and the legislative drafting office in Pakistan remains distant from embracing jurilinguistics (the study of legal language) (Hussain, 2015). It is also given on the secular and Western orientation of Pakistan's legal system that the practice of importing legislative concepts from foreign legal systems and translating them into Urdu is unavoidable, and even significant linguistic achievements in Urdu are unlikely to shift the legislative language away from English (Ilahi, 2014).

#### **4.6.1 Summary**

The Plain Language tradition in Pakistan is still in its early stages, primarily because of the ongoing debate over official language use, particularly between English and Urdu. The complexity of this issue has hindered progress in adopting plain language practices. However, there is a growing trend toward producing reader-friendly texts that are accessible to the general public, with English-to-Urdu translations becoming more common. Despite this, legal and governmental texts in Pakistan still rely heavily on complex, archaic language, a legacy of the colonial era that makes comprehension difficult for ordinary citizens.

The diversity of languages spoken in Pakistan, including Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, and Balochi, presents a significant challenge for implementing Plain Language principles. Translating legal and official documents into these languages while maintaining clarity is complex, further complicated by the use of English in the judiciary. The legal profession's entrenched belief that complex language is necessary for precision, coupled with a lack of emphasis on clear writing in education, hampers the adoption of Plain Language. Low literacy rates also contribute to a lack of demand for Plain

Language reforms. Research in Pakistan on Plain Language, such as studies by Iram Rubab, has shown that simplified statutory laws are more effective for legal tasks and improve comprehension, suggesting a need for Plain Language principles in legal texts. However, there has been little focus on producing plain Urdu translations, with legal professionals expressing discomfort with Urdu legislation due to its use of archaic terms. Despite the potential for clear and precise legislative texts in Urdu, significant steps toward this goal have yet to be taken, and the legal system remains oriented towards English.

Overall, while there is growing awareness and some scholarly work on Plain Language in Pakistan, significant challenges remain in fully establishing this tradition, particularly in legal contexts.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **PHASE II - FOCUS GROUP WITH THE PARTICIPANT TRANSLATORS IN PUNJAB LAWS TRANSLATION PROJECT**

The previous study brought about the traditions of plain language followed in different countries; it also discussed plain writing guidelines and principles drawn by the analysts in the form of handbooks, guidebooks, official websites, and various other academic publications. As a qualitative inquiry, a focus group study was conducted to deepen the analysis by investigating what these translators did and why they did what they did. Phase II analyzes meaning, materials (used by the translators while practicing translation) and accounts for the competence (as used in practice theory).

Similar to how Monacelli (2001, p. 194) argues for the use of qualitative data to interpret subjects' perceptions of how they operate to understand subjects' strategic intentions better, this study seeks to understand the tactics used in the law translation process, as well as the translators' perspective on and approach to translation and plainness. This portion of the thesis is thus to build a nuanced understanding of the motivation behind the choices, act as explanatory material for the outcomes of phases 1 and 2, and create more understanding.

In phase I, we have understood that plainness is considered the foremost aspect of legal language; it is still being worked on, and many agencies and organizations are devising some general plain language principles. Therefore, there are different opinions regarding plain language and its manifestations in the legal sphere. Professional translators might have opinions other than those demonstrated through plain language literature, which could explain the lack of practicing plain language in legal translation. Even if there are similarities in translators' conceptions, there are possibilities of finding differences in translators' abilities to operationalize plain principles in legal translation. One example is knowing about terms and grammatical constructions detrimental to legal language plainness. Therefore, the first research question appears as follows:

How do legal translators approach plainness, and how is their ability to operationalize plain principles linguistically?

A study conducted by PACTE (2011) found that a translator's general approach is reflected in a particular text. Moreover, only expertise in translation enables the translator to adapt the general translation approaches to specific contexts. The ability to adapt general approaches is the natural outcome of the competence of translators. Therefore, the second research question of this phase is:

How do translators approach, conceptualize, and operationalize legal translation? What materials do they use to carry out the practice of translation?

The following research design has been selected and applied to address these questions.

## **5.1 Research Design**

### **5.1.1 Focus Group Method**

One of the generally accepted definitions of focus group research is presented by Morgan; he defines focus group as a "research technique that collects data through group interaction on a topic determined by the researcher" (Morgan D. L., 1996, p. 130); similar definition was adopted by (Nisbeth, 2013, p. 160). This definition highlights that the interactive discussions of the group are the primary source of data and that the researchers are crucial to the data development because they choose the topic of group discussion. Similar topics are covered by Dahler-Larsen (1999). However, they also describe the focus group as a "semi-structured group interview often with 6–10 participants, in which a moderator seeks to initiate a group process which leads to multilayered perspectives on a focused topic" (Nisbeth, 2013, p. 160).

Focus groups are usually used as a follow-up after conducting other qualitative or quantitative studies. This is typically done to enable understanding of patterns and help interpret the results observed in previous studies, such as to clarify results that were not well understood (Morgan, 1996, p. 135). In this third study, the focus group technique is employed to comprehend the plain principles discovered in phase -I and discover from the legal translators themselves why, how, and whether they followed certain principles and selected specific translation strategies.

Regarding legal translation, it is observed that the focus group method needs to be extensively adopted (Koskinen, *Translating Institutions: An Ethnographic Study of EU Translation*, 2008, p. 85). A study by y Schjoldager & Zethsen (2003) found out that:

For an exploratory research of translators' self-perception, norms, and working conditions, the focus group method seems to be a great tool: It seems to lower the risk of researcher interference, it seems to help researchers maintain an open mind, and it elicits data in a less controlled way than more conventional methods and encourages subjects to react to other people's views, making information available that might otherwise have remained unarticulated (Zethsen, 2003, p. 150).

Therefore, this quote vividly indicates that focus group discussions are a valuable tool for examining translators' norms and working conditions, which are pertinent to this study. Furthermore, according to Koskinen (2008: 83), one of the few individuals who have conducted focus group interviews within Translation Studies, the focus group method is considered to be a suitable method to produce qualitative data on translators' shared attitudes and beliefs as well as their group dynamics and group norms. Focus groups allow for the inclusion of the pertinent situational context, which is necessary to comprehend the translation process behind the translation choices because legal translation takes place in a context marked by legislation, multiple agents, and knowledge asymmetries (Nisbeth, 2013, p. 161).

Like all other methods, the focus group has advantages and disadvantages. Focus groups allow participants to ask questions and explain them to one another, enhancing conversation beyond individual interviews (Morgan, 1996, p. 139). Data from the focus group interaction reveal areas of agreement and disagreement among the members (Morgan, 1996, p. 139). Focus groups can thus give participants "the occasion and the stimulus to articulate typically unarticulated normative beliefs" (Bloor et al., 2001, p. 5), meaning that for the group to function, the participants must be "discursively explicit" (Nisbeth, 2013, p. 162). Instead of comparing individual interview data and speculating whether or why interviewees differ, the researcher can ask participants in focus groups to discuss their experiences and viewpoints (Morgan, 1996, p. 139).

Two processes coincide during a focus group at two distinct levels. On the one hand, a particular subject is addressed in light of the members' perspectives and experiences. Conversely, a group process occurs in which people influence, inspire, create opinions, and either dominate or are dominated by the other participants based on their impressions of the other participants (Morgan, 1997, p. 20). Hence, group dynamics are viewed as a tool to gather data. Other participants may become more interested in the debate as a result of the experiences of some attendees. Others claim that group data is more reliable than individual interviews because group members encourage one another to provide more detailed responses and recall specifics, as well as because the presence of others helps correct a person's most idealized remarks (Morgan, 1993, p. 232). DahlerLarsen & Dahler-Larsen, who dispute this claim about the increased validity of focus group data, contend that group dynamics can also result in social desirability bias since individuals may want to show themselves in the most favorable light (Nisbeth, 2013).

The focus group method has a flaw, too, because of this social desirability bias. Another flaw is that focus groups, by nature, cannot speak to individual practices or understandings, and there may be a propensity toward polarization and conformity. According to Morgan, focus groups' shortcomings and capabilities are related to creating targeted communications; thus, it is essential to evaluate both the moderator's contribution to the data generation and the group's overall impact on the data (Morgan, 1996, p. 139). The group setting may place restrictions on how much information people can give, which has an impact on the data as well. The moderator has less control over focus groups than in traditional interviews, and each informant has less time to offer information than in interviews (Morgan, 1997, p. 10).

The focus group method was chosen for the third study for the following reasons: it was determined that, for this study, its benefits outweighed its drawbacks. Focus groups are ideally suited for examining the translation techniques and limitations in the translation process since they are good at collecting data that illuminate group norms for practices and interpretations (Bloor et al., 2001, pp. 4-8). The focus group method also makes it possible to directly access information on possible parallels and discrepancies between the thoughts and experiences of the participants. Such results concerning one-

on-one interviews would have to result from post-analyses of distinct utterances (Morgan, 1997, p. 10). The research plan for the second phase of this dissertation is described below, and it is based on this introduction to focus groups and their advantages and disadvantages.

## **5.2 Conducting the Focus Group – Interview Guide**

The interview guide presented by (Morgan D. L., 1997, pp. 48-53) is followed to conduct a focus group. With the funnel model, there is a specialized question guide with a few open questions that encourage participants to share their own experiences, followed by more precise start questions and targeted follow-up questions. This study is conducted under the funnel model among the above-given models.

The focus group introduction briefly described the study and the criteria used to choose the participants. The rules of the focus group were explained to the participants, emphasizing the expert status of the participants, that the goal of the focus group was not to achieve agreement, and that there were no right or wrong answers. These rules for engagement are encouraging talking to each other, self-management, and sharing real-life experiences.

A comprehensive discussion-starter question was posed following participant introductions to introduce the session's main topic and kick off the group discussion (Morgan D. L., 1997, p. 49). The participants were questioned about their experiences translating PILs, including what they found intriguing, simple to do, challenging, whether they encountered obstacles or limitations, etc. During about ten minutes of unstructured conversation, I offered the first of the guide's three main points (*ibid.* p. 51).

The main points of discussion are as follows:

Legal translation (meaning or significance)

The topic was initiated to understand legal translation in general and Punjab law translation. It was aimed at investigating the purpose and context of translating legal documents. It also gives an understanding of the instructions that the legal translators receive before initiating law translation. This point also covers the strand of meaning as propagated through practice theory.

2. Materials used in the process of translation

This topic is now mainly aimed at receiving the responses on the helpful materials for creating plain translations. It also helps to know the translators' perception of plain language and principles. It also prompts the translators to discuss the materials that may help translate plainly. The translators are also encouraged to talk about their approach towards translation.

### 3. Practical intelligibility of the translators and their role (competence)

The point is raised to understand the translators' intelligibility patterns as given in the practice theory. Many competence models consider competence static, but practice theory takes it otherwise. It considers competence a packet of information transpired within and through translation practice. In order to get an idea of such transpired knowledge, the translators are asked to produce examples where they had to unlearn their earlier concepts and relearn them to practice translation.

After these broad, general inquiries, the focus group transitioned into more particular topics using the funnel model. The participants were given particular examples for this aim that were derived from the analysis in Research 2. They included discussing several Urdu target text possibilities and potential translations for English source text elements (such as osteoporosis, menopause, oral, nominalizations, etc.). The focus groups were audio-recorded so that their transcripts could be used for analysis.

## **5.2.1 Pilot Focus Group**

A pilot focus group with four coworkers with training and experience in translating was held before the actual focus groups. The focus group's first session was conducted, and some main questions were covered. A handful of the particular examples were also discussed. The pilot focus group made it clear that for the participants to recall which issue was being discussed at a particular point in the focus group, the three major topics needed to be introduced in distinct ways.

## **5.3. Analysis**

### **5.3.1 Analysis Procedure**

The discussions' analyses are carried out using a qualitative approach, and the analysis method is 'thematic analysis' (Baxter, 1991). According to Krippendorff (2013), thematic analysis is "a research technique for drawing reliable conclusions from texts (or other relevant material) about the settings in which they are used" (p. 24). Although thematic



analysis is typically considered quantitative, interpretative qualitative methods are used in this study. It is claimed that thematic analysis can lead to fresh perspectives, deepen understanding of certain occurrences, or guide practical actions (Krippendorff, 2013, p. 18). The main component of qualitative thematic analysis is creating themes. A category is a collection of articles with a common theme (Krippendorff, 2013, p. 106). The analysis adhered to the following process: coding, categorization, and conceptualization.

### **5.3.2 Part 1 – Coding**

Each focus group was coded during the preliminary analysis by using the software NVivo. According to Coffey and Atkinson, coding gives preliminary labels to small amounts of textual data (1996, p. 28). According to Miles Huberman (1994), codes are:

Tags or labels that provide the descriptive or inferential data gathered during a study specific meaning units. Typically, codes are assigned to "chunks" of varied sizes, such as words, phrases, sentences, or entire paragraphs, whether or not they are related to a particular context. They may be a simple category name or a more complicated one (such as a metaphor) (1994, p. 56).

Following Miles & Huberman, coding is considered an integral component of the analysis rather than a separate mechanical procedure (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 56). Iteratively combining induction and deduction was sought for the analysis. As a result, a method acknowledged the body of prior research and the research concerns that needed to be addressed while also being open to the possibility of unexpected discoveries. This aligns with Barbour's assertion that "the conversation should mirror the moderator's questions, but the coding frame should be adaptable enough to include themes offered by focus group participants as well" (Barbour, 2007, p. 117).

While coding the data in the initial analysis stage, a tentative coding scheme was created, which was, after that, continuously used, expanded upon, and further adjusted. It should be emphasized that text segments might have many content subjects; hence, the same sequence in the data can have multiple codes applied simultaneously (Barbour, 2007, p. 123).

### **5.3.3 Part 2 – Categorization**

Following the initial coding round, the codes were organized into broad categories in the subsequent categorization phase (Halkier, 2009, p. 75). The codes were compared to

determine whether they were connected or inconsistent. In addition to the empirical data, the categories were also based on the literature. After categorizing the data, I began coding for both focus groups based on these categories.

#### ***5.3.4 Part 3 – Conceptualization***

Conceptualization, codes, and categories are explored in the third part concerning the previous two investigations and against the theoretical ideas of translation and lay-friendliness. The analyses' findings will be given in the paragraphs that follow. Instead of just one focus group, the analysis will be presented using the categories developed at a particular time. The discussions from the two focus groups will be presented and compared within these emerging categories, where comparison is appropriate. Kvale & Brinkmann, as mentioned (Nisbeth, 2013 ), gave some recommendations for interview quotes, which were adhered to while presenting the focus groups (p.172). As a result, the quotes are given in written style, and any grammatical errors judged trivial have been removed (Brinkmann, 2008, p. 307). The intention was to balance the text and the quotes (Brinkmann, 2008, p. 307). I translated every quotation, and I focused on making the translations useful. The primary goal was to ensure the reader understood the quotes' meaning. Target-oriented translations have been created as a result.

### **5.4. Results**

For results, three research questions of this study will function as structuring elements. The questions are as follows:

What is the meaning (as given in practice theory) of legal translation, and how does it contribute to the practice of translation?

Which materials helped carry out the practice, and how did they help conceptualize translation?

How did translators achieve practical intelligibility (competence) during translation? What were different strategies that helped in translating legal documents?

Thus, the first question to be explored was to investigate potential differences between the opinions of two focus groups concerning the meaning or purpose of translating Punjab laws and how they stuck to the purpose throughout. The study results showed that making laws accessible was their prime responsibility, and the purpose of translation was also to reach the masses; they were instructed to make texts accessible to

comprehend. Study 2 showed that many materials (more than the usual translation practices) helped them achieve the goal. They not only employed online sources but also dictionaries and glossaries. Translators were provided a well-equipped lab with modern computers and big screens to facilitate translation practice. In addition, they had direct contact with the law experts so that there remains no lacuna in reaching the masses with the exact meaning of texts. The third study then considers translators' and experts' strategies while translating law. It also attempts to gain an understanding of the reasons behind choosing particular strategies and even preferring some over others.

### **5.5 Meaning of translation**

The focus group discussion started with a general introduction and greetings, as the funnel model proposes. It then moves towards understanding the significance of the law translation project. To understand translators' mind makeup before initiating the project, they were asked specific questions about its purpose and rationale. The participants were then asked to discuss various reasons behind the project.

In both groups, participants answered according to their understanding, and they started with the old drafted laws, which still needed to be re-drafted and revised since they were formulated. One of the translators quoted laws from the 19th century, which are still in vogue. The translator is quoted here:

Translator 1: Before starting the project, we learned much about 'reaching the audience or making the text audience-friendly. The concept gained momentum with the initiation of the project. Whosoever we met during the early days only conveyed the idea of 'making text audience-friendly. The law secretary also gave his input by adding the exact words. He told us that the government is spending money to reach the masses or provide relief to the public instead of going to demanding lawyers; now, the public will have easy access to laws, rules, and regulations.

Translator 2: Yes, we had some training in the beginning, and the purpose of conducting it was to prepare the translators and experts for the project and also to tell them about the policies and strategies they had to adopt.

Translator1: Yes, exactly.

Translator 2: There were two reasons behind it; firstly, the law is too difficult to digest, and the laypersons cannot understand it easily. Secondly, it was in English, the

least understood in our country, so the law authorities gave easy access to all who could read and understand Urdu.

We see here that both the translators brought the discussion to making law accessible to the ordinary person. Translator 1 started talking about the money people spend on lawyers by hiring them and getting their advice on any particular law. Secretary Law is also mentioned in the first dialogue to give more weightage to the argument. Translator 2 could be more specific in the first dialogue, and he emphasizes policies and strategies instead of going straight to any particular policy. In the second dialogue, he mentions the reasons behind the project. This dialogue points precisely towards access to the audience and the plainness of language. Two of the other translators added more to it by giving their input on the meaning of law translation:

Translator 3: In the earlier translation practices, there needed to be more thought about reaching the masses or making texts audience-friendly. We read a few translations of laws, which provided us with the 'do's and don'ts' of legal translation because many of them were unable to make us comprehend the idea presented in the text. It all started from there, and earlier practices were different because the end purpose of those translations differed from this legislative translation.

Translator 4: We still tried to make translation memory of those old Urdu translations of laws. I remember one was about land revenue, and the terms used in that law were part of classical Urdu.

Translator 5: Yes, and if you remember, the law department secretary mentioned a term to clarify the end purpose. He said, "I don't want you to translate 'bulb' into barqi ae qumquma when you can transliterate the word for easy understanding of text ."These words provided us with a guideline, and we were convinced not to use classical words but to use commonly used language to make texts more reader-friendly.

Here, the translators made a point to convey the end purpose in the minds of the authorities, which in turn helped them carve or shape their line of action. They were convinced of making the texts readily available for the commoner who may have yet to read laws in English. The researcher posed a question:

Researcher: Were you convinced by then that Urdu translations could be too easy to comprehend?

Translator 4: We devised and discussed some translation principles before starting the work. There were then many deviations while we were performing actual translations. One such is when, during one of the trainings, an expert linguist suggested breaking longer sentences and cutting them into shorter ones; we were convinced, but then during the process, we realized that it was not possible because each sentence boundary was so fixed that it was not possible to break....

Translator 6: One more important thing was computed-generated segments of translation units; whenever we used to upload a document in SDL Trados or Omega T, it was automatically broken at the sentence boundary, so it was so natural that we could not help but keep sentence boundaries intact....

Translator 2: I wrote an article a few months ago on a minimalist perspective where I analyzed the deep structure of target text, which is more straightforward than source text... source text has more constituents than target text, which shows that structural ambiguity is lesser in target text....Some would say that breaking sentences would be an excellent strategy to reduce complexity, but I analyzed, and the results show that ambiguity was lesser than....

Researcher: Then? Do you feel you are successful?

Translator 1: We tried hard to achieve the end goal, and we also adopted a technique of testing the readability of texts by asking one of our typists who passed his intermediate exams recently. The experts used to ask him to read aloud and tell us what he understood from chunks of text. Each time he was assigned a text, complicated terms were revised, and their possible and nearest substitute was used to replace the problematic term.

Translator 6: Sometimes, he was asked about the English term if he would nod yes! The experts then would recommend applying the transliteration technique instead of translating it with a problematic term.

Translator 3: It was the best way to judge whether we could achieve the said purpose or not .....

Translator 2: I think ..... (A long pause) it can be a means to judge....

The translators here present their observations about the line of action they followed during the translation process. Translator 4 says there were deviations from the

norms and principles they set before plunging into the activity. In order to decide upon such principles and norms, they read the earlier translations by various agencies and organizations. These readings collected data for them to devise some principles and also helped them understand 'what is readable for audience.' One of the practices they adopted was to ask a less educated man to read and comprehend for them so that they could be confident of following some plain principles. Even their pilot study helped them devise more principles; wherever the typist showed an understanding of English terms over Urdu translation, they would try replacing translation techniques with transliteration.

The sociological perspective of translation presented by Maeve Olohan (2017:181-182) suggests that knowledge is no longer a conventional object that has to be codified and transmitted from one person or context to another. It is transpired through practice. The responses given by the translators also hint at the same idea when they say that the translators read earlier translations of some laws. Still, they later realized that these translations were either in classical Urdu or were very strange for the readers, so they had to change their action plan. Still, the readings helped them understand transpired or contextual knowledge. The social and symbolic significance of the concerned project is quite different from the earlier practices where the translators might translate them for students or other agencies. In order to gain a more in-depth understanding of the social and symbolic significance of law translation activity, the researcher posed the following question:

Researcher: What is a law translation project's social and symbolic significance?

Translator 5: As far as significance is concerned, we have mentioned it earlier. It was necessary to bring certain legal aspects into the commoner's knowledge during translation. When I read about the 'Milk Board Ordinance,' I was shocked....

The government has already legislated about milk, its quality, supply, and demand, but our citizens must be aware of these matters. Milk suppliers may exploit them, but they need access to the legislative texts and gain an understanding of their rights and responsibilities.

Translator 3: It also strengthens language in many senses. Despite being the national language, Urdu does not enjoy the national language status. If the legislation is in a different language, then ..... (A long pause)

Researcher: It means you think translating legislation has improved the status of the national language.

Translator 3: Yes, whereas I think it has improved....

Translator 1: It is not only about strengthening national language but.... a kind of liberation of a nation from colonial shackles!

Translator 3: That is precisely my point. We are still colonized, and through this translation project, we have taken a step toward liberating ourselves from the colonial mindset.

Researcher: Alright!

**Table 17**

*Themes, Codes and Categories of Translators' Views about Meaning*

<b>Translators' views on Meaning</b>		
Themes	Codes	Categories
Audience-Centered Legal Translation	Making Legal Texts Accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus on audience-friendly language (Translator 1, Translator 3)</li> <li>- Training to prepare translators for the project (Translator 2)</li> <li>- Government's objective to make laws accessible to the public (Translator 1)</li> <li>- Transliteration of terms for easier understanding (Translator 5)</li> </ul>
	Overcoming Language and Structural Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Addressing the complexity of legal language (Translator 2)</li> <li>- Transition from classical to modern Urdu (Translator 4, Translator 5)</li> <li>- Adjustments and deviations from initial translation principles (Translator 4)</li> <li>- Sentence boundary issues in translation software (Translator 3)</li> </ul>

	Evaluating Translation Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Testing readability with non-expert readers (Translator 1, Translator 5)</li> <li>- Use of transliteration for complex terms (Translator 5)</li> <li>- Continuous revision based on feedback (Translator 1)</li> </ul>
Social and Symbolic Significance of Legal Translation	Raising Public Awareness and Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Translating laws to inform citizens of their rights (Translator 5)</li> <li>- Preventing exploitation by providing access to legislative texts (Translator 5)</li> <li>- Legal translation as a tool for public education (Translator 5)</li> </ul>
	Enhancing the Status of the National Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening Urdu as the national language (Translator 3)</li> <li>- Legal translation as a step towards national liberation (Translator 1, Translator 3)</li> <li>- Reducing colonial influence through language (Translator 1, Translator 3)</li> </ul>
	Cultural and Linguistic Implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal translation as a means of cultural preservation (Translator 3)</li> <li>- The role of translation in reinforcing national identity (Translator 3)</li> </ul>
Strategies and Principles in Legal Translation	Translation Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Breaking down complex sentences (Translator 4)</li> <li>- Minimizing structural ambiguity in the target text (Translator 2)</li> <li>- Utilizing technology in translation (Translator 3)</li> </ul>
	Legal and Ethical Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring that laws are understood to avoid unjust punishment (ET)</li> </ul>



		4) - Ethical responsibility of translators and reviewers (ET 4)
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The long pauses that translators take during the exchange of ideas show that they are thinking about the general importance of this translation activity. It may have several societal impacts. The discussion around social and symbolic significance raised the following points:

Access of legal knowledge to the commoner,  
 Strengthening the status of the national language,  
 Replacing the English language by adopting law in Urdu,  
 Raising awareness about the rights and responsibilities of the citizens through easy access to language.

These possible pointers highlighted not only the background of the translators but also their training regarding legal translation. All of these translators come from the same linguistics and translation studies background. Their knowledge about ideology, power of language, colonial powers, and national language status comes from their academic background.

The discussion was then held among the expert group, who presented their views. The meaning of translation practice was further explored through their lens. In the group, the expert translator (ET) or reviewer, Mr. Mubasher Hussain, gave his opinion by stating the reasons behind this translation project:

ET 1: Primarily, English is not the mother tongue of Pakistan; the percentage of people who can use English proficiently is minor. Regarding legal matters, legal perceptions, and legal sense, it is even inaccessible to the masses when in a foreign language. What has been intended in legal documents, the content or purpose of these documents for the masses remains to be understood. Those with adequate English language competence find legal comprehension difficulties due to the particularities of the legal register and legal genres. Thus, mass reception, cognition, intention, and utilization of law remain unknown or even improperly known to the people who are the

pivot of society and experiencers of law. The project was taken up in a state of much-politicized capacities of Urdu for carrying out the technical and scientific content.

The reviewer or expert translator has presented his viewpoint in the above-given words; he adds that legal matters, perceptions, and legal sense are inaccessible to the masses due to insufficient English competence. The inaccessibility of legal perception remains one of the reasons for unutilized law. Law is to be received widely so society seems fair. This law translation project was initiated to achieve mass recognition from those subject to the law. After receiving a response from the expert translator, there was another response recorded in the following words:

ET 2: Article 251 of the Pakistani constitution demands Urdu to be the official language of Pakistan. In this context, Punjab Law and the Parliamentary Affairs Department intended to get its documents translated into Urdu..... The project of translating Punjab laws into Urdu was taken up to make the laws accessible to the masses as part of providing fundamental human rights and required laws to be translated into plain Urdu language. More than 100 million people worldwide, primarily in Pakistan and India, use Urdu as their primary or second language. That is why it is crucial to translate legal documents into Urdu so everyone can understand them.

In response to the above comment, the researcher asked a question to which the second reviewer presented his viewpoint in the following words:

Researcher: Which steps did you follow to gain mass recognition and reception of law in society?

ET2: Being a translation studies scholar and considering its nuances, stances were to be taken rationally. Initially, It was reiterated to maintain the standards of accurate interpretation and guarantee that legal documents are correctly understood and translated from English into Urdu, allowing legal professionals to comprehend the legal consequences and publicize the legal awareness of the legal code created for them.

Secondly, individuals must have access to accurate legal translations, legislations, rules, statutes, and regulations.

Thirdly, legal translation aids in avoiding disagreements and expensive litigation that may arise from misinterpretations of legal terms and concepts.

Fourthly, when it comes to legal proceedings like court trials and other transactions being a member of society, law documents must retain their legal value and meaning when translated.

Researcher: You tried to make language plain in Urdu translation. How did you try to make texts plain? Did you avoid passive structures and reduce the complexity of structures?

ET 3: The honorable Supreme Court decided to translate the law into Urdu a few years back, and the Punjab government took up the project. Behind the project, the only motive was the convenience of the public. Mostly, people in Pakistan cannot read or write English, but an average man can comprehend Urdu no matter which region/province he belongs to. So the aim was to translate in legal jargon-free Urdu to benefit all sections of the society. ....

The syntactic pattern of each language differs from other languages, and the complexity of structure is sometimes inherent in the structural pattern of languages. English and Urdu are also different languages; their structures are different, and word mapping and choices are different so that nothing can be said for sure. Since the Urdu language does not have any specific passive voices, or we can say that passive voices are least considered, we tried to follow the structural construction of the source text so that nothing misses out..... The project members tried hard to make language plainer and eliminate legal jargon, which brings complexity to the structure. For the said matter, we tried various techniques and strategies to minimize the structural burden.....

In the dialogue above, the syntactic patterns and differences in language structures have been highlighted. They are considered more important in making legal texts plainer and more superficial. Other linguistic patterns are less complex for technical texts like legal ones.

ET2: Legal language is not like everyday use of language; legal matters are bound with describing conditions, consequences, processes, agents, patients, punishments, treatments, etc. It must be treated as something other than the everyday use of language. There remains some legality in the text, which appears as technical, or sometimes the translation of terms could be more plain and explanatory than required to produce plain language. Translators and reviewers can only attempt to reduce the structural complexity

by breaking the units of thought and using more simple sentences and paragraphs. We also tried to follow these syntactic techniques to reduce the complexity found in structures.

The expert translators and reviewers are conscious of differences between everyday language use, which is plain and easy to comprehend, and the language used in a technical text or legal document. That is why, on asking a question regarding plainness, the reviewer mentioned the element and substance of legality in all legislative documents. Legal language has unique functions; it must convey conditions, results, punishments, etc. Linguistic patterning in such documents preserves an element of formality or complexity so that the above elements can be conveyed to the readers.

Researcher: How do you interpret legal translation's social and symbolic significance?

ET 4: Legal language deals with the whole social fabric; it is like a tapestry.... where you can find embroidery of all colors. It discusses medical, institutional, criminal, psychological, social, and scientific ... issues through legislative drafting or judgmental orders. Language is the means or carrier of communication, and it has to be simple and plain enough to be easily comprehended by the readers. If the law is coded in an unidentifiable language by the concerned readers, it has no effect. To make the law effective, it is essential to translate it into the language generally understood by the citizens of the society....

Furthermore, it regulates the society! How can you make a person liable for an act when he does not know that the Act is illegal? With what justification do you punish when there is no understanding of legally permitted actions?

ET2: Exactly!

Researcher: Do you think that law translation in Urdu has served the purpose?

ET 4: More than translators and reviewers are needed to determine the project's achievement or success. It is the common man and his understanding after reading the translation. However, during the project, we had a test and trial of an average educated person. Can we name him here?

ET1: No, I think so; it is better not to reveal his identity but tell the rough tests we had on him in order to gain an understanding of an average or ordinary man....

ET 4: OK, I wanted to tell you about the effectiveness of translated law. The translation bench tried hard to make it plain and easy. Committed researchers like you must now test the translated drafts on a familiar person and raise more awareness about the translated version of Punjab law so that more people can benefit from it!

Researcher: ...(laughter), yes sir, you are right!

The interview with both groups differs to an extent due to the recorded responses and the intensity of the words. It is important to note here that both groups agreed upon the project's end purpose: to reach the audience. While discussing the social and symbolic significance of law translation, one of the answers that resounded more was to make laws effective. It means that the better the citizens understand the law, the better its implementation will be. The only purpose behind drafting the law is to make it available to the citizens so that they follow it, understand their responsibilities, and perform their duties well. Before discussing the social and symbolic significance, the expert translators highlighted the motive behind the project, which was similar to what was told by the novice translators.

**Table 18**

*Themes, Categories, and Codes of Experts Views on Meaning*

Experts' views on Meaning		
Themes	Categories	Codes
Accessibility and Comprehension of Legal Language	Language Barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- English as a foreign language in Pakistan (ET 1)</li> <li>- Inaccessibility of legal documents in English (ET 1)</li> <li>- Urdu as the official and accessible language (ET 2, ET 3)</li> <li>- Legal comprehension difficulties due to specialized legal register (ET 1)</li> </ul>

	Purpose of Urdu Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compliance with Article 251 of the Pakistani Constitution (ET 2)</li> <li>- Ensuring legal accessibility to the masses (ET 2, ET 3)</li> <li>- Avoiding legal misunderstandings (ET 2)</li> <li>- Convenience for the public (ET 3)</li> </ul>
Legal Translation Techniques and Strategies	Plain Language Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efforts to reduce legal jargon (ET 3)</li> <li>- Minimizing structural complexity (ET 3, ET 5)</li> <li>- Breaking down units of thought (ET 5)</li> </ul> <p>Using simpler sentences and paragraphs (ET 5)</p>
	Structural Challenges in Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Differences in syntactic patterns between English and Urdu (ET 3)</li> <li>- Maintaining the structural integrity of the source text (ET 3)</li> <li>- Limited use of passive voice in Urdu (ET 3)</li> </ul>
Social and Symbolic Significance of Legal Translation	Legal Language as a Social Tool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legal language's role in regulating society (ET 4)</li> <li>- Law as a tapestry of social issues (ET 4)</li> <li>- Importance of translating law into a language understood by citizens (ET 4)</li> </ul>
	Effectiveness and Impact of Legal Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Testing translated laws on common citizens (ET 4)</li> <li>- Responsibility of researchers to assess and promote awareness (ET 4)</li> </ul>
Challenges and Considerations in Legal Translation	Challenges in Legal Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintaining legal accuracy and value in translation (ET 2)</li> <li>- Balancing simplicity with legal precision (ET 5)</li> </ul>

	Legal and Ethical Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensuring that laws are understood to avoid unjust punishment (ET 4)</li> <li>- Ethical responsibility of translators and reviewers (ET 4)</li> </ul>
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Nevertheless, the point of difference was created when the researcher asked for plainness in Urdu translation; the translator responded by first describing the structural differences and linguistic patterns of different languages and then mentioning the techniques and strategies used by translators to make language plain in the legal documents. Structural complexity was reduced by breaking the units of thought; lengthy paragraphs were broken into smaller chunks. The number of sentences in a paragraph was raised so that more sentences pose less structural complexity. These strategies were employed to bring down the complexity of legal structures.

## 5.6 Materials used during the process of translation

Section II of focus group interviews is specified for analyzing the materials used for and during the translation process. The study of materials is vital to finding helpful infrastructure, devices, resources, entities, and objects. This section asked the translators and experts about the helpful materials for simplified translations. This section covers helpful infrastructure, devices, and resources that aided law translation in particular contexts and settings. Both groups were asked to give their input on helpful materials. The novice translators first responded to the questions posed by the researcher. The first group was asked the following question, to which they responded accordingly:

Researcher: Which materials (infrastructure, devices, and resources) helped carry out legal translation?

Translator 4: We used various source and target language dictionaries to give appropriate expressions. Dictionaries of the specific genre and discussions with legal experts were also helpful.

Researcher: You just mentioned helpful resources, but materials, in general, mean infrastructure and devices, too!

Translator 1: You are interested in knowing about the infrastructure, devices, and resources. Isn't it so?

Researcher: Yes, exactly; I would like you to categorize them separately.

Translator 1: For infrastructure, I can name the translation lab in the first place and then the facilities we were provided within that lab. The translation lab was well equipped; it had comfortable chairs and wide modern tables on which the junior staff, including novice translators, typists, and editors, had to settle. On the other hand, the experts and reviewers were given a separate sitting, which was again in the same lab. However, the table was wide enough to accommodate all the reviewers simultaneously. It had a big screen installed where the reviewers could play the translations done by translators and review them... I remember when we used to feel embarrassed in front of many (laughter....)

Researcher: Oh, I see!

Translator 3: Yeah, and one more important thing was having the photocopier machine, the printer, etc., installed in our lab. Whoever wanted to read the text hard could get a print in a few minutes and read it.

Translator 5: Even, you know, reviewers who used to read Urdu text independently were also given hard copies because they were more comfortable with paper. \*\*

Translator 2: Even translators have the same sometimes \_

Translator 4: Yeah, whenever they felt a need, especially in the case of Land Revenue ..... it was a difficult one...

**Table 19**

*Themes, Categories, and Codes of Translators' Views on Materials*

Translators' views on Materials		
Themes	Codes	Categories
Materials Used in Legal Translation	Language Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of source and target language dictionaries (Translator 4)</li> <li>- Consultation with legal experts for accurate expressions (Translator 4)</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Genre-specific dictionaries (Translator 4)</li> </ul>
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Translation lab as a primary workspace (Translator 1)</li> <li>- Provision of comfortable seating and modern tables (Translator 1)</li> <li>- Separate sitting arrangement for experts and reviewers (Translator 1)</li> <li>- Big screen for collaborative review sessions (Translator 1)</li> <li>- Photocopier and printer availability for hard copies (Translator 3, Translator 5)</li> <li>- Preference for hard copies by reviewers and translators (Translator 5, Translator 2, Translator 4)</li> </ul>
	Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Photocopier machine for making copies of texts (Translator 3)</li> <li>- Printer for producing hard copies of translations (Translator 3)</li> <li>- Usage of a big screen for reviewing translations (Translator 1)</li> </ul>
Practical Challenges and Adaptations	Overcoming Translation Difficulties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infrastructure adaptation to support translation and review processes</li> </ul>

		(Translator 1) - Use of hard copies for challenging texts like Land Revenue (Translator 4)
	Comfort and Efficiency in Work Environment	- Comfortable chairs and modern tables enhancing productivity (Translator 1) - Separate spaces for different roles within the same lab (Translator 1)

The translators presented their views on infrastructure, devices, and resources according to their knowledge. As given above, the translation setting was a specified lab where no other activity was performed. However, it was exclusively meant for translators so that there may not be any disturbance felt during the translation process. This uninterrupted workflow may positively impact the environment and has brought comfort and peace to the coworkers. As gathered from the dialogues, a full-sized big screen was allocated for review so that the reviewers could view pages and find words and terms in the context. The dialogue of translator one also indicates that they used to utilize many resources; bilingual dictionaries are particularly mentioned there. The translator also highlights the interdepartmental discussions where the novice translators used to learn from their seniors. These discussions will later be asked in detail when the researcher asks them about competence (particularly, knowledge in practice).

After a detailed discussion with the translators, the following section interviews the expert translators or reviewers who presented their views about the materials they utilized or employed during the translation process. The researcher asks them separately about materials, including infrastructure, devices, and resources.

Researcher: Could you please tell us about the materials employed or utilized during law translation? By materials here, I mean infrastructure, devices, and resources that helped translate law from English into Urdu. Also, tell me how these resources were helpful in conceptualizing translation.

ET 2: Regarding infrastructure, we were given a separate translation lab so there is no disturbance while we work on our texts... The lab was fully furnished..... with all the required furniture, including tables, chairs, and widescreen modern computers. The lab's location was an addition to everything; it was in the main library, which helped maintain the silent corner. I often see translation labs in different universities nowadays, but the problem I encounter is the crowd and disturbance caused by the crowd all the time. Furthermore, one more thing is that these labs are used for other purposes too..... I mean, I can see people from other departments attending lectures there, which is why they cannot maintain silence, nor can they save their devices from access to other less concerned people .... In addition, the system worked in a hierarchy; we had a director leading the team and managing all affairs, including finances, resources, devices, etc. Then, we had three teams of translators, reviewers, and experts. The team of experts included linguists and law experts .... we had lawyers and judges who could help us with legal matters. The team of translators had novice and expert translators, and even novices were trained in a few months. The team of reviewers included language experts in Urdu, and some were law experts. We also had Paiman sahib (points at him), who had a Persian background, but his keen eye for Urdu helped the members a lot .....

ET 4: That is so kind of you, sir! (smiles at him).

Researcher: All right, anything else that you think about infrastructure?

ET 2: No, I have discussed it at length!

ET 1: Now, I would like to discuss the resources we benefited from while translating from English into Urdu.... I have written a few resources on the page I want to share (a long pause).... As far as target language morphology, grammar, and syntax are concerned, URDU SARF-O-NAHV and QAWAID-E-URDU by Molvi Abdul Haque, DARIYA-E-LATAFAT by Mirza Mohammad Hasan Qateel, Urdu-Imlaa, URDU KAISE LIKHEIN, IBARAT KAISE LIKHEN by Rasheed Hassan Khan, were of great help and they functioned as foundational knowledge imparting books.....

The experts have named many resources on target language syntax and morphology, which help build their syntax. This is one type of resource that they used during translation; there were some others, too, which are mentioned by other experts in the following dialogue:

Researcher: Are there any other types of resources that were helpful for you?

ET 3: Certainly, we used many others besides Urdu grammar books. I will first talk about some applications for learning and improving English, including DUOLINGO, Lillypad, and Busuu. Duolingo is an excellent tool for practicing the most crucial aspects of English (speaking, listening, and grammar). Its lessons with various exercises, customizability of learning style, and gamified learning help learn grammar, spelling, words, phrases, and conversational English. The app uses prizes to keep you motivated and track your daily progress. Lillypad offered a systematic way to improve reading abilities in a fun way. Busuu provided a combination of human interaction and AI-powered ways to balance it; practice with native English speakers helps use real-life situations. It provided feedback from people with mature or advanced proficiency that helped them progress.....

ET2: These English learning apps might have helped individually, but we had bilingual dictionaries for collective learning. One of the dictionaries popular among us was known as Green Dictionary, which Muqtadira published, and it consisted of legal terms ... for just looking up the terms, we had Black Law Dictionary, which is very popular in Pakistan, particularly among lawyers, and we were also suggested by the lawyers to consult it for anything we wanted to learn about the legal terms..... (a long pause)

Researcher: What else do you think proved helpful in this regard?

ET 1: It is also essential to mention online resources and forums which helped us. Some websites, blogs, and forums were purely dedicated to translation and linguistics, which provided valuable insights, tips, and discussions on translation challenges, strategies, and best practices.... In the initial stages, we used to have time because all of us were busy devising the principle strategies for our work, so we always utilized our free time and tried investing in reading and learning from different sources... (a long pause)

ET 3: Some translation blogs worked as mini-websites that offer professional translation services and matters .... (searching through the papers). I wrote them on the paper for the interview ..... Linguagreca.com/blog uses social media site every week and create translation-related blog posts and articles, localization, and interpreting. 'Naked Translations' contains a great blend of helpful tips and insights on translation

issues and notes on the etymological history of words. 'Gengo' covers many topics, such as business insights translations, the travel sector, media and news, translator's lives, language and culture, and products and processes. "About translation" offers news and opinions on professional translations, including materials from recent translation conferences to traditional translation methods. 'Appen' produces training data for various machine learning and artificial intelligence tasks, such as machine translation. The training data covers various topics, including product descriptions, customer testimonials, and speech interfaces. 'The Translator's Teacup' has excellent articles and many translator-friendly tools. "Intralingo" is the ideal resource for much literary translation. 'Glossarissimo' is helpful for professionals with its rich database of glossaries.....

Regarding field-specific blogs, 'Transblawg' is devoted to German-English legal translation and highlights the subtleties of legal translations in these two languages. 'Signs & Symptoms of Translation' is used for learning about the subtleties of medical translations. These blogs helped a lot in conceptualizing translation.

ET 2: Now that everybody is giving a detailed list of helpful material, I also consider it essential to mention some theory-based books on translation.... These are the books that explore the theory and practice of translation and help us gain a deeper understanding of the translation process, such as Susan Bassnett's 'In Other Words,' Lawrence Venuti's 'The Translator's Invisibility,' 'Thinking Translation' by Edna Andrews, 'New Approach to Legal Translation' by Susan Sarcevic etc... And yes, we also took part in some workshops, trainings, and courses on legal translation which provided us with valuable feedback from professionals and peers, as well as helped us develop our skills further. Workshops and courses: Taking part in translation workshops or undergoing translation classes can provide precious feedback from professionals and peers and help refine abilities further....

ET 3: We attended a series of workshops, conferences and seminars on following themes, during 2012 to 2015 that include: "Translation and Technology" with prof Dr. Sarmad Hussain, "Language, culture, and identity" with prof Dr. Shahid Siddiqui, Translation and historiography with Dr.Tanvir Anjum, Dr Ali Komail Qazalbash, Dr. Ahmad Nadeem, "Translation and its demands" with Mr Amjad Islam Amjad, "Translation and anthropology" with Dr. Nadeem Umar Tarar, "Translation and creative

writing" with Mr. Intizar Hussain, "Poetic translation" with Mr. Ahmad Javed, "Column writing" with Mr. Masood Asahr, "Prose writing" with Dr. Saadat Saeed, "Legal translation" with Dr. Syed Noman ul Haq, "Tradition of fiction writing in Urdu" with Dr. Mirza Hamid Baig, Literary festival with Mr. Gavin Francis, Mr. Amit Chauhdary, Prof. Dr. Shahid Siddiqui, "Translation and screen writing" with Mr. Riaz Gul, "Literary historiography" with Prof. Dr. Tabassum Kashmiri, "Translation and diplomacy" with ambassador Ashraf Jahangir Qazi, "Translation and Pakistani media" with Mr. Habib Akram journalist and anchor person at Duniya TV, "Translation and national renaissance: Pakistani context" with Mr. Ahmad Javed attending the themes mentioned above with these professionals helped building capacities and widened the intellectual horizons.

Views of experts on materials gave us the idea that materials are also helpful in giving more insight into the matter at hand. It all started with the infrastructure, which is quite helpful in building a working environment. The better the facilities, devices, and infrastructure are provided, the better the performance or the satisfaction of employees will be. Materials are constructive in conceptualizing translation, as mentioned by one of the experts in the above-given dialogue that they used to read blogs and utilized websites for learning more about translation techniques and strategies. This has broadened their horizon and helped them gain a deeper understanding. A question arises later in the researcher's mind about the satisfaction level of the translators and machine learning, which might have helped them anyway.

Researcher: Are you satisfied with the materials provided to you? Also, mention something about machine translation. To what extent it helped you?

ET 3: To a greater extent, yes, we are satisfied because we invested all our time and energy into it, and also, we were provided with all the best means to achieve whatever comes our way.... Furthermore, machine translation was also a computer aid we had, but it was also not fully automatic. Whatever we used to feed into it as translation memory became part of it and helped us to an extent.

ET 2: We could not rely entirely on machine translation, whatever machine used to suggest to us; we managed it manually later because, without manual review, it could not be relied upon.....

## **Table 20**

*Themes, Categories, and Codes of Experts Views on Materials*

Experts' views on Materials		
Themes	Codes	Categories
Infrastructure for Legal Translation	Translation Lab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Separate, dedicated translation lab to avoid disturbances (ET 2)</li> <li>- Fully furnished lab with modern furniture and wide-screen computers (ET 2)</li> <li>- Strategic location of the lab in a quiet corner of the main library (ET 2)</li> </ul>
	Organizational Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hierarchical system with a director managing teams (ET 2)</li> <li>- Teams of translators, reviewers, and experts, including linguists, lawyers, and judges (ET 2)</li> <li>- Diverse expertise within teams, including Persian language background (ET 2, ET 4)</li> </ul>
Resources for Legal Translation	Linguistic Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urdu grammar and morphology books such as "URDU SARF-ONAHV" and "QAWAID-E-URDU" (ET 1)</li> <li>- Classic Urdu literature like "DARIYA-E-LATAFAT" (ET 1)</li> <li>- Bilingual dictionaries, including the "Green Dictionary" and "Black's Law Dictionary" (ET 5)</li> <li>- Specific translation blogs and mini-websites</li> </ul>

		<p>like "Linguagreca," "Naked Translations," "Gengo," etc. (ET 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Machine translation tools as computer-aided support (ET 5)</li> </ul>
	Digital Tools and Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- English learning apps like Duolingo, Lillypad, and Busuu for improving language skills (ET 3)</li> <li>- Online resources, including websites, blogs, and forums dedicated to translation (ET 1, ET 3)</li> </ul>
	Theoretical and Educational Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Translation theory books such as "In Other Words" by Susan Bassnett and "The Translator's Invisibility" by Lawrence Venuti (ET 2)</li> <li>- Participation in workshops, conferences, and seminars on various aspects of translation (ET 3)</li> </ul>
Practical Challenges and Limitations	Issues with Infrastructure in Other Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crowd and disturbance in translation labs at other universities (ET 2)</li> <li>- Multi-purpose use of labs leading to accessibility issues (ET 2)</li> </ul>
	Limitations of Machine Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partial reliance on machine translation due to its need for manual review (ET 5)</li> <li>- Machine translation as a supportive but not fully reliable tool (ET 2)</li> </ul>



It shows that machine translation was helpful but not to a great extent; the translators had to feed first in translation memory to gain something out of it. Without manual reviews, translators could not rely on the production of machine translation.

The interviews provide a comprehensive overview of the materials, infrastructure, and resources that supported the legal translation project. The dedicated translation lab, equipped with modern furniture and computers, played a crucial role in providing a quiet and conducive environment for translation work. The organizational structure, with a hierarchical system and specialized teams, ensured that the translation process was well-managed and supported by diverse expertise.

Linguistic resources, including Urdu grammar books and bilingual dictionaries, were foundational to the translation process. Digital tools such as language learning apps, online resources, and machine translation tools provided additional support, though the latter required manual oversight.

Theoretical and educational resources, including translation theory books and workshops, helped deepen the translators' understanding and skills. However, challenges such as infrastructure issues in other institutions and the limitations of machine translation were noted. Despite these challenges, the translators expressed overall satisfaction with the materials and resources provided.

### **5.7 Competence (knowledge as a product and knowledge as a process)**

After discussing materials in detail and learning about the infrastructure, devices, and resources, the next section is specified for knowledge of competence as given by (Olohan Knowing in Practice - A Practice-Theoretical Perspective, 2017). Practice theory divides competence into two types: (1) knowledge as a product and (2) knowledge as a process. These two types differ in their nature; the first type is the knowledge that a person already possesses in the form of his linguistic knowledge bank in his mind, and the second is the knowledge he gains during the process. The second type of knowledge is the one that a human being is aware of because he follows the learning process as it is learned in a

specific context. In the case of legal translation in a specific context, the translators are asked to consider whether they learned things during the translation process and, if yes, in what form, from whom, and how they learned in their context. In the following section, the researcher first gives background information to the translators and experts on practice theory and also tells them the distinction between linguistic competence and practical intelligibility. They are asked to give their input on practical intelligibility and whether they thought it fit in the context of law translation. The researcher asks translators and experts in different sections, and first of all, translators are asked to give their input. The researcher asks the following question to initiate the discussion:

Researcher: What is your viewpoint regarding competence? Do you think that competence is only a static knowledge already fixed in the minds of human beings in the form of linguistic competence? Did you use any particular translation strategies?

Translator 1: The competence of a translator is usually considered as the capability and faculty of a translator to transfer one set of codes to another using his linguistic abilities. Nevertheless, knowledge is not a fixed entity you once learned and used for life. It is an ongoing process where, at every moment, you keep on learning and adopting new things. You have to adapt to the new settings and the new environment for which you always need new things to learn.... In our case, legal language was new for many of us; we read translation theories and linguistic theories, but our law knowledge was not enough to deal with legal texts. We had to start from scratch; we learned things from our seniors, the training we received, and the law experts who used to work with us. I remember the days when even a single term was stuck in our heads, and we all used to think about it for hours and find a solution to it (a sigh!) It was a complicated process, but learning is never easy.....

Translator 3: Right! We discussed legal matters while dining together or strolling for a few minutes because everybody was eager to learn new things. Our seniors made us learn things, and especially when review benches would start, we always had rich discussions on legal and linguistic matters. You said that we already had linguistic knowledge, but I learned even linguistics from my seniors during the process. It was never the pre-learned knowledge that worked for me in the project; instead, it was practical knowledge named as .....

Researcher: Practical intelligibility!

Translator 3: Yes, exactly.

Translator 2: Legal knowledge was an ongoing process of learning, revenue terms, finance terms, even we were stuck on the translation choice of Act or ordinance as transliterated choice or translated equivalent. It was decided after spending days on a single term..... However, the days were fruitful as my colleagues discussed many things....

Translator 4: I also agree with this point that practical knowledge is more critical in such projects where the texts are technical and jargon-laden and translators do not have any knowledge of the jargon unless they are trained in the field .... In-process learning was more fruitful than the prior knowledge we had of translation theories and linguistics...

Translator 1: Translation theories and knowledge about translation strategies and techniques were never useless... instead they helped us a lot in translating, deciding on equivalents, and dealing with the technical nature of legal texts. We used many translation strategies to make the texts appear reader-friendly. The most prominent strategies were domestication and foreignization; we also employed borrowing and adaptation (pause) at moments.....

**Table 21**

*Themes, Categories, and Codes of Translators' Views on Competence*

Translators' views on Competence		
Themes	Codes	Categories
Evolving Nature of Translator Competence	Dynamic Learning Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge is not static but an ongoing process requiring continuous adaptation (Translator 1)</li> <li>- Legal language was new, requiring learning from seniors, training, and law experts (Translator 1)</li> <li>- Practical knowledge, or "practical intelligibility," was developed during the translation process</li> </ul>

		(Translator 3) - In-process learning was more valuable than pre-existing knowledge, especially for technical texts (Translator 4)
	Collective and Social Learning	- Learning occurred through discussions during informal moments, such as dining and strolling (Translator 3) - Review benches facilitated rich discussions on legal and linguistic matters, enhancing learning (Translator 3) - Collective decision-making on complex terms, such as the choice between "Act" or "Ordinance" (Translator 2)
Translation Strategies	Application of Translation Theories	- Translation theories and strategies were useful for deciding on equivalents and handling technical legal texts (Translator 1) - Theories provided a foundation but required adaptation to specific legal contexts (Translator 1)
	Specific Strategies Employed	- Domestication to make texts more reader-friendly (Translator 1) - Foreignization to retain the original cultural context (Translator 1) - Borrowing as a strategy for maintaining original terms (Translator 1) - Adaptation to fit the

		target language and culture (Translator 1)
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All the translators agree with practical intelligibility or in-process knowledge because it helps more than anything else. Their translation and linguistics background also helped them a lot, but the knowledge they learned during the translation process was more important. Some scholars call it contextual or situational learning, but Olohan (2021) calls it practical knowledge or knowing in practice. Knowledge as a product is undoubtedly part of knowing, but knowledge as the process is what is learned and remains a more active part.

The next part is dialogue with the expert translators or reviewers; they will share their ideas about knowing-in-practice, which is further divided into knowledge as product and process. Views of expert translators or reviewers are given in the following:

Researcher: How did you achieve practical intelligibility (competence) during the process of translation? What were different strategies that helped in translating legal documents?

ET1: Translators have been learning while continuously refining their skills and knowledge through their daily translation practice.... Being part of the Center for Languages and Translation Studies, we had extensive exposure to various text types; we translated many genres, literary, non-literary, feature articles, magazines, medicals, business-related, promotional material, scientific philosophies scientists like Newton, Einstein, religious texts, poetic text, so it exposed us to text types with peculiarities. Thus, it introduced us to and helped us improve vocabulary, grammar, style, and discourse sensitivities, and it was based on our work on various materials. I can quote here an example of practical intelligibility, which has more to do with the end purpose of the project (reaching the audience) while going through old translations done by various agencies. I gathered that 'this Act/this Ordinance' was translated as ایکٹ ہذا/آرڈیننس ہذا, which was challenging to grasp as compared to یہ ایکٹ/یہ آرڈیننس. 'This' can be translated as 'یہ' instead of a classical word that does not concern the present-day familiar readers. So, old

translations of laws were also a reference source for us because they taught us what not to do to achieve our goals.

ET 3: I will mention our extensive reading, which our trainers suggested, and we read a lot in that regard; the required translation work compelled us a lot and necessitated extensive reading in both their source and target languages. The readings consisted of general readings to impart cognitive affinities of SL and TL authentic samples and precise readings to observe and maintain critical affinities of specific registers.

It included authentic samples from native writers, in the form of editorial writings, press reportage, fiction, philosophies of science, oral commentaries of celebrities adept in lingual skills and legal literature, etc., for getting the immersive feel of the language.

This made us perceive and deal with the intricacies of language use and acquainted with domain-specific, more frequent, less frequent words, context-varying meanings of the exact words—and, of course, genre-specific idioms and phraseologies....

Researcher: What else did you do to gain practical intelligibility?

ET 2: We also received feedback from our co-translators and other coworkers, as receiving feedback is essential for enhancing one's ability to translate. Translators could improve their work by seeking criticism from reviewers or coworkers. It allows the translator to learn from their mistakes and produce better work. During refreshment hours, coworkers used to ask and share their translation problems related to choices and categories of enacted laws to get an idea of contextual variation and offer suggestions for dealing with the problems..... Feedback from translation reviewers was kept because of the required standards of the Agency. The time and again received review conditioned us while translating, keeping in mind and watching over the review in a complicated form, the nature of errors, and the repetitive feedback in a complicated form worked like cognitive tuning and cognitive conditioning while translating. Our reviewers reviewed printed pages, highlighting and encircling the lexical choice-related errors and collocation-related suggestions and errors, drawing lines at circled phrases to adjust them at another syntactic position. Encircled gender and case markers' inflections were considered an appropriate agreement in a structural chain of syntax and grammar.

ET 4: Here, mentioning the use of Internet tools is also essential. Various tools and resources are available online that assist translators in developing their abilities. For

instance, they used tools for machine translation to check their translations or software for translation memory to keep track of texts they had previously translated..... Omega T and Trados, among other CAT tools, helped understand fuzziness and estimation building for translation, so both options were available. Online dictionaries and electronic translation engines helped to point and estimate the probable translation and assisted during translation to achieve practical intelligibility.

The practical intelligibility of the translators and reviewers is more dominant than the linguistic knowledge, which is already part of their cognition. Translators and reviewers learn from their working environment, settings, and available materials, so their learning can be termed contextual or situated learning. They employed tools and devices that helped them to an extent, but they learned from the environment more than these tools. They shared their concerns, difficulties, problems, and reservations, which opened up new ways for them and helped them better understand the situations at hand. In the next round of discussion, the researcher asked them about translation strategies and techniques they employed during the translation process.

Researcher: Now, I would like to draw your attention to the most appropriate translation strategies for legal translation.

ET 1: Almost everybody working with us was well aware of translation strategies due to their background knowledge of translation theory, techniques, and strategies, so dealing with them was never an issue. Even our fresh translators were sometimes helpful in this regard. They used to tell us about employing specific strategies to make the texts more reader-friendly. Since the project dealt with only technical texts and that too legal genre, which does not allow much space, one has to follow words and sentences to avoid a single stretch from the whole so that no rule or punishment goes unnoticed.

ET3: Yes, in the beginning, we decided that....

ET 1: The bench of reviewers, in the beginning, devised this rule to avoid any stretch because all the words, conditions, results, consequences, punishments, etc., are essential to note. If we miss out on a single stretch or term, the meaning of the text will be reversed, or at least it will not convey the wholesome meaning. Most appropriate strategies were either opting for transliteration because, in many cases, there was either no equivalent left for the term or sometimes the foreign word is more commonly

understood than the equivalent. I can quote here some examples; the titles of the legislative documents are the first and foremost to be discussed. For example, 'Milk Board Ordinance, 2000' is the text's title. While translating it, the committee consisting of all reviewers and translators decided to keep it the same and opt for transliteration because it can be more appropriate than choosing a translation that would look odd. Therefore, 'Milk Board Ordinance' was transliterated as *ملک بورڈ آرڈیننس* instead of translating it as *دودھ بورڈ کا آرڈیننس* which uses the postposition in form of *کا* in the title. So, it was decided not to translate these titles but to transliterate them to make them look precise and exact. This is one of the examples of transliteration; there are many other cases where transliteration seemed most appropriate in the context. Foreign words which already have acceptability in the target text are not translated on purpose. The audience will find it easier to understand the term 'assembly' as *اسمبلی* instead of translating the term as *اجتماع/مجلس*. While translating election-related law, there were many terms like 'ballot paper,' 'ballot box,' 'election officer,' etc., which needed transliteration, so they were transliterated because of their common usage in Urdu. Similarly, the term 'budget' remains *بجٹ* even though it has an Urdu equivalent.

ET 3: Another dominant strategy or technique that strikes my mind is borrowing; it was triggered when we did not have the exact equivalent in the target text but had to adjust the word. In this regard, I remember using the term *زیر کنٹرول* as the translation of under control. Now, see, the word control is English, and the Urdu language does not allow us to use izafat with a borrowed word. However, we tried to neologize the term in this case because no other suitable equivalent was available for the term 'under control.'

ET 1: Yeah, we also have the example of exploitation and foreignization. Wherever we found a term difficult for Urdu readers to understand, we always used explicit and foreign means to make it easy and plain. I can quote here the example of 'Memorandum of association,' which has an equivalent term as *یادداشت* which seemed difficult for Urdu readers, so instead of only translating it in Urdu, another technique was used and *{یادداشت شراکت {میمورینڈم آف ایسوسی ایشن}* was written in its stead. It explicitly refers to the term 'memorandum of association' so that the readers, who cannot understand the Urdu term and are only familiar with the English term, may read the translation once, and it becomes part of their cognition for later use.



**Table 22***Themes, Categories, and Codes of Experts' Views on Competence*

Experts' views on Competence		
Themes	Codes	Categories
Feedback and Cognitive Conditioning	Feedback and Cognitive Conditioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Translators continuously refine their skills through daily practice (ET 1)</li> <li>- Exposure to various text types enhances vocabulary, grammar, style, and discourse sensitivities (ET 1)</li> <li>- Extensive reading in both source and target languages aids in understanding linguistic nuances and register-specific language use (ET 3)</li> </ul>
	Feedback and Cognitive Conditioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Feedback from co-translators and reviewers enhances translation accuracy (ET 2)</li> <li>- Repetitive feedback and review help in cognitive tuning, improving translation quality (ET 2)</li> <li>- Reviewers' corrections in syntax and grammar lead to better structural understanding (ET 2))</li> </ul>
	Use of Technology and Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Online tools like machine translation and translation memory software assist in translation (ET 4)</li> <li>- CAT tools (e.g., Omega T, Trados) and online dictionaries aid in achieving practical intelligibility (ET 4)</li> </ul>

Application of Translation Strategies	Adherence to Legal Text Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Translators are cautious not to omit any stretch of text, as every word in legal texts is crucial (ET 5)</li> <li>- Fresh translators contribute by suggesting strategies to enhance readability (ET 5)</li> </ul>
	Transliteration and Borrowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transliteration is preferred when there is no suitable equivalent or when the original term is commonly understood (ET 1, ET 5)</li> <li>- Borrowing is employed to adjust words when there is no exact equivalent in the target language (ET 3)</li> </ul>
	Explication and Foreignization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Explication is used to make difficult terms more understandable by providing both the translation and original term (ET 5)</li> <li>- Foreignization is applied to retain the original cultural context, particularly in complex legal terms (ET 5)</li> </ul>

## 5.8 Findings & Discussion

Regarding the responses of the two groups, it is noticed that language competence, particularly metalinguistic competence, or the capacity to recognize and discuss linguistic components, was represented differently in the two groups. The qualified and expert translators demonstrated familiarity with the terminology needed to examine linguistic concerns in the legal texts. Novice translators, on the other hand, occasionally demonstrated a sensation that one option would be preferable to another, but they were unable to articulate the precise nuances and support a choice. Moreover, they

could not give concrete examples to back their responses compared to the experts who exhibit an in-depth knowledge of language, translation strategies, materials, and in-process learning.

The responses of both groups show that they were well aware of the meaning behind translations of legislative texts. Their responses conclude that the end purpose was to make texts plain and simple enough to be comprehended by the commoner who does not understand English but can read and understand plain modern Urdu. Over time, Urdu is also shaped in the modern world, so present-day usage is different from the classical language. The translators and experts were aware of the social and symbolic significance of the translation project. It refers to the plainness principles that were devised in phase I. Those principles are English-oriented, but some are practiced by the translators, as is evident from their discourse.

In the next section, they were asked about the materials (including infrastructure, devices, and resources) they used during translation. Novice and fresh translators could name only a few resources and materials, but the responses given by the experts were detailed enough to cover everything. They started with infrastructure, which mainly discussed their contextual settings. The system breakup was also discussed; team members, their financial and other responsibilities, and the managing powers were also mentioned. Furthermore, they described resources and devices that were helpful during translation. There were textual resources in the form of old translations done by various other agencies or organizations that were the starting point. As one of the dialogues mentions, the translators and experts learned from these old translations, 'we were then aware of what not to do.' This realization was an after-effect of clarity of end purpose in mind.

In addition to other textual resources, they had books on Urdu grammar, which they were asked to take help from if they wanted to produce a more straightforward and plainer language because it was only possible through syntactic patterning. Some experts mentioned online sources, including websites, blogs, and other such materials, which helped them understand translation protocols, trends, and recent theories. There is a mention of workshops, trainings, seminars, and lectures conducted particularly for training translators. These workshops and trainings were on different topics, but they

broadened the horizon of the translators and the reviewers. They were trained in translation and technology, translation and historiography, translation and poetry, translation and journalism, translation and culture, translation concerning fiction, etc. Such training and workshops made the translators aware of the choices and decisions of the qualified translators in the field. They become aware of strategies and techniques that they need to learn to be more professional. It is often said that professional training is necessary to speed up the employees' work output. The translators also told about the valuable devices that helped them in the smooth conduct of their practices. These devices were meant to facilitate translation speed and accuracy.

The second part reveals that materials used in practice are also contextual and situational. It is only sometimes necessary to install big screens where the number of translators is only two to three because their setup might demand different from them. It also refers to what Olohan (2021) quips in her preface to the book the article by Lina Moussner, who was a freelance translator and used to work from home, which became boring for her to such an extent that she wanted to quit translating and calls it a rubbish activity. She used to receive poorly written texts, which only caused irritation and trouble rather than making her comfortable with her work. The under-discussion project was a collective activity that helped the translators share materials, concerns, difficulties, and problems with one another. Their frustrations are also shared, which helped in creating a cooperative and lighter environment.

When comparing the responses of the two groups in the materials section, the expert group detailed their responses; they had more concrete references to books and other materials that they quoted as compared to novice translators, who could only mention a few resources. They could only convey their observations on infrastructure and devices, but their knowledge about the resources needed more.

The third part of the focus group was competence, as mentioned in Chapter 3; this competence differs from the traditional competence explored by researchers through specific means. Competence in practice theory is centered on knowing in practice; it is either knowledge as a product, which is mostly static, or knowledge as a process, which is an ongoing process. The translators, as well as experts, were in favor of processual knowledge, which is an ongoing process. They cited a few examples from their personal

experiences where the individual mind could not work but reached the decisive moment when discussed in a group. Some translators said that they needed to be made aware of specific terms and concepts earlier, which they learned when discussed in a group. In-context learning is better than the one which is a linguistic product in their heads. As given in practice theory, translators and experts also favor knowing in practice, with knowledge as a process rather than only knowledge as a product in heads. When asked about the translation strategies they used during translations, the group of experts was more active, and they quoted examples to justify what they did. On the other hand, the group of fresh translators could only mention a few names of strategies and did not discuss why these strategies became their choices in legal translation.

The examples quoted by the experts or reviewers clarify why foreignization and domestication are dominant strategies even in translating technical texts. Also, neologism and borrowing are part and parcel of translation. Moreover, exploitation is an essential strategy as it helps explain legal terms and concepts explicitly so readers understand.

The analysis of the focus group discussions with translators and experts involved in the Punjab Laws Translation Project provide significant insights into the complex process of achieving practical intelligibility and the strategies employed in legal translation. These insights are critical in understanding how translators navigate the challenges of translating highly technical and jargon-laden legal texts, where both linguistic precision and practical applicability are paramount.

The concept of competence in translation, as described by the interviewees, extends beyond the static linguistic knowledge traditionally associated with translation. Instead, it encompasses a dynamic process of continuous learning and skill refinement. The translators describe their journey as one of perpetual growth, driven by daily engagement with various text types. This exposure has enabled them to develop a nuanced understanding of vocabulary, grammar, style, and discourse sensitivity, all of which are crucial for effective translation. The breadth of their experience, ranging from literary to scientific and legal texts, has equipped them with the versatility needed to tackle the complexities of legal language.

This process of learning is not isolated but is deeply embedded in the translators' daily practices and experiences. As ET1 mentions, practical intelligibility is closely tied to the end purpose of the project—reaching the audience in a manner that is comprehensible and relevant to them. The example of simplifying the translation of "this Act/this Ordinance" from a classical form to a more contemporary and easily understandable one highlights the importance of adapting translation choices to meet the needs of modern readers. This adaptation is not merely a linguistic exercise but a critical decision-making process that reflects the translators' ongoing learning and responsiveness to the context.

The role of feedback in enhancing translation competence cannot be overstated. The interviewees emphasize the importance of receiving constructive criticism from co-translators and reviewers, which serves as a vital tool for cognitive conditioning. This feedback loop allows translators to learn from their mistakes, refine their translation choices, and produce higher-quality work. The repetitive nature of this feedback, especially when it involves detailed reviews of printed pages with corrections on syntax, grammar, and lexical choices, acts as a form of cognitive tuning. This process not only improves the immediate translation output but also conditions the translators to internalize best practices, which they can apply in future projects.

The significance of this feedback is further underscored by the interviewees' accounts of how it influenced their approach to translation. By internalizing the corrections and suggestions provided by reviewers, the translators were able to develop a deeper understanding of the structural and grammatical intricacies of both the source and target languages. This cognitive conditioning, facilitated by the constant review and feedback process, is integral to the development of practical intelligibility, as it aligns the translators' cognitive processes with the specific requirements of legal translation.

The interviews also highlight the role of technology in supporting the translators' efforts to achieve practical intelligibility. The use of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, online dictionaries, and machine translation software provided the translators with valuable resources to enhance their work. These tools helped them manage the intricacies

of translation, particularly in dealing with fuzziness and building estimations for translation equivalents.

However, the interviewees also acknowledge the limitations of relying solely on technology. While tools like Omega T and Trados were instrumental in aiding the translation process, the translators learned more from their working environment, the materials available to them, and the collaborative discussions with colleagues. This indicates that while technology plays a supportive role, the core of translation competence lies in the translators' ability to adapt, learn, and apply practical knowledge in real-world contexts. The balance between using technological aids and engaging in contextual learning underscores the complexity of achieving practical intelligibility in translation.

Legal translation demands a high level of precision, where every word, condition, and consequence must be accurately conveyed to ensure the text's legal integrity. The interviewees describe their meticulous approach to translation, particularly the decision-making process involved in selecting appropriate strategies for dealing with legal texts. One key strategy is the strict adherence to the source text, ensuring that no stretch of text is omitted or altered in a way that could distort its meaning.

This adherence is particularly challenging in legal texts, where even a minor omission or mistranslation can have significant implications. The interviewees highlight the importance of understanding the legal context and the consequences of each translation choice. For instance, the decision to transliterate rather than translate certain terms, such as "Milk Board Ordinance," reflects a careful consideration of both legal accuracy and reader accessibility. By maintaining the original terms, the translators ensure that the legal meaning is preserved, while also making the text more relatable to the target audience.

Transliteration and borrowing emerged as dominant strategies in the translation of legal texts. These strategies are employed when the target language lacks a suitable equivalent for a term or when the foreign term is more commonly understood by the

target audience. The decision to transliterate terms such as "Milk Board Ordinance" or "budget" rather than translating them into Urdu reflects the translators' awareness of the importance of precision and familiarity in legal language.

Borrowing, on the other hand, is used when the translators need to adjust a word that does not have an exact equivalent in the target language. The example of using the term "زیر کنٹرول" (under control) illustrates the creative problem-solving required in legal translation. The translators neologized the term by combining an English word with an Urdu grammatical structure, demonstrating their ability to adapt linguistic resources to meet the demands of the translation context. This strategy not only preserves the meaning of the original text but also makes it accessible to the target audience.

Explicitation and foreignization are additional strategies employed to ensure the clarity and accuracy of legal translations. Explicitation involves making implicit information explicit, thereby aiding the reader's understanding of complex terms. The interviewees mention the use of both translation and the original term, as in the case of "Memorandum of Association," to ensure that the reader can grasp the meaning of the term even if they are unfamiliar with the Urdu equivalent. This strategy is particularly useful in legal texts, where precision and clarity are paramount.

Foreignization, on the other hand, involves retaining elements of the source culture in the translation to preserve its original context. This strategy is used when the translators find it necessary to maintain the cultural and legal connotations of the original text. The interviewees discuss the importance of using foreignization in cases where the target language lacks an equivalent term that fully captures the meaning of the original. By providing both the translated and original terms, the translators ensure that the reader can understand the text's legal significance while also becoming familiar with the foreign terminology.

The discussion reveals that practical intelligibility in translation is a multifaceted process that involves continuous learning, collaboration, and the judicious application of translation strategies. The translators' experiences underscore the importance of adapting



to the specific demands of legal texts, where precision and clarity are essential. The use of feedback, technology, and collaborative learning are key factors in developing the competence needed to tackle the complexities of legal translation.

Moreover, the strategies of transliteration, borrowing, explicitation, and foreignization highlight the translators' ability to navigate the linguistic and cultural challenges of legal translation. These strategies not only ensure the accuracy of the translation but also make the text accessible to the target audience. The interviews provide valuable insights into the practice of legal translation, emphasizing the importance of practical intelligibility and the role of continuous learning in achieving translation competence.

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **PHASE III – CORPUS-ASSISTED ANALYSIS OF LEGAL TRANSLATION**

Phase II of this study analysed the human resource employed for carrying out translation project. Translators and reviewers were asked about all the three strands of practice theory i.e. meaning, materials and competence. Their shared opinion regarding the purpose or significance of the project, materials and resources used during the process of translation, and their practical and contextual learning helped in making an overall sketch of the translation project particularly in context of legal translation. After gaining insights from the practitioners, phase III is conducted to deepen the analysis through textual imprints. This phase is purely a corpus-assisted analysis where the findings from previous two chapters are analyzed against the corpus.

This phase deals with the analysis of parallel corpus of English (ST) and Urdu (TT) in order to analyze the practice of translation and plain textual imprints. In phase II, translators and experts have voiced their opinions about the helpful materials, their own competencies, and the meaningful plain principles they followed while translating. In this phase their manifestations are analyzed through translated corpus. The corpus is collected after the process of translation and publication of laws on the official website of Punjab laws. The corpus design, collection, and organization are discussed in chapter 3 and here in this chapter the levels of analysis are summarized in few points in the following:

11. After collecting, designing, tagging, and organizing the corpus (which was done at an earlier stage), this phase seeks to analyze corpus at various levels;
12. Firstly, the tagged corpus is presented in section 6.1 where tagsets of English and Urdu are given in the beginning and then the tables following them present the summaries of frequencies and percentages of each POS category;
13. Urdu language is lagging behind in computational competence, there are no adequate lexical and structural analyzers for Urdu language; even the summary of Urdu POS tagging is also inadequate as compared to advanced and competitive taggers available for English language;

14. After studying and discussing the findings from POS tagging, the researcher then moves to lexical complexity found in parallel corpus; for the said matter, three constructs of lexical complexity are studied which are again based on the ratio of types and tokens, content words and functional words, and less frequently used words;
15. In order to study the plainness at phrasal level, n-grams are listed through search via AntConc; these n-grams (also known as lexical bundles) are filtered for meaningful utterances; the researcher has purged the list manually by filtering out the ungrammatical phrases;
16. Lexical bundles are studied in their parallel driven from AntPconc and updated in English keyword list; this study not only summarizes plainness but also identifies the strategies employed by the translators during the process of translation;
17. After studying the phrase, this research then takes us to the level of structure where the researcher then looks into phase-I and finds the principle of active and passive as the most prominently discussed principle in the guidelines;
18. The study of active and passive voice structure then leads to the overall structural complexity found in the legal texts;
19. The structural complexity is not restricted to only sentence but to the segments of translation (clause, sentence, and paragraph);
20. The last unit of analysis is overall structure, design and presentation of legislative documents (as laid out in the plainness principles).

Before plunging directly into the analysis section, it is important to mention the questions which this phase seeks to answer:

Q#1. Which plain principles (as summarized in phase I) are actually followed by the translators in translated texts?

As far as materials and competencies are concerned, they are discussed with the translators and experts in phase II. Plain principles were also part of the discussion in the said phase, now manifestations of those principles are located, paired and discussed in this phase. This part of thesis also tries to discuss the following question.

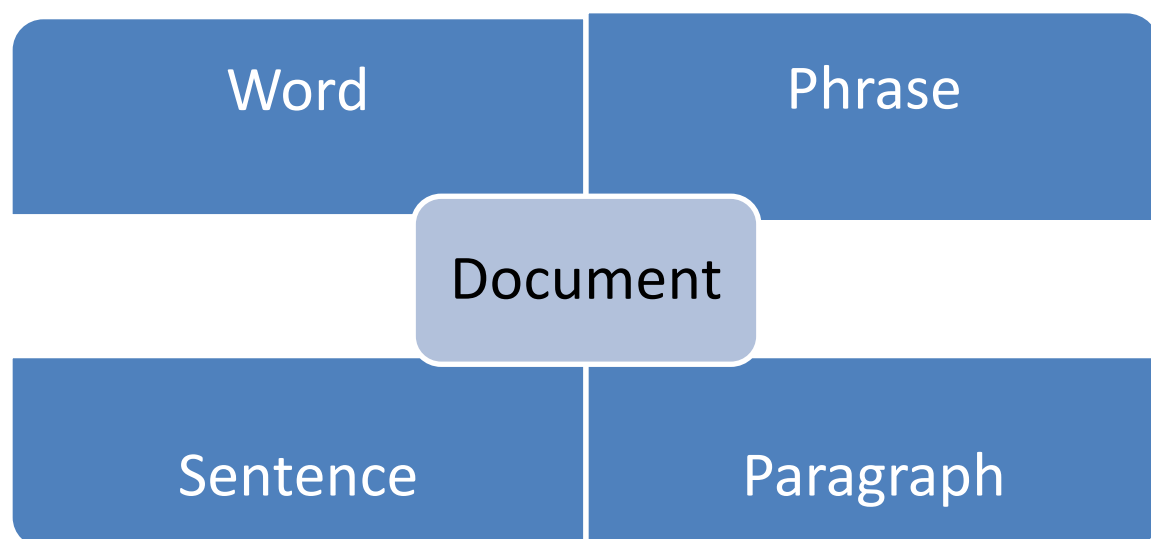
Q#2. Why and why not a principle laid by various manuals and guidelines is applicable in case of Punjab Laws translation?

Textual expressions are evident of actual practice and they can pose self-explanation about ‘why’ and ‘where’ of a particular principle. It also showcases the usefulness or uselessness of materials employed for translating legal documents. This corpus-based evidence is also helpful in determining the required competencies (linguistic and practical) for legal translation. Moreover, it also investigates the strategies employed by translators to translate laws from English to Urdu.

Q#3. What are different strategies employed by translators and experts while translating from English into Urdu?

In order to discuss the above given questions, parallel corpus of English and Urdu is analysed. For analysis purpose, corpus has been POS tagged. Parts of speech are important to study not only nominalizations but they are also helpful in counting verbs used in the corpus. Besides this, AntPConc, Notepad++, and Excel spreadsheets are also helpful in carrying out the analysis of parallel corpus. These analysis tools help in studying linguistic units, patterns, and expressions. The figure below shows the units of analysis in the parallel corpus.

**Figure 18**



*Units of Analysis*

These 5 units of analysis are part of corpus analysis in general. The analysis starts with the word including the parts of speech, archaism, single word terms etc. and then it moves to phrase level where strings of words are analysed in a chain (translated as collocations in corpus terms). Moving ahead of collocations, sentence is the next unit of analysis and then the number of sentences forming a paragraph. Many paragraphs become a document and the format of a document is equally important to study as it helps in organizing and presenting the information load.

## **6.1 Word Level Analysis**

On morphological level, analysis of a word is considered the first part of the overall corpus analysis. For word analysis, part of speech is the first thought that crosses the mind. For the said purpose, both English and Urdu data have been POS tagged. Although Urdu language has not developed any advanced level tagger yet, a center for language engineering is working on making it robust and more advanced. The Urdu legislative corpus has been tagged using the same tagger developed by the center for language engineering (CLE). In order to create a tagged parallel of Urdu corpus, source text file (English laws) has also been POS tagged in order to study the plainness of translation and the differences between both the languages. As stated in phase-I, plainness principles start with the word and ends at a document; this phase studies all the levels in order to make it a wholesome recipe for plain legal texts and documents.

There are some limitations of studying POS tagging of English and Urdu which are given below:

The only available Urdu tagger that has the capacity to tag data in bulk is developed by CLE, it is a paid protocol and has some limitations too;

English and Urdu both have different tagsets, because

Urdu tagset has 35 types of POS listed,

Whereas English has many taggers available and the tags are taken to an advanced level;

For the concerned research purpose, the researcher has adopted Tree tagger tagset for tagging English corpus and CLE tagset for tagging Urdu corpus.

English Tree tagger tagset has 58 types of POS which includes not only types but also sub-types to make the tagset more detailed;

For the purpose of comparative study and a detailed analysis, tagsets of ST and TT are given below. In the later part of this study, the details driven out of these tag mappings are listed in form of frequencies of each POS type and sub-type. Their analysis may inform the readers about language differences and whether plainness principles are followed or not while translating English law into Urdu. The section below presents differences and similarities and also highlights the plain texts (if principles are followed by the translators).

Urdu tagset is not well-worked as English tagsets which are quite competitive because there are many English online tagging protocols available for free. On the other hand, Urdu has only one developed tagset developed by CLE; it has only a number of tags available, moreover features of Urdu language are different than English language which has many free online protocols available for POS tagging. Urdu tagset developed and published by CLE is given in the table below. These tags and sub-tags are few in number whereas English language has many tags and sub-tags. English tagset is derived from tree tagger website which has two tagsets known as C5 and C7. C5 is approximately similar to Urdu tagset which has lesser tags than English that is why C5 is chosen for the said purpose. C5 tagset is then given after the Urdu tagset.

**Table 23**

*CLE Urdu Tagset*

Categories	Types	POS Tag
1. Noun	1.1 Common	NN
	1.2 Proper	NNP
2. Verb	2.1 Main Verb Infinitive	VBI
	2.2 Main Verb Finite	VBF
3. Auxiliary	3.1 Aspectual	AUXA
	3.2 Progressive	AUXP
	3.3 Tense	AUXT
	3.4 Modals	AUXM
4. Pronoun	4.1 Personal	PRP
	4.2 Demonstrative	PDM

	4.3 Possessive	PRS
	4.4 Relative Demonstrative	PRD
	4.5 Relative Personal	PRR
	4.6 Reflexive	PRF
	4.7 Reflexive Apna	APNA
5. Nominal Modifier	5.1 Adjective	JJ
	5.2 Quantifier	Q
	5.3 Cardinal	CD
	5.4 Ordinal	OD
	5.5 Fraction	FR
	5.6 Multiplicative	QM
6. Adverb	6.1 Common	RB
	6.2 Negation	NEG
7. Adposition	7.1 Preposition	PRE
	7.2 Post Position	PSP
8. Conjunction	8.1 Coordinate Conjunction	CC
	8.2 Subordinate Conjunction	SC
	8.3 SCKar	SCK
	8.4 Pre-sentential	SCP
9. Interjection	9.1 Interjection	INJ
10. Particle	10.1 Common	PRT
	10.2 Vala	VALA
11. Symbol	11.1 Common	SYM
	11.2 Punctuation	PU
12. Residual	12.1 Foreign Fragment	FF

The table above lists the tags for Urdu parts of speech, there are 12 general categories which are sub categorized into few others. In total, the tagset is 35 in number. In order to tag the data, the link available at the website of CLE has been utilized. Although, it was a paid version so the researcher paid the given amount to utilize the tagging tool. Urdu dataset is tagged on POS level. After tagging translated data in Urdu, the next step was to tag English data and select a tagger in the first place which can be complimentary with the Urdu tagset with regard to its number of tags and other details. The Tree tagger C5 tagset is chosen for English data because it is a closer match to the Urdu tagset. All other taggers available for English are either too detailed or too far-fetched to match Urdu tagset and analysis. For the study, it was necessary to create comparison and contrast between the two corpora; for the said purpose, C5 tagset for English data is chosen. The English tagset has a number of verbs listed on the list whereas Urdu tagset has just two categories of verb which are either verb infinitive or finite verbs.

The table below is an English tagset which lists 58 tags and sub-tags at POS level for English texts. This tagset is chosen on a purpose that the English tagset is quite advanced and well-established whereas Urdu tagset has lesser number of tags and sub-tags. English tagset has a variety of verbs given than any other category. Verb is either given with ‘be’ as a base form, ‘do’ as a base form or ‘have’ as a base form. These cases are not applicable to Urdu language as Urdu does not have any of these base forms.

**Table 24**

*Types of English Tags*

Categories	Types	POS Tag
1. Noun	1.1 Noun (Singular or mass)	NN
	1.2 Plural noun	NNS
	1.3 Proper noun singular	NP
	1.4 Proper noun plural	NPS
2. Verb	2.1 Verb ‘be’ base form	VB
	2.2 Verb past form	VBD
	2.3 Verb gerund participle	VBG



	2.4 Verb past participle	VCN
	2.5 Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> person Singular (present)	VBZ
	2.6 Verb non 3 <sup>rd</sup> person (present)	VBP
	2.7 Verb 'do' base form	VD
	2.8 Verb 'do' past	VDD
	2.9 VDG verb do gerund	VDG
	2.10 Verb 'do' past participle	VDN
	2.11 Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	VDZ
	2.12 Verb non 3 <sup>rd</sup> person	VDP
	2.13 Verb 'have' base form	VH
	2.14 Verb have, past	VHD
	2.15 Verb have, gerund	VHG
	2.16 Verb have, past participle	VHN
	2.17 Verb have, 3rd person sing.	VHZ
	2.18 Verb have non 3 <sup>rd</sup> person	VHP
	2.19 Verb base form	VV
	2.20 Verb, past tense	VVD
	2.21 Verb gerund	VVG
	2.22 Verb, past participle	VVN
	2.23 Verb, present, non-3rd p.	VVP
	2.24 Verb, present 3d p. sing.	VVZ

3. Adverb	3.1 Adverb	RB
	3.2 Adverb, comparative	RBR
	3.3 Adverb, superlative	RBS
	3.4 Wh-adverb	WRB
4. Pronoun	4.1 Personal	PP
	4.2 Possessive	PP\$
	4.3 Wh-pronoun	WP
	4.4 Possessive pronoun	WP\$
5. Nominal Modifier	5.1 Adjective	JJ
	5.2 Adjective, comparative	JJR
	5.3 Adjective, superlative	JJS
6. Modal	6.1 Modal	MD
7. Adposition	7.1 Preposition	IN
8. Conjunction	8.1 Coordinating Conjunction	CC
	8.2 Subordinate Conjunction	SC
	8.3 SCKar	SCK
	8.4 Pre-sentential	SCP
	8.5 General joiner	:
9. Interjection	9.1 Interjection	UH
10. Particle	10.1 Common	RP
11. Symbol	11.1 Symbol	SYM
	11.2 Currency Symbol	\$
	11.3 Quote marks	"
	11.4 Punctuation mark	,
12. Residual	12.1 Foreign Word	FW
13. Possessive ending	13.1 Possessive ending	POS
14. Sentence	14.1 End punctuation	SENT

boundary		
15. Determiner	15.1 Determiner	DT
	15.2 Pre-determiner	PDT
	15.3 Wh-determiner	WDT
16. Modifier	16.1 Cardinal	CD
17. Complementizer	17.1 Complementizer	IN/that
18. Existential there	18.1 Existential there	EX
19. To	19.1 To	TO
20. List Marker	20.1 List marker	LS

		POS	Total		Total Tagged
Catagories	Types	Taq	Frequenc	Percentage	Words
1. Noun	1.1 Common	NN	1608477	41.70921275	3856407
	1.2 Proper	NNP	75199	1.94997572	3856407
2. Verb	2.1 Verb Infinitive	VBI	52891	1.37150980	3856407
	2.2 Main Verb Finite	VBF	197195	5.11343849	3856407
3. Auxiliary	3.1 Aspectual	AUXA	66357	1.72069494	3856407
	3.2 Progressive	AUXP	757	0.01962967	3856407
	3.3 Tense	AUXT	78445	2.03414733	3856407
	3.4 Modals	AUXM	16028	0.41562003	3856407
4. Pronoun	4.1 Personal	PRP	52491	1.36113745	3856407
	4.2 Demonstrative	PDM	90488	2.34643283	3856407
	4.3 Possessive	PRS	476	0.01234310	3856407
	4.4Relative Demonstrative	PRD	1966	0.05098010	3856407
	4.5 Relative Personal	PRR	26050	0.67549924	3856407
	4.6 Reflexive	PRF	902	0.02338965	3856407
	4.7 Reflexive Apna	APNA	6553	0.16992501	3856407
5. Nominal Modifier	5.1 Adjective	JJ	224451	5.82021037	3856407
	5.2 Quantifier	Q	20237	0.52476308	3856407
	5.3 Cardinal	CD	85068	2.20588750	3856407
	5.4 Ordinal	OD	6757	0.17521491	3856407
	5.5 Fraction	FR	856	0.02219683	3856407
	5.6 Multiplicative	QM	262	0.00679389	3856407
6. Adverb	6.1 Common	RB	30126	0.78119348	3856407
	6.2 Negation	NEG	18428	0.47785413	3856407
7.Adposition	7.1: Preposition	PRE	5630	0.14599081	3856407
	7.2:Postposition	PSP	578439	14.99942822	3856407
8.Conjunction	8.1CoordinateConjunction	CC	139520	3.61787540	3856407
	8.2Subordinate Conjunction	SC	17628	0.45710943	3856407
	8.3 SCKar	SCK	1981	0.05136906	3856407
	8.4 Pre-sentential	SCP	19504	0.50575575	3856407

9. Interjection	9.1 Interjection	INJ	11472	0.29747897	3856407
10. Particle	10.1 Common	PRT	0	0.00000000	3856407
	10.2 Vala	VALA	14157	0.36710337	3856407
11. Symbol	11.1 Common	SYM	1193	0.03093553	3856407
	11.2 Punctuation	PU	406423	10.53890318	3856407
12. Residual	12.1: Foreign Fragment	FF	0	0.00000000	3856407
Total Tagged Words			3856407		

**Table 25***Frequencies of Urdu POS Tags*

Data driven from Urdu corpus guides that there are 12 general POS categories, which are further sub-categorized and atomized into different other forms. As far as noun category is concerned, it is further divided into two sub-types; common and proper. Use of common noun is 41 percent of the data which is quite less a number, on the other hand proper noun is used more than the common noun and the percentage of its occurrence is 1.9 percent which is starkly different from the common noun. The principles of plainness also guide the writers and drafters to not to use more of nouns but their claim is to make more use of direct verbs because legal write-ups are to deal more with the directives so it is necessary to be more direct with the use of direct verbs.

In order to verify this claim and principle, it is important to turn towards the use of verbs after counting the nouns used in the corpus. Urdu tagset divides verb category into two different types of verbs, the use of modals and other auxiliary verbs are listed separately under the header of auxiliary. Urdu tagset doesn't count complementizer as a different category but in English they are part of the tagset. This tagset has been devised from the Laurence Anthony website. After giving the tagsets for English and Urdu in two different tables, the readings from English and Urdu data are recorded, their frequencies, most commonly used POS and their types are listed in the tables given below. The section follows a sequence. It first gives details taken out of Urdu files and presents them in a tabular form and then it lists details from English data including the number of

occurrences of each part of speech. The discussion given under the tables consists of analyzing the number of occurrences and then matches it with total tagged words.

The table below shows frequencies of various types of nouns, verbs, pronouns etc. in Urdu files. It shows that common nouns are extensively used in the corpus and these nouns have the most frequent occurrences in the data. Total tagged words of translated legislative texts in Urdu are 3856407 which are in contrast to total words of English texts. Total words in English texts are 3654234 which make the difference of 202173 words between ST and TT. Translated words in Urdu are more in number than the words in source text which presents two situations;

1. Urd  
u language is naturally more explanatory than English; or
2. Tra  
nslations of legal texts tend to be lengthier as to make texts more reader-friendly and accessible to the readers.

After deriving frequencies of tags and sub-tags of English and Urdu texts, their comparison is drawn in order to study the patterns of both the texts and also to study the behavior of the texts in their particular contexts. In the first place, the total tagged words of Urdu and English language differ at a considerable scale. The total words in English legal texts are 3654234 whereas Urdu translated texts are 3856407 on word count. It shows that to a certain level, Urdu is more explanatory than English. English has lesser word count than Urdu which may either signify that Urdu language is generally more explanatory as compared to English or in context of legal texts, Urdu becomes more varied than English. It also signifies that while translating, the translators might have used the explanatory technique in order to make the texts more reader friendly or to reach the audience through varied explanations. It also hypothesizes that the legal terms used in English texts are explained in Urdu translations to make the terms more reader-friendly. These assumptions are tested later in the section below.

Here, in the context of study of parts of speech, it is necessary to throw light on each part of speech along with its sub-tags. Urdu tagset has common and proper nouns whereas noun is plural, singular, proper and common in C5 tagset. Urdu texts deal all singular and plural nouns under the heading of common and proper nouns. Singular noun

is 21 percent in case of English language whereas common noun is almost 42 percent used in Urdu language. In case of singular and plural forms of proper noun, the usage in English is altogether 14 percent which decreases to only 2 percent in translation. In English tagset, proper noun is classified into two; singular and plural which is not the case in Urdu texts. Urdu translations classify singular and plural proper nouns under a single tag of proper noun. To the utmost surprise, the translation principles recommend transliterating proper nouns as they cannot be translated but here in case of Punjab law, frequency of proper nouns differ to a greater extent in both texts. There are 75199 occurrences of Urdu proper nouns against 506537 occurrences of proper nouns in English legislative texts. The data shows the discrepancy between ST and TT due to their dealing with the proper nouns. The difference of 431338 occurrences in Urdu translations signifies two possibilities:

English proper nouns are dealt as common nouns in translations, or

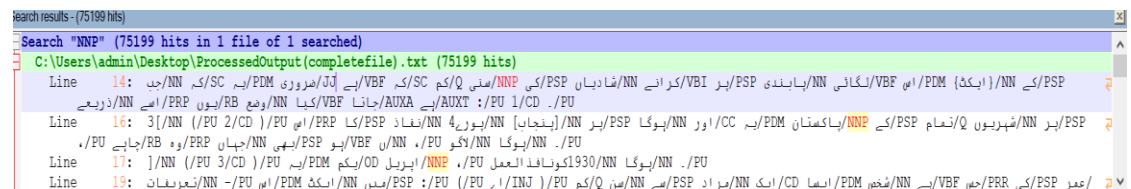
Urdu tagger developed by CLE is not viable enough to cover all proper nouns.

### 6.1.1 Discussion of Plainness Principles

Through detailed analysis, the researcher has found out that CLE POS tagger is not viable enough to cover all proper nouns. Moreover, it also does not tag them correctly; one such example is attached below in figure 19.

**Figure 19**

*Wrong POS Tag*



The image is taken from notepad++ where the first example among 75199 hits shows that the word سینی *sinni* is dealt as a proper noun because it confuses the two words سننی *Sunni* and سینی *sinni*. Sunni is a Muslim sect which is undoubtedly a proper noun but *sinni* is a common noun which comes from *sunni*(year); if someone is not of age, he is commonly termed as *kamm sinn* in Urdu. There are other examples of such discrepancies found in case of proper nouns which conclude that Urdu POS tagger is yet not viable enough to present or show accurate results. For the said reason, there is a discrepancy

found between proper nouns in English and Urdu. English tagger is tested and tried extensively; moreover, it has a wide range of database which makes it easy for the tagger to tag words correctly. In comparison, Urdu tagger is new as well as less tested that is why counting on it for comparative results cannot be a good idea. Besides CLE, there are no other Urdu taggers available which can be utilized for producing better results.

### 6.1.2 Nouns vs. Verbs

While discussing the matter under the umbrella of plainness, the researcher concluded in phase I through various secondary material that in case of legislative texts or law, it is suggested to use more verbs than nouns. In order to study this, occurrences of verbs and nouns in both texts are considered as a sample to test the principle. While analysing verb, the Urdu tagset is very limited. It categorizes verb into just two; main verb finite and main verb infinite. On the other hand, verb is sub-divided into 24 different categories which is a large number as compared to Urdu tagset which only distinguishes between finite and infinite verb. The readings and the comparison of English and Urdu legal texts show that English has used verbs extensively whereas Urdu verbs are lesser in number for a number of reasons; Urdu tagset is not viable enough to cover different types of verbs whereas English lists all the categories and presents a comprehensive view of English texts based on parts of speech. In English, base form of ‘be’ verb is distinguished from verb gerund, verb past form and participle of ‘do’ and the forms of ‘have’ as base of verb. As compared to English texts, Urdu translations have only 1.3 and 5.1 frequencies of verbs used in Urdu legal texts.

The comparison between English and Urdu nouns and verbs is given in the table.

**Table 26**

*Number of Occurrences*

Categories	Number of Occurrences	Total Words	Percentage
English (ST) Nouns	1487233	3654234	40.69%
Urdu (TT) Nouns	1683676	3856407	43.65%
English (ST)	1031427	3654234	28.22%



Verbs			
Urdu (TT)	250086	3856407	6.48%
Verbs			

The table above shows the number of occurrences of English nouns and verbs, their percentage, and the total words. The data shows that nouns in English are lesser than nouns in Urdu whereas verbs in English law are more than verbs in Urdu translations. The possible reasons behind this difference are:

- (i) Categories of verbs in English tagset are quite extensive and detailed whereas Urdu tagset categorizes verbs only on two levels finite and infinitives, or
- (ii) Translations use lesser verbs and even verbs are also nominalized.

In order to analyse this factor against the plainness principle which states that plain texts use more verbs than nouns and nominalizations are avoided to a great extent in order to lessen the complexity in the legal texts (see phase I). Against this principle, Urdu translations are not made plain as they do not follow this principle, even English texts also use more nouns than verbs but in comparison of source text, target texts are more complex because they count more on nouns than verbs. When it comes to modal forms, English is the language of modal verbs whereas Urdu displays the use of auxiliaries with their aspectual, progressive, and tense factors. The percentage of the use of modal auxiliary is 2.12 in English legislative texts but Urdu uses 0.41 per cent of modal auxiliaries in the texts. Most of all modal auxiliaries, ‘shall’ and ‘may’ are the dominant modal verbs found in ST. There are aspectual and tense related auxiliaries found in Urdu translated texts. Aspectual auxiliaries are 1.7 per cent found in Urdu translations whereas progressive auxiliaries are 0.019 per cent found in TT. Tense aspect is also 2.03 per cent used in the translated legislative texts. Here, it is important to note that Urdu tagset lists verbs as finite and infinitive but it also gives a tag of auxiliary separate than verbs which lists all the aspectual, progressive, tense and modal verbs. If we add up verbs and auxiliaries and then make a comprehensive analysis, it will be clear that verbs are no less used in translations than they are in source texts.

**Table 27**

*Percentage of Auxiliaries in Target Text*



When it comes to analysis of pronouns in English and Urdu, it is observed that English tagset categorizes it into four different categories whereas Urdu tagset categorizes it into seven different types. In source texts, pronouns are almost 3 percent of the total text whereas Urdu pronouns are more than 3 percent in translations which does not make a huge difference.

1.06 in English texts which is not classified in Urdu tagset so proper noun singular and plural in total make up for 2.9 percent which diminishes to just 1.6 percent in Urdu text. It may also signify the absence of robust Urdu POS tagger which may give the accurate and appropriate count of the categories in the text. It also signifies that Urdu nouns are used in a lesser amount in comparison with English texts where nouns are used extensively.

Use of adverb as general category in English legislative texts is 1.46 whereas frequencies of other categories are very few. Use of comparative and superlative degree of adverb is very less as compared to the general use of adverb in legislative texts. On the other hand, Urdu tagset categorizes adverb into two, common and negation. Use of common adverb is also very less in comparison of its parallel in English, it is just 0.66 percent whereas negation is also 0.012 which conforms to the plain principles as they guide not to use much of negation in order to be exact and precise. Here again, a point is noticeable that the differences between English and Urdu tagsets do not allow space for comparison between the two. Both the tagsets categorize the parts of speech distinctively.

### ***6.1.3 The case of pronouns***

When it comes to the category of pronoun, English tagset has personal, possessive, and wh-pronouns. Whereas Urdu details out the pronoun category by listing the sub-categories of demonstrative, personal, possessive, reflexive, and reflexive Apna. Among all of these categories, relative personal pronoun occurs most frequently in English legislative texts. As it is stated in the phase-I that plain language uses ‘everyday words, short sentences, active voice, regular print, and personal pronouns that speak directly to the reader’ (The Office of Investor Education and Assistance, 1998, p. 18). Rudolph Flesch (1979) also insists that active voice, basic verbs, and pronouns all reduce wordiness and make the texts plain.

Taking that guideline in view, English source text has 2 per cent of personal pronouns in the whole source data which is the highest percentage among other types of pronouns in the text. It shows that English text directly speaks to the readers by using personal pronouns more. In contrast, Urdu translated text uses more of demonstrative pronouns instead of personal pronouns which shows that translations do not strictly follow this plain principle. The frequencies of pronouns in Urdu texts show that personal pronoun and relative personal pronouns are altogether 1.9 per cent which is still lesser than the frequency of personal pronouns in English texts.

On the other hand, possessive pronoun in the translated text is also used whereas English text does not show any use of possessive pronoun. It only uses personal pronoun and percentage of personal pronoun is 2.5 per cent which is more than 1.36 in Urdu translated text. Even the possessive pronoun is 0.012 per cent used in the translated text whereas English source has 0.38 frequency against possessive pronoun which either shows the feature of Urdu language as being more pronoun-dependent language or maybe more categories of pronouns in Urdu have increased the total percentage of pronouns in Urdu translations whereas English has lesser categories in comparison of Urdu that's why there are lesser pronouns available in source text. But if we just examine the case of personal pronouns as given in the plain principles, translations are then less plain than the source texts.

#### ***6.1.4 Adjectives***

There are some languages which add adjectives as their beauty, in case of English tagset developed by tree tagger; there is a general category of adjectives further attached with comparative and superlative degrees. However, the Urdu tagset lists adjective as a modifier and there are a number of other modifiers given in the list. Cardinal, ordinal, fraction, and multiplicative are also types of modifiers which are not necessarily counted among adjectives but they are part of modifiers in Urdu translated text. Among them, quantifiers are most frequently used whereas others are least used in the texts. English adjectives are not categorized to the extent that Urdu adjectives are detailed out. Moreover, Urdu uses quantifiers, multiplicative, cardinal and ordinal modifiers separately.

### 6.1.5 Turning verbs into nouns – The case of plain translation

Rescind is a verb but in translation it becomes تنسیخ *tanseekh* and tagged as noun in Urdu POS tagging.

**Table 28**

*Tagged POS Frequencies*

Categories	Types	POS Tag	Total Frequency	Percentage	Total Tagged Words
1. Noun	1.1 Noun (Singular or mass)	NN	792798	21.69532657	3654234
	1.2 Plural noun	NNS	187898	5.14192578	3654234
	1.3 Proper noun singular	NP	497878	13.62468851	3654234
	1.4 Proper noun plural	NPS	8659	0.23695801	3654234
2. Verb	2.1 Verb ‘be’ base form	VB	395100	10.81211548	3654234
	2.2 Verb past form	VBD	19488	0.53329918	3654234
	2.3 Verb gerund participle	VBG	44677	1.22260917	3654234
	2.4 Verb past participle	VCN	134862	3.69056826	3654234
	2.5 Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> person Singular (present)	VBZ	48774	1.33472569	3654234
	2.6 Verb non 3 <sup>rd</sup> person (present)	VBP	13742	0.37605692	3654234
	2.7 Verb ‘do’ base	VD	14617	0.40000175	3654234

	form				
	2.8 Verb 'do' past	VDD	18	0.00049258	3654234
	2.9 VDG verb do gerund	VDG	138	0.00377644	3654234
	2.10 Verb 'do' past participle	VDN	869	0.02378063	3654234
	2.11 Verb 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular	VDZ	788	0.02156403	3654234
	2.12 Verb non 3 <sup>rd</sup> person	VDP	0	0.00000000	3654234
	2.13 Verb 'have' base form	VH	9977	0.27302576	3654234
	2.14 Verb have, past	VHD	422	0.01154825	3654234
	2.15 Verb have, gerund	VHG	1381	0.03779178	3654234
	2.16 Verb have, past participle	VHN	46	0.00125881	3654234
	2.17 Verb have, 3rd person sing.	VHZ	4655	0.12738648	3654234
	2.18 Verb have non 3 <sup>rd</sup> person	VHP	0	0.00000000	3654234
	2.19 Verb base form	VV	205265	5.61718270	3654234
	2.20 Verb, past tense	VVD	12195	0.33372247	3654234
	2.21 Verb gerund	VVG	22285	0.60984053	3654234
	2.22 Verb, past participle	VVN	86675	2.37190612	3654234
	2.23 Verb,	VVP	0	0.00000000	3654234

	present, non-3rd p.				
	2.24 Verb, present 3d p. sing.	VVZ	15453	0.42287932	3654234
3. Adverb	3.1 Adverb	RB	68944	1.88668815	3654234
	3.2 Adverb, comparative	RBR	1642	0.04493418	3654234
	3.3 Adverb, superlative	RBS	115	0.00314703	3654234
	3.4 Wh-adverb	WRB	7265	0.19881048	3654234
4. Pronoun	4.1 Personal	PP	93635	2.56237012	3654234
	4.2 Possessive	PP\$	14158	0.38744098	3654234
	4.3 Wh-pronoun	WP	6577	0.17998300	3654234
	4.4 Possessive pronoun	WP\$	871	0.02383536	3654234
5. Nominal Modifier	5.1 Adjective	JJ	203403	5.56622811	3654234
	5.2 Adjective, comparative	JJR	4524	0.12380160	3654234
	5.3 Adjective, superlative	JJS	2421	0.06625191	3654234
6. Modal	6.1 Modal	MD	77660	2.12520599	3654234
7. Adposition	7.1 Preposition	IN	1098445	30.05951452	3654234
8. Conjunction	8.1 Coordinating Conjunction	CC	202376	5.53812372	3654234
	8.2 Subordinate Conjunction	SC	17343	0.47460015	3654234
	8.3 SCKar	SCK	0	0.00000000	3654234
	8.4 Pre-sentential	SCP	0	0.00000000	3654234
	8.5 General joiner	:	106974	2.92739874	3654234
9. Interjection	9.1 Interjection	UH	90	0.00246290	3654234

10. Particle	10.1 Common	RP	20895	0.57180246	3654234
11. Symbol	11.1 Symbol	SYM	24331	0.66583038	3654234
	11.2 Currency Symbol	\$	03	0.00008210	3654234
	11.3 Quote marks	"	3060	0.08373848	3654234
	11.4 Punctuation mark	,	191466	5.23956594	3654234
12. Residual	12.1 Foreign Word	FW	4040	0.11055669	3654234
13. Possessive ending	13.1 Possessive ending	POS	16261	0.44499066	3654234
14. Sentence boundary	14.1 End punctuation	SENT	158116	4.32692597	3654234
15. Determiner	15.1 Determiner	DT	437671	11.97709287	3654234
	15.2 Pre-determiner	PDT	1386	0.03792861	3654234
	15.3 Wh-determiner	WDT	14288	0.39099850	3654234
16. Modifier	16.1 Cardinal	CD	172194	4.71217771	3654234
17. Complementizer	17.1 Complementizer	IN/that	0	0.00000000	3654234
18. Existential there	18.1 Existential there	EX	32141	0.87955506	3654234
19. To	19.1 To	TO	309467	8.46872423	3654234
20. List Marker	20.1 List marker	LS	69113	1.89131293	3654234

## 6.2 Lexical or Structural Complexity in the Corpus

Based on POS tagging of the corpus, it is now time to search for lexical complexity or richness in the parallel corpus. Lexical complexity is usually defined as a component that examines complexity, accuracy and fluency of a discourse of a corpus (Alex Housen, 2008) & (Nasseri, 2020). Lexical complexity is used as an umbrella term to analyze three different factors: (1) Lexical density, (2) Lexical diversity, and (3)



Lexical sophistication. Lexical complexity and richness are two interchangeably used terms that many scholars would prefer using (Nasseri, 2020, p. 26). The purpose of studying these three constructs in this study is simply the word ‘complexity’, since the research is aimed at situating plain principles in the context of legal translation so the given constructs might help the researcher study corpus in detail. It will also help in identifying linguistic patterns used in the parallel corpus. Since the plain principles or plain guidelines also focus on lesser lexical complexity so the thesis explores the area and quantify results in order to reach some conclusions.

These three constructs are considered as reliable indicators of linguistic performance, development, and proficiency (Nasseri, 2020, p. 29). More specifically they are employed in context of L1 and L2 proficiency tests but here in context of translation, they will be employed as guaging instruments of translation performance. When it comes to measuring lexical complexity in any corpus, the first step is always to find out lexical density and then it moves to lexical diversity and sophistication in the said corpus (Lu H. A., 2010).

Some scholars (McCarthy & Jarvis, 2010) have noted that there is an inconsistent use of the terms of lexical proficiency and an absence of a united viewpoint on the differentiation between the terms (lexical density, lexical diversity, and lexical sophistication) that are comparable and/or used interchangeably. For instance, McCarthy and Jarvis (2010), and McCarthy and Jarvis (2004) both point out the lack of agreement on whether or not to distinguish between lexical variety, vocabulary diversity, and lexical richness. It is believed that by reviewing these discrepancies, upcoming researchers who are new to the subject will be able to find their way through the studies and decide on the appropriate use of these terms and lexical indices. In what follows, the researcher evaluates these three notions using their theoretical and conceptual understanding as well as the terminology, definitions, and measurement standards that are most frequently used in the literature. In this context, lexical density refers to the percentage of lexical items in a text; lexical diversity refers to the use of varied/diverse and non-repetitive words (also known as unique word types); and lexical sophistication refers to the percentage of advanced vocabulary and/or less-frequently-used words

filtered through the most-frequently-used word lists in various corpora or based on frequency bands.

### 6.2.1 Lexical Density

Lexical density is measured by comparing the number of different words, known as text types with the total number of words in a text (Nasseri, 2020). The term was initially introduced by Ure (1971) and it was described as the proportion of total number of items to the lexical items (commonly understood as token-token ratio). Lexical items are content words or open class words comprising verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. They are generally distinguished from grammatical categories known as prepositions, pronouns, determiners, particles, and conjunctions. Meanings of grammatical categories depend upon their function in particular units or sentences. So there is created a boundary between content words, function words or multi-unit words that is why early researchers would always find it difficult to carry out such researches.

Despite being very rarely used, various lexical density patterns are documented. For example, Vajjala (2015) employed a variety of lexical density measures based on part-of-speech (POS) tags as their proportion to the total number of words or tokens, e.g., noun density (as the proportion of nouns and proper nouns to all tokens), adjective density (the proportion of all adjectives to tokens), pronoun density, verb density (non-modal verbs/all words), as well as the proportion of verb types to total number of sentences. The tables given below show the density of content words in both source and target files. In English law, noun density is the highest and the density of adverb is the lowest as compared to adjectives as modifiers of nouns.

**Table 29**

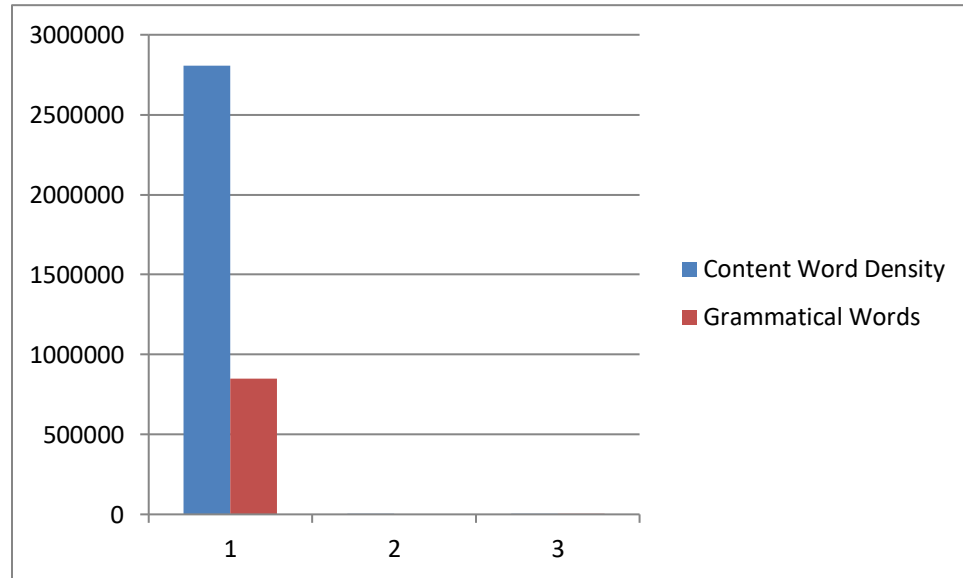
*Source Text POS Density*

SourceText (English)	Frequency	Total	Ratio	Percentage
Noun Density	1,487,233	3,654,234	0.407	40.7
Adjective Density	210,348	3,654,234	0.0576	5.76
Verb Density	1,031,427	3,654,234	0.2823	28.23
Adverb Density	77,966	3,654,234	0.0213	2.13

The column below shows density of content words and grammatical words differently. Grammatical words are far less than content words in English law. It explains that verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs are given more space than prepositions, conjunctions, particles, interjections and symbols etc.

**Figure 21**

*Content Words and Grammatical Words Density in Source Text*



The density of content words in Urdu is given below. Noun is denser than verb in Urdu target files. Adverb density is the lowest among all content words. Density of adjective is 8.76 which is more than English adjectives. Verb density is 6.48 which is very low as compared to verb density in English texts.

**Table 30**

*Density of Content Words in Target Text*

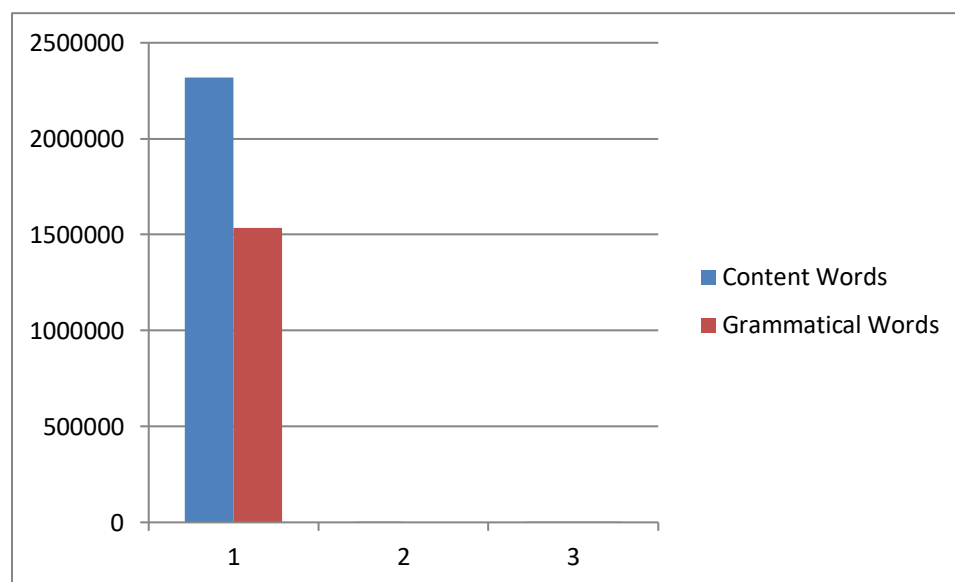
TargetText (Urdu)	Frequency	Total	Ratio	Percentage
Noun Density	1683676	3856407	0.4366	43.66
Adjective Density	337,631	3856407	0.0876	8.76
Verb Density	250,086	3856407	0.0648	6.48
Adverb Density	48,554	3856407	0.0126	1.26

In target text, the grammatical words are more than the use of grammatical words in source text. The use of grammatical and content words is running side by side in the

target text. It also signifies that Urdu text uses more grammatical words than English legal texts. In Urdu, adposition is even categorized into two, preposition and postposition. It also has variety of conjunctuions and pronouns which are part and parcel of Urdu language.

**Figure 22**

*Content Words and Grammatical Words Density in Target Text*



The results show that Urdu has less lexical density than English source text because the percentage of content words in Urdu legal texts is 60 percent whereas source texts have higher lexical density because content words in these texts are around 77 percent which is higher than the lexical density in Urdu texts.

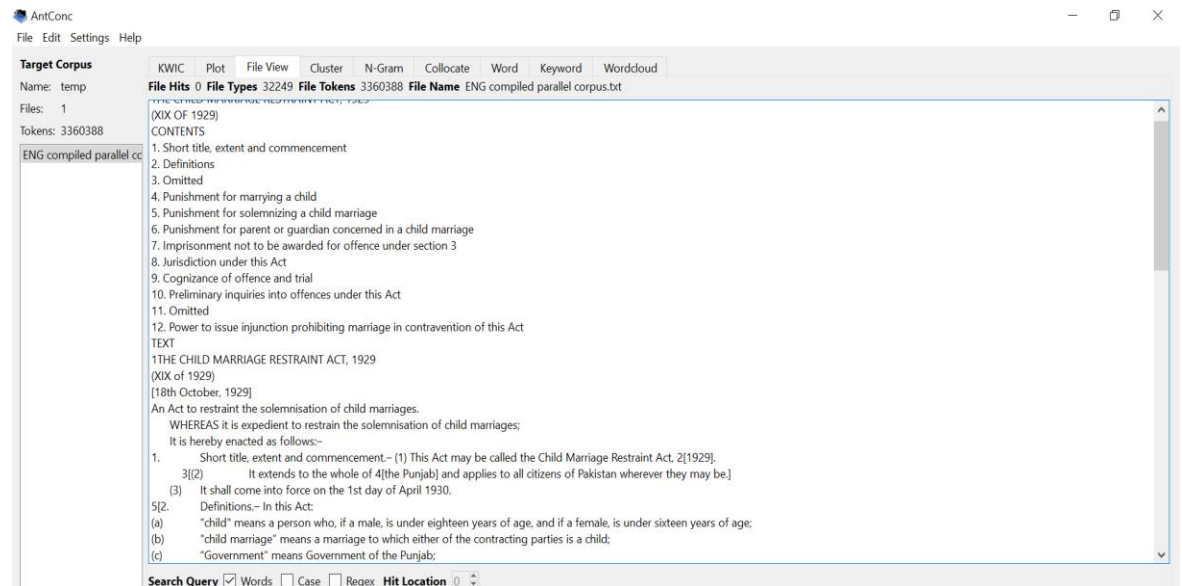
### 6.2.2 Lexical Diversity

Lexical diversity or variation is often referred to as the variety or range of different words in a text (Johansson, 2008), or more precisely, "phonologically-orthographically different word forms," which are indicative of the breadth of vocabulary knowledge (Housen et al., 2008, P. 3), is a seemingly related concept to lexical density. Lexical diversity has occasionally been referred to in research by various titles, such as "lexical range and balance." But measuring lexical variety has proven to be considerably more difficult. Since the purpose of this construct is to evaluate the variety and use of non-repetitive language in a text, the type-token ratio (TTR) is the most popular and much disputed way for calculating it (Nasseri, 2020, p. 30). This fundamental metric computes the ratio of

types—unique words—to—tokens—all the words—in a text. In order to measure lexical diversity of source and target texts, the following table will be helpful. The table shows ratio of types to the tokens in each text (be it source or target text). Antconc helps in finding out the type-token ratio in each text file. English (source text) has 32249 types whereas tokens are 3360388. On the other hand, Urdu (target text) has 38410 types and 3787183 tokens. Figures are attached herewith for each file.

**Figure 23**

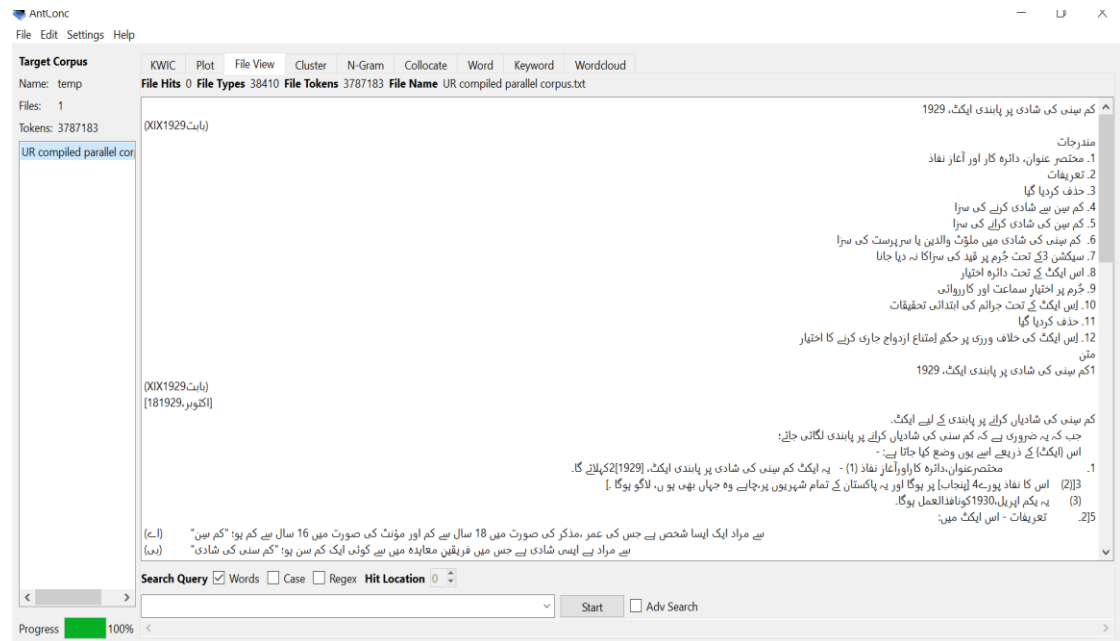
*Types and Tokens in Source Text*



The type-token ratio of source text is based on the number of types and tokens in the file. Antconc is utilized for finding the exact number of types and tokens in the source file. The formula of finding ratio between the two is  $A/B$ . A is taken as total number of types in the text whereas B is the total number of tokens in the file. The results of the formula are given below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Types/Tokens} &= A/B \\ 32249/3360388 &= 0.0095968084637845 \end{aligned}$$

The types-token ratio of source file is 0.0095968084637845 which represents the lexical diversity in the text. In comparison of source text lexical diversity, there is a need to find out lexical diversity of the translated texts. Therefore, an image presenting summary of target file is attached herewith which shows the number of types and tokens in the target text.

**Figure 24***Types and Tokens in Target Text*

$$\text{Types/Tokens} = A/B$$

$$38410/3787183 = 0.0101421029826127$$

Lexical diversity in the target text is higher than the diversity in the source text.

The difference of both the files can be checked with the difference of the two numbers driven from the type-token ratio. The difference is 0.0005452945. Although, it is not a great difference but it calculates or identifies the diversity of words in the text files. Urdu as a translated text or target text uses more variety of words as compared to English. It is commonly understood that English, being an international and overly used language whose speakers are also large in number, should have more variety to show through the use of words in the text but as far the case at hand is concerned, it shows that the translators have used more variety of words in the translations as compared to their counterparts in English. On one hand, it is indicative of the vocab power that the translators hold and their practical knowledge which they gained during the process of translation. In order to measure the knowledge in practice (as explained in practice theory and discussed in phase II), this formula of lexical diversity is quite helpful. It helps in identifying the competence of the translators objectively. In phase –II, the translators and

editors shared their personal experiences and told that they were able to learn more during the translation practice. This type of competence is termed as knowing in practice by the practice theorists. Lexical diversity not only helps in evaluating the linguistic knowledge of the translators but it also helps in measuring the knowledge-in practice. Translators and editors may have linguistic knowledge stored in their heads but during the practice, they learnt and used new items to bring newness in the texts.

### ***6.2.3 Lexical Sophistication***

According to a review of the research on lexical complexity constructs, the definition and measurement of lexical sophistication can be accomplished in a number of ways. Most researchers link it to the use of, or percentage of, uncommon words, less-frequently used terms, or sophisticated vocabulary (Vermeer, 2004). The usage of word frequency bands is a recognized and popular quantification technique for lexical sophistication. Advanced and sophisticated words are usually hypothesized as low-frequency words (Laufer & Nation, 1995). The Lexical Frequency Profiler (LFP), created by Laufer and Nation (1995) to analyze the frequency bands in a text is a notable example. LFP divides all of the words in a text into four frequency bands using word lists created by Nation (1984), and then profiles the distribution of word types in each band. They determine the proportion of advanced tokens to the total number of lexical tokens in order to quantify lexical sophistication.

The use of a corpus or many corpora and their derived word lists (often high-frequency word lists) as external reference points to identify the sophisticated items as ones that do not feature among the high-frequency words in these lists is another technique based on word frequencies (Nasseri, 2020, p. 37). Low frequency words are either foreign fragments or foreign words in a text.

In order to measure lexical sophistication of the concerned parallel corpus, low frequency word list is drawn by using Antconc and Notepad ++. Non-English words are low frequency words in English corpus. Urdu corpus uses the technique of transliterating the terms in order to minimize the foreignness in the texts. Same is applied on source texts in English which use transliteration of foreign words in order to come closer to the audience in terms of meaning-making. The total frequency of foreign words in English

texts is 4040 and these words are non-English words. Major categories of these words are as follows:

**Table 31**

*Categories of Low Frequency Terms in Source Text*

Serial no.	Major categories of sophisticated (low-frequency) terms
1	Administrative Division
2	Finance
3	Revenue
4	Community Division
5	Health and <i>Tibb</i> (medicine)
6	Food Items
7	Religion
8	Drugs and Narcotics
9	Land and Agriculture
10	Miscellaneous

Above given categories are derived after drawing low-frequency terms list. These words and terms are categorized on basis of their nature and function. In the next table, few low frequency foreign terms are given as sample (list of other terms is attached in appendix for reference). The occurrences of these terms in the whole corpus is very low; even some terms are used only once or twice in the texts. This makes them unique but foreign words because they are non-English transliterated words.

**Table 32**

*Foreign Words in Source Text*

Low-frequency		
term	Frequency	Name of the Act/Ordinance
Sonthal Parganas	3	
Naib-Tehsildar	27	THE CRIMINAL LAW (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) ORDINANCE, 1968



charas	2	Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997.
ganja	4	Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997.
Basin	1	THE PUNJAB FDSUFFS (CONTROL) ACT, 1958
sarai	3	PUNJAB INFORMATION OF TEMPORARY RESIDENTS ACT 2015
Kareze	1	THE CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT, 1873
iddat	5	THE PROVINCIAL EMPLOYEES' SOCIAL SECURITY ORDINANCE, 1965
Shariat	55	THE COLONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS (PUNJAB) ACT, 1912

On the other hand, Urdu corpus has also transliterated the terms in order to remove the foreignness in the texts. POS tagging results show that there are no foreign words or terms found in the Urdu texts. It has two possible reasons:

- i) All foreign words or terms are transliterated in Urdu on basis of their comprehensibility;
- ii) For eign words are translated but their transliteration is also given in curly brackets so that the readers do not find it difficult to comprehend them; for example, {شوکار} پیشگی نوٹس is the Urdu translation of show cause notice and the translators have also transliterated show cause and given the transliteration in curly brackets so that the readers who are unaware of the term پیشگی نوٹس should find it easy to comprehend {شوکار}.

In short, lexical sophistication of English corpus is quite evident from the low-frequency non-English word lists but in Urdu this sophistication can be hardly noticed or found.

After analyzing and comparing the lexical complexity of parallel corpus of legislative texts, it is concluded that Urdu texts are lexically denser than the English texts in case of legal language because there are more content words used in English language than grammatical words. On the other hand, Urdu has high frequency of grammatical

units therefore makes Urdu texts less denser than English legislation. Advocates of plain principles say that a text should use more content words than grammatical ones in order to be more precise, directive and clear in conveying message.

Lexical diversity in is more evident in Urdu legislation which somehow corroborates to the practice theory which says that the translators learn more during the process of translation. Knowing-in practice is more evident from the translated texts in Urdu. Source text on the other hand, is not as lexically diverse as target text. It also points out the competence and linguistic knowledge of the translators and editors involved in practicing legal translations. Lexical sophistication also points at the expertise and technique employed by the translators to make translations appear more natural and comprehensible to the common readers. The lesser the foreign elements, the lesser the lexical complexity in a text.

#### **6.2.4 Lexical Bundles (*Analysis of Translation Strategies*)**

Our knowledge of phraseology has altered as a result of corpus linguistics, which has also reignited interest in patterns and, consequently, phraseology. In order to incorporate new sorts of word combinations, the category of phraseology has been expanded and reinterpreted, pushing the formerly dominant non-compositional members—such as proverbs, sayings, and idioms—to the peripheral area of language due to their infrequent use, particularly in specialised genres. The frequency-based approach has replaced the conventional method, in which phrasemes are determined empirically using corpus-driven methods, not only on the basis of their co-occurrence but also, and more importantly, their high frequency. The new centre is occupied by collocations and various sorts of frequent multi-word units, both continuous and discontinuous ones, such as lexical bundles, phrase frames, skipgrams, phrasal constructions (Biel Ł. , 2018, p. 11). Most frequently studied multi-word units are lexical bundles which are identified purely on basis of their frequency in the corpus. They are defined as “irrespective of their idiomaticity” — they are not always meaningful or grammatical units that are structurally complete (Biber et al. 1999: 58-59). Hyland (2008) has been cited by Biel (2018) saying that lexical bundles are often transparent in meaning. They are strings of words together which may vary in number. 3 words together may be known as 3-gram, 4 words are 4-

grams and 10 words together may be referred to as 10-gram bundle. Biel (2018: 13) also argues that lexical bundles need to be viewed as distinct class of legal patterns.

Biel (2018) also claims that usually translations demonstrate phraseological conformity to target language but then translation process involves mental operation so it often leaves the traces of phraseological make-up of target text (p. 14). Either it inhibits natural recurrent patterns or shows the pervasive source language interference. So there might appear some unnatural and untypical phrasemes due to some conceptual lacunas found between legal systems and source language frames which are missing in target text.

In this study, phraseological units are studied to analyse the strategies and techniques of translation utilized by the translators. This part of analysis also helps in making judgements about the behaviour of words that string together in legal texts. Frequency of n-grams also helps in analysing the sentence structures in two different languages. Lexical bundles help in studying the behaviour and patterning of words. In translations, they help in studying translated texts and their corresponding source text, some linguists claim that translations are less formulaic and less patterned as compared to their source texts. In order to examine all the above given hypotheses, lexical bundles from the parallel corpus of legislative texts are derived on basis of 2-gram (bigram), 3-gram, 4-gram, 5-gram, 6 gram, 7-gram, 8-gram, 9-gram, and 10-gram. There were many n-grams as meaningless phrases so the researcher purged them manually and total of 7087 meaningful lexical bundles are taken out of the parallel corpus. Since Urdu language does not have any advanced n-gram analyser so this work has been done manually.

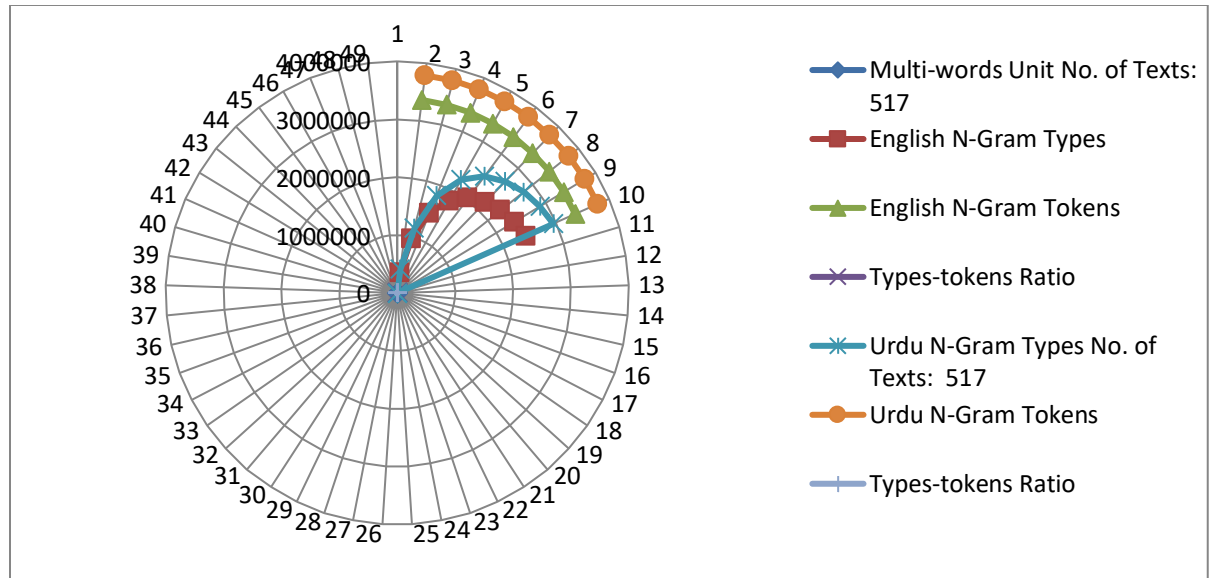
The quantitative portion of the research examines the distribution of n-grams throughout the corpora in terms of kinds (number of distinct bundles and range of bundles), as well as in terms of tokens (the type-token ratio of all bundles), as well as the distribution of tokens across bundle types. In Table 2, which is below, the distribution of 2-10 grams is displayed. The left column displays n-grams in the English source text corpus; the right column displays the target text corpus in Urdu.

**Table 33***N-Grams in Source and Target Texts*

Multi-words Unit	English N-Gram Types	English N-Gram Tokens	Types-tokens	Urdu N-Gram Types	Urdu N-Gram Tokens	Types-tokens
No. of Texts: 517			Ratio	No. of Texts: 517		
2-grams	349833	3360386	10.410	413461	3787183	10.9173
3-grams	961648	3360386	28.6171	1155323	3787183	30.5061
4-grams	1484850	3360386	44.186	1813257	3787183	47.878
5-grams	1825624	3360386	54.327	2249432	3787183	59.395
6-grams	2040755	3360386	60.729	2515697	3787183	66.426
7-grams	2183982	3360386	64.991	2681536	3787183	70.8055
8-grams	2286617	3360386	68.0462	2795872	3787183	73.8245
9-grams	2365475	3360386	70.3929	2880822	3787183	76.0676
10-grams	2428889	3360386	72.2800	2948403	3787183	77.8521
2-10 grams total types: 15927673 2-10-grams total tokens: 30243474			52.664821	2-10 grams total types: 19453803 2-10-grams total tokens: 34084647		

The representation of multi-grams is also given in form of chart below which shows the number of n-grams in English and Urdu respectively. It also gives types-tokens of each text and presents their ratio in order to give a comprehensive angle to the study. As regards the distribution of n-gram types and tokens, the source text corpus shows the frequency of bi-grams which is quite small with regard to 10-gram frequencies. The ratio of types to token is also extracted and given in a separate column where bi-gram types are just 10 percent of the tokens.

**Figure 25***Type to Token Ratio*



It is also important to note here that Urdu n-grams are higher in frequency than the English counterparts for two reasons: (1) source text has lesser number of words than target text; and (2) tokens in the target text are more than the tokens in English corpus. Total types and tokens of all 2-10 grams are also given at the end of the table because it shows the ratio or percentage of types to the total number of tokens which becomes around 53 percent. On the other hand, total number of types in target text with its ratio with the total number of tokens is 57 which is higher than English language. It may represent that Urdu language uses more characters to convey what is written in the source texts. In order to study the meaningful lexical bundles with their parallel translations, a small list is driven from an extended list of n-grams.

**Table 34**

*Meaningful Lexical Bundles*

N-Grams (ST)	Translated Segments
Ability and capacity	قابلیت و استعداد
Mental ability area	ذہنی قابلیت کا میدان
Ability goal	قابلیت کا نصب العین
Mixed ability group	مخلوط قابلیت کا گروہ
Under control training program	زیر نگرانی / زیر کنٹرول تربیتی پروگرام

Under correspondence	زیر مراسلت
Under discussion proposal	زیر بحث تجویز
Under mentioned recommendations	مذکورہ ذیل سفارشات
Administrative decision	انتظامی فیصلہ
Administrative detail	انتظامی تفصیل
Administrative duties	انتظامی فرائض
Physical working capacity	جسمانی استعداد کار۔ کام کرنے کی جسمانی استعداد
Reading capacity	صلاحیت خواندگی۔ پڑھنے کی استعداد
Sensory capacity	حسی استعداد
General lines of policy for training	تربیتی پالیسی کے عمومی خطوط
General norms	عمومی معیارات
General objectives for the presentation	پیش کش کے عمومی مقاصد

While analyzing the lexical bundles, it is observed that the legal translators are aware of the formulaicity and fixed expressions in legal texts; it is most likely that they followed the pattern of source texts. In order to answer question number 3 as cited in the beginning of the chapter, lexical bundles help us finding the answer to the question. These bundles help finding out different strategies employed by translators and experts while translating from English into Urdu. The table above shows that the legal translators mostly employed the strategy of **literal translation** while translating the lexical phrases. Perhaps, it was necessary to follow the source text words in order not to miss out any information deemed necessary to be conveyed to the audience. There are stretches of text which follow two or more translated options, it shows that the translators were more cautious than the drafters of source text so that meaning is clear to the audience. It also makes a point that the translators tried their best to bring consistency among the texts so that meaning should not vary to a great extent and ultimately it does not confuse the audience with varied meanings. In short, consistency of meaning across the texts is a key finding to the study. It also concludes that the translators were conscious of not missing

out any important information which makes it a literal translation to a greater extent which does not let the translators think beyond the words on the pages. Another important finding is formulaicity of legal language which remains intact in translated version too where translators might consider it necessary to preserve and retain the legality of translated texts. Although the table above displays only meaningful patterns of source and target texts respectively, it is also important to note that even meaningless patterns as driven out of the corpus also convey the use of literal translation as the most dominant strategy. The table below picks out some random terms starting with letter ‘s’, n-grams show the use of literal translation as a strategy.

**Table 35**

*N-Grams with Letter ‘s’*

Source Text	Target Text
set	قائم کرنا، رکھا جانا، مجموعہ، مقرر کرنا، طے کردہ، گچھا
set up	قائم کیا جانا
set back area	آگے بڑھا ہوا حصہ
set of rules	مجموعہ قواعد
set apart	مخصوص کیا جانا
set out in a notification	نوٹیفکیشن میں مقرر کردہ
set aside	مسترد کرنا
set by the Government	حکومت کے طے کردہ
set of keys	چابیوں کا گچھا
set of conditions of contract	معاهدے کی شرائط کا مجموعہ

set forth below

باقاعدہ رکھا جانا

set free

رہا کر دینا

Besides, the corpus also signifies the use of a translation strategy known as **explicitation** which the translators have employed consciously or unconsciously. It also points to the fact that some languages are precise enough that they can express many things in lesser amount of words but in case of Urdu, it proves the other way round. One of the examples of explicitation is given below:

ST (English): Local areas under previous law to continue

TT (Urdu): سابقہ قانون کے تحت مقامی علاقوں کا {درجہ} برقرار رہنا

Transliteration: saabqa qanoon kay tehat maqaami ilaaqon ka {darja} barqarar rehna (The Punjab Local Government Ordinance, 2001)

In the above given example, the source text does not specify whether it is the status, condition or state of the local areas that have to continue in the heading but the translated text uses the **curly brackets** to explicitly mention the status of local areas. The decision is made after perceiving the meaning out of the context. Choice of curly brackets instead of round brackets or small brackets is possibly made due to overuse of small brackets in source texts. Another example of explicitation is as follows:

ST (English): It is hereby enacted as follows:–

TT (Urdu): اس {ایکٹ} کے ذریعے اسے یوں وضع کیا جاتا ہے

Transliteration: iss {Act} kay zariye issy yunh wazza kiya jata hai

The example shows how curly brackets are chosen to convey implicit meaning through use of explicit means. The source text implicitly points towards the act under consideration but the target text clearly mentions the implicit reference towards the Act by employing the strategy of explicitation. The translators deliberately and consciously choose option of curly bracket because small bracket is already used for different purposes in the source text so re-using them as strategy of explicitation would not be a good idea. Therefore, curly brackets are chosen as the safe and ultimate option for legal translation.

Example below also highlights the use of curly brackets as explicit means to convey the intended meaning but the strategy used here is different than mere explicitation. **Addition**



as a translation strategy also helps in conveying a difficult or foreign element through additional explanation. In the example given below, it can be observed that the target language has a translation equivalent available for the term ‘show cause’ yet the translators considered it important to use curly brackets for conveying the meaning. It not only **transliterates** but also translates side by side. Hence, it makes use of **addition** and **transliteration** as translation strategies. According to the translators, the term ‘show cause’ is perhaps more familiar among the target audience than the Urdu equivalence of show cause as اظہار وجوہ. Despite the fact that source term has an equivalence in target language, the translators choose the most familiar terms so that the meaning is not impeded. Then there arises a question, why do the translators use an equivalent term in Urdu too, maybe because it creates an opportunity to introduce the readers with the possible equivalence of the term show cause so that it doesn’t cause any problem for the target text readers in future if they come across the target term.

ST (English): No injunction under sub-section (1) shall be issued against any person unless the Court has previously given notice to such person, and has afforded him an opportunity to show cause against the issue of the injunction.

TT (Urdu): کے تحت حکم امتناعی جاری نہیں ہوگا (1) کسی بھی شخص کے خلاف ذیلی سیکشن کا موقع نہ دیا ہو۔ {شوکار} جب تک کہ عدالت نے اس کو پیشگی نوٹس اور حکم امتناعی کے خلاف اظہار وجوہ

Transliteration: Kissi bhi shakhs ke khilaf zaili section (1) kay tehat hukam-e-imtenai jaari nahi hoga jab tak kay adalat nay iss ko {show cause} paishgi notice awr hukam-e-imtenai kay khilaf izhar-e-wajooah ka moqa na diya ho.

Moreover, there are various other terms that are transliterated instead of translated into Urdu. Terms like section, sub-section, act, ordinance, notification, union council etc. are transliterated through and through to bring consistency in all translated acts. But these transliterations are not provided with their equivalents as is the case in the above example where show cause is transliterated as well as translated. These examples provide reference to number of strategies employed by the translators while translating legal texts.

These strategies pave a path towards plainer version of the legal texts because they intend to reach the audience through plain meanings. Providing the audience with number of explanations where the reference to any term is implicit, the translators intend to reach out

to the target audience. In particular, through use of certain explanations in curly brackets, the meaning is made approachable and easily accessible for the audience. Hence the translation strategies chosen by the legal translators help in reaching the audience by building bridges among the translators and the audience.

In addition to analyzing bundles and translation strategies, it is also important to analyze the sentence structure of the corpus. The first and foremost structure is based on active or passive verbs used in the sentences.

### **6.3. Active vs. passive voice – What is plainer?**

The active voice (e.g., the chief manager fired the employee) and the passive voice (e.g., the employee was fired (by the chief manager)) are two ways that English grammars commonly present voice. Both express two distinct perspectives on the event denoted by a (transitive) verb. Analysts generally agree that while voice is a category of the English verb, it is a clause- or sentence-level phenomenon that has to do with how a verb's semantic components are translated into its syntactic functions, with subject choice being the key concern (Puckika, 2009).

State verbs like ‘be’, ‘been’, being’ are the easiest means to check the passive constructions used in source text. The parallel of source is then exactly matched with the target text in Urdu. This is the first step of analysing the use of passive constructions. The section starts with the description of passive voice and its significance in Urdu language. It also discusses the use of passive voice in English language and then it moves towards the use of passive construction in legal language and its impact on the readability scale of the texts.

The voice of the verb indicates whether a grammatical subject performs the action or is the recipient of the action. The subject performs the action when a sentence is written in the active voice; when it is written in the passive voice, the subject is the recipient of the action. It is typically desirable in academic writing to use an active verb in conjunction with a subject that specifically identifies the person or thing undertaking the action (Rockowitz, 2022). Verbs in the active voice and forms of the verb "be" are more powerful and often forceful than verbs in the passive voice. In English language, the passive structure is formed by using the verb ‘be’ or its various forms. The various

forms of be are: be, am, is, are, was, were, being, been. These forms are followed by the use of past participle of the main verb.

According to the conventional definition of transitivity, a verb is transitive if it can typically take one Object, a di-transitive verb if it can take two Objects, and an intransitive verb if it cannot take an Object. In light of this, transitivity is regarded as a binary feature of verbs. A clause with an Object is a transitive clause, while one without an Object is an intransitive clause. The existence of an Object is simply one of numerous factors in Hopper and Thompson's multi-factorial approach to transitivity, however, developed in 1980. In this broader perspective, transitivity is shown as a gradient, with different components showing high or low transitivity.

In this section, translation of passive voice in parallel corpus is discussed. As it has been already made out in phase-I, passive constructions should be avoided, if we want to make the texts plainer and easier. For analysing the use of passive construction and active sentences, the parallel corpus is manually searched in Notepad++. For the purpose, source text is thoroughly searched by giving the command of Ctrl + F and using the keywords of a passive construction. Sana Kidwai works in a syntax lab and she has identified Urdu passive constructions through its syntactic construction. She writes:

Urdu has analytic passives formed by using the morpheme, jaa. This passive morpheme is inflected for tense/aspect and the main verb is in perfective form. The agent is optional and has instrumental case when overt. (Kidwai, 2021, p. 4)

For finding out the passive constructions used in the parallel corpus, two means are adopted for a smart search:

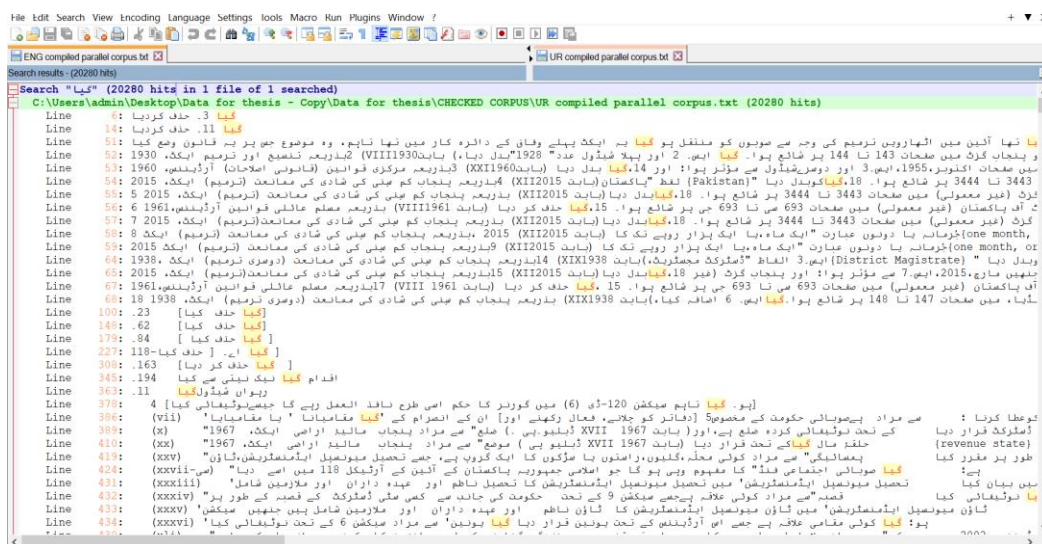
Checking the passive constructions in Urdu through search of morpheme ‘gyaa’ in the Urdu corpus;

Checking the parallel corpus by searching passive constructions in English with their parallel and checking if passivity in Urdu translations is preserved or not.

In order to study passive constructions in the Urdu corpus, the morpheme ‘gyaa’, which is inflectional of ‘jaa’, has been searched through smart search Ctrl + F. The number of hits with this search is 20280 which are given in the figure below.

Figure 26

### Passive Constructions in Target Text



In the figure above, the number of hits along with the line number in which the search item appears is shown. The morpheme ‘gyaa’ appears as passive marker in these constructions. For finding out their English parallel, they are matched with their line numbers in English text as given in the figure below.

Figure 27

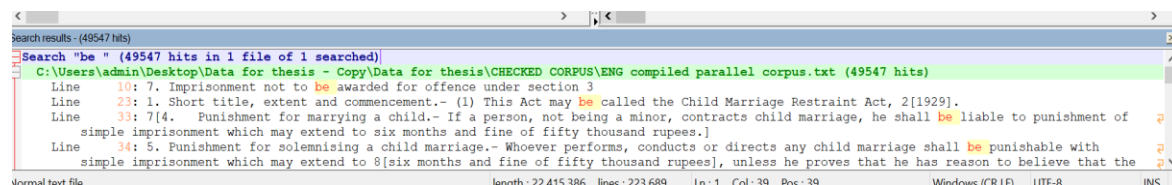
### Hits with morpheme ‘gyaa’

2	(XIX of 1929)	2	(XIX1929)
3	CONTENTS	3	مندرجات
4	1. Short title, extent and commencement	4	1. مختصر عنوان، دائرہ کار اور آغاز نفاذ
5	2. Definitions	5	2. تعریفات
6	3. Omitted	6	3. حذف کردیا گیا
7	4. Punishment for marrying a child	7	4. کم بین سے شادی کرنے کی سزا
8	5. Punishment for solemnizing a child marriage	8	5. کم بین کی شادی کراہے کی سزا
9	6. Punishment for parent or guardian concerned in a child marriage	9	6. کم بین، ک، شادی میں ملوث والدین یا سرپرست کی سزا

English source text uses the word ‘omitted’ whereas the target text follows the source pattern to keep the transitivity of the verb intact. In order to find out passive construction with state verb ‘be’, the English corpus is searched and the parallel of those searches are matched against them to find the strategy of dealing passive voice. The number of hits with state verb ‘be’ is given in the figure below:

Figure 28

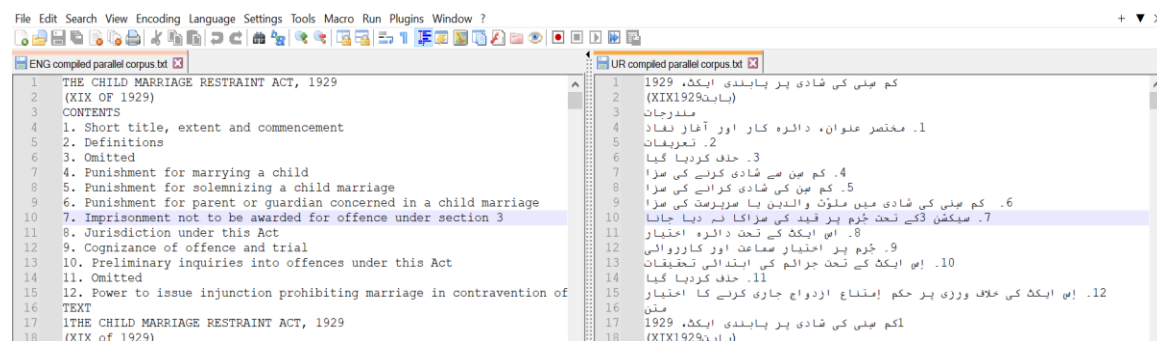
### Passive Construction with ‘be’



There are 49547 hits on search of state verb ‘be’. These are exclusive of other regular forms of be (been, being). In order to analyse their parallel translations and see whether passive constructions remain intact in the target or not, an example is given below:

**Figure 29**

### *Parallel Passive Constructions*



The example shows a statement ‘imprisonment not to be awarded for offence under section 3’, Urdu translation of the statement follows the same pattern by employing strategy of literal translation. It says سیکشن 3 کے تحت جرم پر قید کی سزا کا نہ دیا جانا. This might be because legal texts are dealt like sacred texts where each word has its own significance so following words might not miss out on any important information. Below are the frequencies of passive structures with the state verbs (be, been, and being)

**Table 36**

### *Passive Construction with State Verb*

State verb (Passive construction)	Number of hits in English corpus	Passive constructions followed in target text
be	49547	49547
been	5804	5804

being	2694	2694
-------	------	------

The table shows that Urdu translations do not deviate from passive structures rather passives are strictly followed. As mentioned above that translators might have the idea that legal texts need to follow all words given in the source text in order not to miss any important details.

Some examples of passive constructions are given below:

**Table 37**

*Passive Voice in Parallel Corpus*

Source Text (English)	Target Text (Urdu)
Action taken in good faith (The Punjab Local Government Ordinance, 2001)	نیک نیتی سے کیا گیا اقدام Naik neyyati sy kiya gyaa aqdaam
This Act has been applied to __ (The Arbitration Act, 1940)	یہ ایکٹ لاگو کیا گیا ہے Yeh Act laagu kiya gyaa hai
perform any other function as may be assigned to him by the Government. (The Punjab Local Government Ordinance, 2001)	کوئی دیگر فعل سرانجام دینا جو حکومت کی جانب سے اُسے سونپا گیا ہو۔ Koi deegar fail sarr anjam dena jo hakoomat ki janib se sonpaa gyaa ho
the conditions subject to which any certificate may be granted under Chapter two and the circumstances in which such certificate shall be refused; (The Motion Pictures Ordinance, 1979)	وہ شرائط جن کی رو سے باب دو کے تحت کوئی سرٹیفیکیٹ جاری کیا گیا ہو اور وہ حالات جن کے تحت ایسا سرٹیفیکیٹ منسوخ کیا جائے گا؛ Wo sharait jin ki ru sy bab do ky tehat koi certificate jari kia gyaa ho awr wo halaat jn ky tehat aesa certificate mansookh kiya jaye ga;
found guilty of misconduct by the Government Commission (The Punjab Local Government Ordinance, 2001)	حکومتی کمیشن کی جانب سے غلط روی کا قصوروار پایا گیا Hakoomati commission ki janib se galat rawi ka kasoor waar paya gyaa

In the above given examples, the passive constructions in the source text are followed as they are in the target text. In the second example, ‘This Act has been applied to –’, there was a possibility to change passive construction into active with this choice

یہ ایکٹ درج ذیل پر لاگو ہو گا“ which seems plainer in reading as suggested in almost all the plain language guidelines. But in this case, **literal translation** of the sentence is considered more appropriate than taking it to freer sense. The third example ‘perform any other function as may be assigned to him by the Government’ again follows literal sense and transfers the meaning literally instead of taking liberty and converting a passive into active sentence. The same sentence can be said in a different construction 'حکومت کی جانب سے سونپا گیا کوئی دیگر فعل سرانجام دینا' but the target text again follows the structural pattern of the source text and considers government as the passive subject. Here, it is important to note whether passive construction in Urdu makes any difference and does it demote the subject by changing its position or does it bring any difference to the object when it is promoted to the position of subject. Research around Urdu syntax summarizes:

Agent in Urdu passives is not demoted;

Object in Urdu passives is not promoted;

Therefore, these are not actual passives (Mahajan, 1995) & (Kidwai, 2021, p. 6).

Moreover, Mahajan (1995) also notes that the position or status of object in a passive is same as object in active clauses enjoys because they have the same case options. It is then concluded that use of passive voice in Urdu language does not create much difference so translating English passive construction literally or word by word cannot bring any harm to the syntactic construction of the text. When there exists no point of promotion of subject and demotion of object in Urdu, it doesn't make any difference if the thought is expressed in active or passive. Interview with the translators and experts also gathered that they did not discourage using passive voices in the target texts and tried to maintain the structural patterns of the source texts because Urdu language does not specify passivity. There is neither demotion of agent nor promotion of object in Urdu passives so the translators did not consider changing the voice and making the language plainer through active sentences.

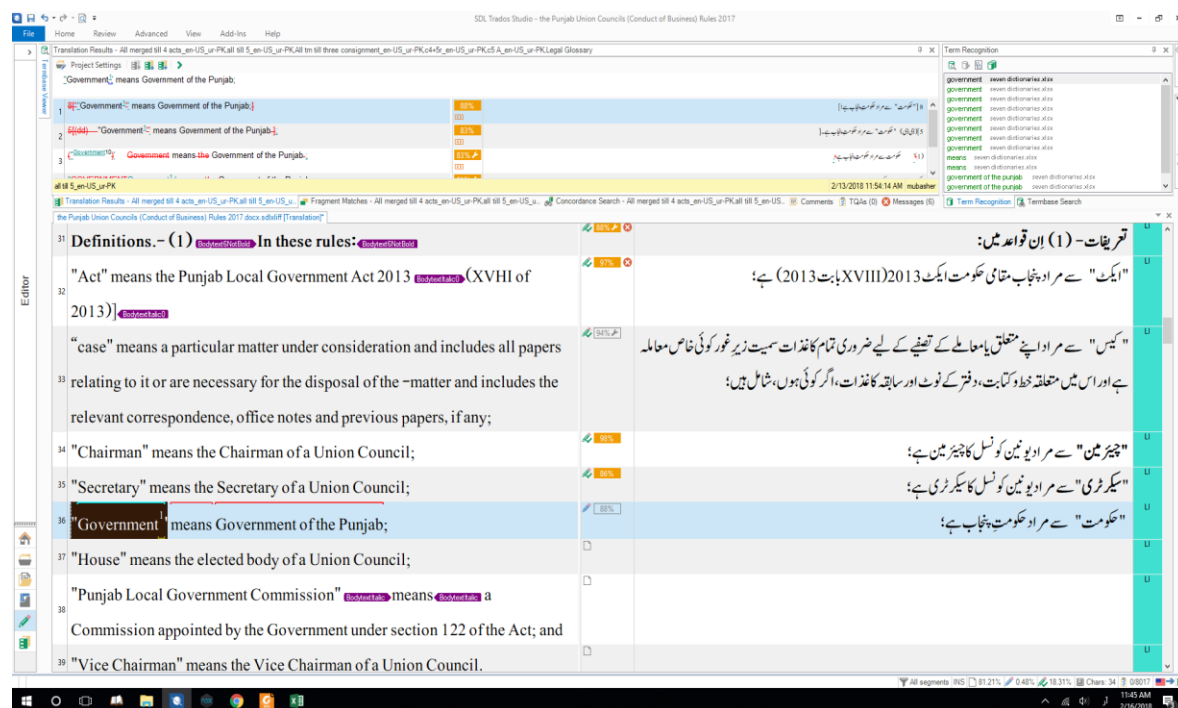
#### 6.4 Structural Complexity

The plainness principles make it a liability upon the drafter to reduce complexity of structures by either minimizing the number of clauses in a sentence or by reducing number of sentences in a paragraph. In case of Punjab Laws translation, computer-

generated parallel corpus was automatically built by taking full stop as the breaking unit for each segment. While the translators translated the law, they also faced the same difficulty of deciding upon translation units. Sentence boundary was a natural segment that was produced as a result of uploading source law in any of the machine-assisted tools as mentioned in section 5.3 of previous chapter. It was also tested in SDL Trados and Omega T to confirm whether the text was segmented or broken at the full stop. The results showed that translation segments were not broken on basis of only full stops but it was actually the formatting and use of enter key that helped the machine read the segments. The source law was designed in a manner where bullet points, headings, sub-headings, sections, sub-sections, clauses, sub-clauses, and footnotes are separated. The figure below is attached for a reference to the argument that machine-assisted translations have few things fixed which cannot be changed and following them comes natural to the translators. Now, that the segments are divided according to the set formatting (enter key), translators find it natural to follow the same segments and translate accordingly.

**Figure 30**

*Segments in SDL Trados*



Shortening the sentences is one of the plain principles given almost in all guidelines and manuals but in case of Punjab laws translation, this principle is least



followed. One of the long sentences that the researcher comes across while scrolling up and down and reading from Notepad++ is given below:

ST: Annual list of managing body to be filed. – Once in every year, on or before the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which, according to the rules of the society, the annual general meeting of the society is held, or, if the rules do not provide for an annual general meeting, in the month of January, a list shall be filed with the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies of the names, addresses and occupations of the governors, council, directors, committee or other governing body then entrusted with the management of the affairs of the society. (The Societies Registration Act, 1860)

انتظامی باڈی کی سالانہ فہرست کا درج کیا جانا - ہر سال میں ایک مرتبہ سوسائٹی TT: کے قواعد کے مطابق سوسائٹی کا عمومی سالانہ اجلاس یا اس دن سے اگلے دن سے چودہویں دن یا چودہ دن کے اندر یا اگر قواعد کسی سالانہ عمومی اجلاس کا بندوبست نہیں کرتے تو جنوری کے ماہ میں گورنروں، کونسل، ڈائریکٹروں، کمیٹی یا دیگر گورننگ باڈی جسے اُس وقت سوسائٹی کے امور کا انتظام سونپا کیا گیا ہے، کے ناموں کی ایک فہرست جو انٹسٹاٹک کمپنیوں کے رجسٹرار کے پاس سوسائٹیوں کی رجسٹریشن ایکٹ، 1860)) درج کروائی جائے گی۔

Transliteration: Intezami body ki salaana fehrist ka darj krna – Harr saal mein aik martaba society ky qawaid ky mutabiq society ka amoomi salana ijlaas ya iss din sy agly din sy chadwein din ya chowda din ky andar ya agar qawaid kissi salana amoomi ijlaas ka bandobast nahi krty to January ky maah mein governoron, council directron, committee ya deegar governing body jissy uss waqt society ky amoor ka aintezaam sonpaa gia hai, kay naamon ki fehrist joint stock companiyon ky registrar ky pass darj krwaai jaye gi.

The example shows that the source text has listed a number of thoughts in a single stretch (sentence). A number of conditions are attached with a single expression which makes the legal text very complex in structure. One of the articles published by Clarity (a journal) claims that more the conditions are attached with a single thought, the more the complexity increases (González-Ruiz, 2012 ). In the same article, it has been suggested that in order to lessen the complexity, deconstruction of structures is the best possible means. The writer also suggests finding three possible items in a structure; what is done,

who is doing, and on what it is being done. The rest is always attached with these three so figuring out the three is more important to make plain sketch of legal discourse.

One of the researches is conducted on the same Punjab law data by following minimalist perspective proposed by Noam Chomsky claiming that the structures with minimal constituents might reduce the level of ambiguity or complexity (Naumana Kanwal, 2022). On the other hand, plainness principles as summarized in phase I claim that number of sentences in a paragraph may tell you about the level of structural complexity. But to analyze the complex structures on deeper level, one has to mention Nida and Taber (1969) who define kernel sentences as having deep structures of each clause. According to them, when a source language clause or sentence is translated into target text, it's not the surface structure which is translated instead translations are done on the level of deep structure. Deep structure of source text is translated into deep structure of target text to produce absolute structures. If we take that concept, then the structural complexity of legal text is subsided on deeper level if the number of constituents is minimum. By following (Naumana Kanwal, 2022)'s presentation of Burton's clausal model, we can also analyze the deep structures of source and target texts respectively.

ST: [In the case of a society not so registered], [if no such body shall have been constituted on the establishment of the society], [it shall be competent for the members thereof], [upon due notice], [to create for itself a governing body to act for the society thenceforth]. (The Societies Registration Act, 1860)

TT: سوسائٹی کے قیام پر [اس طرح رجسٹر نہ ہونے والی سوسائٹی کی صورت میں]، [اس کے بعد اپنے لیے [مناسب نوٹس پر]، [اس کے اراکین]، [ایسی باڈی تشکیل نہ ہونے پر]، [سوسائٹی کے لیے کام کرنے والی گورننگ باڈی تشکیل دینے کے مجاز ہوں گے۔]

Transliteration: [Iss tarah register naa hony wali society ki soorat mein], [society ky qayyam prr aesi body tashkeel naa hony prr], [iss kay arakeen], [munaasib notice prr] [is ky baad apny liye kaam krny wali governing body tashkeel deny ky majaaz hon gy].

In the above given example, the source text is divided into 5 different big brackets which show the number of constituents in the source text. On the other hand, the number of constituents in target text is also the same. 5 constituents in the source text are

translated into 5 constituents in the target text which doesn't really make an effect upon the structural complexity of the legal text. The above mentioned article, where the author claims that the structural complexity is lessened in the target text as target text has lesser number of constituents than the source text. But in the given example, it doesn't support the argument. In order to make it a wholesome and robust analysis, it is needed to mention more examples so that a general perception can be formed.

ST: [If], [in the opinion of Government], [the Governing Body has persistently failed to perform the duties imposed upon it by or under this Ordinance], [or has abused its powers], [Government may], [by notification], [supersede the Governing Body]:

TT: کی رائے میں گورننگ باڈی اس آرڈیننس کے تحت یا اس کے اگر حکومت ذریعے عائد کردہ فرائض ادا کرنے میں مستقل طور نا کام ہو گئی ہے یا اس نے اپنے اختیارات کا ناجائز استعمال کیا ہے تو حکومت نوٹیفکیشن کے ذریعے گورننگ باڈی کو تحلیل کر سکتی ہے:

Transliteration:

While the author of the article cites some examples which may prove to be exceptions but they cannot be generalized for the whole corpus. For reference, the examples are given here:

ST: [Whoever while driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle is under the influence of drink or a drug to such an extent as to be incapable of exercising proper control over the vehicle], shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term] [which may extend to six months], [or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both], [and if having been previously convicted of such an offence], [shall again be guilty of an offence punishable under this section], [shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to imprisonment of either description for a term] [which may extend to two years], [or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both]. (The Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965)

TT: جو کوئی بھی گاڑی چلاتے وقت یا گاڑی چلانے کی کوشش کرتے وقت شراب یا دوا کے اس حد تک زیر اثر ہے کہ گاڑی پر مناسب کنٹرول برقرار نہیں رکھ پاتا، چھ ماہ تک کی مدت کی قید یا ایک ہزار روپے تک کے جرمانہ یا دونوں سزاؤں کا مستوجب ہو گا، اور اگر وہ پہلے بھی

ایسے جرم میں سزا یافتہ ہو اور دوبارہ اس سیکشن کے تحت قابلِ سزا جرم کا مرتکب پایا جائے تو وہ ایسے ہر جرم پر کسی بھی طرح کی دو سال تک کی قید یا ایک ہزار روپے تک کے جرمانہ یا دونوں سزاؤں کا مستوجب ہو گا۔

Transliteration: [jo koi bhi gari chalatay waqt ya gari chlanay ki koshish karty waqt shraab yaa dawaa ky iss hadd tak zere assar hai] [ke gari par munasib control barkarar nahi rakh paata], [chey maah tak ki muddat ki qaid ya aik hazar rupay tak ke Jurmana ya dono sazaon ka mustojab ho ga], [awr agar wo pehlay bhi aisay jurm mein saza yaafta ho] [aur dobara iss section ke tehet qabil e saza jurm ka murtaqib paaya jaye] [to wo aisay har jurm parr kissi bhi tarhan ki do saal tak ki qaid ya aik hazar rupay tak ke jurmana ya dono sazaon ka mustojab ho gaa]

.

The example given above is taken from the analysis part of the same paper that the translator mentioned in the previous phase during her interview. In this example the source text consists of 9 constituents as quoted in her paper (Naumana Kanwal, 2022), whereas the target text has 6 constituents. According to her analysis, the number of constituents in a sentence shows the level of complexity in any given text. Because, it is claimed by Nida and Taber (1969) in their write-up, that translation is always carried out at the level of deep structure.

## 6.5 Organization of Information (Design)

As mentioned in the beginning of the chapter, phase-III analyses legal translations on four levels; word, phrase, sentence, and document. After analysing the first three levels against the plainness principles and translation strategies, it is now the turn to take the organization of information into account. For the said matter, phase I has listed all the essential principles for a reachable document. The concerned principles are taken into account to analyse the design of the documents in source and target files. As given in the introductory chapter, the source and target files can be easily accessed at Punjab laws website. The source files are designed according to the guidelines provided through various manuals and guidebooks. Translated texts are also analysed against the source file organization. In one of the manuals, it is mentioned clearly that unreadable design can lead to miscommunication or wrong communication (The Office of Investor Education and Assistance, 1998, p. 17). In order to avoid this, the structure and design should be

readable. Plain Language guidelines website published by US government divides the structure into various sub-structures. It starts out with organizing the information. In the section, it says that the document should not consist of more than five to six sections and asks to limit about two on each printed page. This organizational skill is helpful in American context where the Acts and Ordinances are precise but in case of Commonwealth countries particularly Pakistan, this skill is less useful.

The source files are organized by following the British convention of drafting laws. Urdu translations of these files also organize the information in the same manner as followed in the source files. The translators have least exercised their choice in drafting or organizing the information in the draft because target files have to look like the imitated version of the source files. Plain guidelines also advise the drafters to use headings and sub-headings in the document so that the readers may find it easy to skim and scan the file in a single reading. As far as, this principle is concerned, it is observed both in source and target files. Appropriate headings and sub-headings help the readers reach the intent and content of the legal documents.

### **Figure 31**

*Source Text Document Design*

## **THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, 1975**

**(VII OF 1976)**

### **CONTENTS**

1. Short title, extent and commencement
2. Definitions
3. Advisory Committee
4. Dispute as to whether any product, etc., is an antiquity
5. Custody, preservation, etc., of certain antiquities
- 5-A. Accidental discovery of antiquity to be reported to Director-General
6. Power of entry, inspection, etc.

The figure above is taken from the word file of source law; the sections are listed with their numbers in the document. It adheres with the plain guidelines which ask to make the documents easy to skim and scan through use of headings and sub-headings. It is important to note here that the target files follow the pattern of the source texts. Target files are no less designed than the source documents.

**Figure 32**

*Target Text Document Design*

<p style="text-align: center;">آثارِ قدیمہ ایکٹ، 1975 (VII باب 1976)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مندرجات</p>	
1-	مختصر عنوان، دائرہ کار اور آغازِ نفاذ
2-	تعریفات
3-	مشاورتی کمیٹی
4-	کسی چیز وغیرہ کے آثارِ قدیمہ ہونے کا سوال
5-	مخصوص آثارِ قدیمہ کی تحویل، تحفظ وغیرہ
5-اے	آثارِ قدیمہ کی اتفاقی دریافت کا ڈائریکٹر جنرل کو رپورٹ کیا جانا
6-	داخلہ، معائنہ وغیرہ کا اختیار
7-	آثارِ قدیمہ پر مشتمل اراضی کا حصول

It is also advisable to use lists to break the texts and outline steps in the document. The source and target texts respectively follow the principle of breaking the text in the lists and steps wherever possible. Even lists within lists are employed wherever required in order to make the texts readable and easy to skim and scan.

The guidelines also advise to use tables in order to lessen the burden of complex information in the texts. It is also observed in the Punjab laws that many tables are used in the law to break the complex information into lesser complex version so that the information can be easily accessed through tables. Information spread in the tables is easy to grasp according

to guidelines. Moreover, short sentences and short sections are manageable that's why all the international guidelines ask to be short on both of them. This phenomenon is already discussed in the pages above particularly short sentences. It is observed that the sentences in the source text are not easy to break into many short sentences because a single sentence conveys a single thought and there are very few examples found in the corpus where the long sentences are broken into shorter lengths. In addition to this, the general typography is also discussed in guidelines. General typography includes font size, margins, space, and size of headings and sub-headings. The target texts are imitation of the source texts as the size, margin, footnotes, sub-headings; fonts etc. are all similar as the translators design the documents in such a manner that the source text drafters have drafted the source files. Since target texts do not have upper case and lower case as is the case with English documents. This rule is not applicable to target texts as Urdu language does not use any such cases. Beside this, all typographic rules are strictly followed in the target texts.

## **6.6 Findings and Discussion**

After analysing the parallel corpus in English and Urdu on all the four levels; word, phrase, sentence, and document, it is now pertinent to discuss the key findings from each section and draw some conclusions from the study. On word level, the corpus is tagged to find out the points of comparison and contrast in ST and TT which ultimately lead towards an investigation of the meaning (reaching out the audience through plainness of text) of translation practice. While discussing the POS tagged corpus under the umbrella of plainness, it was concluded in phase I through various secondary material that in case of legislative texts or law, it is suggested to use more verbs than nouns. In order to study this, occurrences of verbs and nouns in both texts are considered as a sample to test the principle. While analysing verb, the Urdu tagset is very limited. It categorizes verb into just two; main verb finite and main verb infinite. On the other hand, verb is sub-divided into 24 different categories which is a large number as compared to Urdu tagset which only distinguishes between finite and infinite verb. The readings and the comparison of English and Urdu legal texts show that English has used verbs extensively whereas Urdu verbs are lesser in number for a number of reasons; Urdu tagset is not viable enough to cover different types of verbs whereas English lists all the categories and presents a

comprehensive view of English texts based on parts of speech. In English, base form of 'be' verb is distinguished from verb gerund, verb past form and participle of 'do' and the forms of 'have' as base of verb. As compared to English texts, Urdu translations have only 1.3 and 5.1 frequencies of verbs used in Urdu legal texts.

The data shows that nouns in English are lesser than nouns in Urdu whereas verbs in English law are more than verbs in Urdu translations. In order to analyse this factor against the plainness principle which states that plain texts use more verbs than nouns and nominalizations are avoided to a great extent in order to lessen the complexity in the legal texts (see phase I). Against this principle, Urdu translations are not made plain as they do not follow this principle, even English texts also use more nouns than verbs but in comparison of source text, target texts are more complex because they count more on nouns than verbs.

When it comes to analysis of pronouns in English and Urdu, it is observed that English tagset categorizes it into four different categories whereas Urdu tagset categorizes it into seven different types. In source texts, pronouns are almost 3 per cent of the total text whereas Urdu pronouns are more than 3 per cent in translations which does not make a huge difference.

Use of adverb as general category in English legislative texts is 1.46 whereas frequencies of other categories are very few. Use of comparative and superlative degree of adverb is very less as compared to the general use of adverb in legislative texts. On the other hand, Urdu tagset categorizes adverb into two, common and negation. Use of common adverb is also very less in comparison of its parallel in English, it is just 0.66 percent whereas negation is also 0.012 which conforms to the plain principles as they guide not to use much of negation in order to be exact and precise.

When it comes to the category of pronoun, English tagset has personal, possessive, and wh-pronouns. Whereas Urdu details out the pronoun category by listing the sub-categories of demonstrative, personal, possessive, reflexive, and reflexive Apna. Among all of these categories, relative personal pronoun occurs most frequently in English legislative texts. As it is stated in the phase-I that plain language uses 'everyday words, short sentences, active voice, regular print, and personal pronouns that speak directly to the reader' (The Office of Investor Education and Assistance, 1998, p. 18).



Rudolph Flesch (1979) also insists that active voice, basic verbs, and pronouns all reduce wordiness and make the texts plain.

Taking that guideline in view, English source text has 2 percent of personal pronouns in the whole source data which is the highest percentage among other types of pronouns in the text. It shows that English text directly speaks to the readers by using personal pronouns more. In contrast, Urdu translated text uses more of demonstrative pronouns instead of personal pronouns which shows that translations do not strictly follow this plain principle.

There are some languages which add adjectives as their beauty, in case of English tagset developed by tree tagger; there is a general category of adjectives further attached with comparative and superlative degrees. However, the Urdu tagset lists adjective as a modifier and there are a number of other modifiers given in the list.

After discussing the word level plainness, the next step was to measure the lexical complexity by means of deriving lexical density, diversity, and sophistication. These are known as gauging instruments of translation performance. Among them, lexical density shows density of content words and grammatical words differently. Grammatical words are far less than content words in English law. It explains that verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs are given more space than prepositions, conjunctions, particles, interjections and symbols etc. Noun is denser than verb in Urdu target files. Adverb density is the lowest among all content words. Density of adjective is 8.76 which is more than English adjectives. Verb density is 6.48 which is very low as compared to verb density in English texts.

In target text, the grammatical words are more than the use of grammatical words in source text. The use of grammatical and content words is running side by side in the target text. It also signifies that Urdu text uses more grammatical words than English legal texts. In Urdu, adposition is even categorized into two, preposition and postposition. It also has variety of conjunctions and pronouns which are part and parcel of Urdu language.

For finding out the lexical diversity, Antconc has helped in finding out the type-token ratio in each text file. English (source text) has 32249 types whereas tokens are

3360388. On the other hand, Urdu (target text) has 38410 types and 3787183 tokens. Images are attached herewith for each file.

In order to measure lexical sophistication of the concerned parallel corpus, low frequency word list is drawn by using Antconc and Notepad ++. Non-English words are low frequency words in English corpus. Urdu corpus uses the technique of transliterating the terms in order to minimize the foreignness in the texts. Same is applied on source texts in English which use transliteration of foreign words in order to come closer to the audience in terms of meaning-making. The total frequency of foreign words in English texts is 4040 and these words are non-English words.

Plainness principles guide that the paragraphs should be divided into sentences and longer sentences should be broken down to shorter sentences so that thought is broken down to units of thought which is an easier way to grasp the meaning. Particularly, in context of technical writing or legal translation, it is advised to be short and precise not with regard to description but the description should be organized in a manner that nothings falls out of the text neither anything less important becomes dominant part of text. In the pages above, it is made out that the translators could not help but follow the structural pattern of source text because of machine segmentation. Machines have set protocols which break the sentences on enter key and considers it a wholesome unit. There might be some more advanced machines that can assist with manual settings of segmentation.

The translators and experts were given training on shortening the sentences to make texts easier and plainer but the settings did not allow doing so. It means that the materials you use during the process of translation also affect the results. Results can be damaging if the materials are not well-aligned with the objectives you want to achieve. Here, it is also important to note the delimitation of the study.

The passive constructions in the source text are followed as they are in the target text. In the second example given under section 6.4, ‘This Act has been applied to –’, there was a possibility to change passive construction into active with this choice ‘یہ ایکٹ ‘ which seems plainer in reading as suggested in almost all the plain language guidelines. But in this case, **literal translation** of the sentence is considered more appropriate than taking it to freer sense. The third example ‘perform any other

function as may be assigned to him by the Government' again follows literal sense and transfers the meaning literally instead of taking liberty and converting a passive into active sentence. The same sentence can be said in a different construction 'حکومت کی جانب سے' but the target text again follows the structural pattern of the source text and considers government as the passive subject. Here, it is important to note whether passive construction in Urdu makes any difference and does it demote the subject by changing its position or does it bring any difference to the object when it is promoted to the position of subject. Research around Urdu syntax summarizes:

- Age  
nt in Urdu passives is not demoted;
- Obj  
ect in Urdu passives is not promoted;
- The  
refore, these are not actual passives (Mahajan, 1995) & (Kidwai, 2021, p. 6).

Moreover, Mahajan (1995) also notes that the position or status of object in a passive is same as object in active clauses enjoys because they have the same case options. It is then concluded that use of passive voice in Urdu language does not create much difference so translating English passive construction literally or word by word cannot bring any harm to the syntactic construction of the text. When there exists no point of promotion of subject and demotion of object in Urdu, it doesn't make any difference if the thought is expressed in active or passive. Interview with the translators and experts also gathered that they did not discourage using passive voices in the target texts and tried to maintain the structural patterns of the source texts because Urdu language does not specify passivity. There is neither demotion of agent nor promotion of object in Urdu passives so the translators did not consider changing the voice and making the language plainer through active sentences.

Lastly, document organization is also analysed in order to find out whether international principles of plainness are followed or not. The analysis of source and target documents in general shows that the translators are aware of the conventional patterns through source text organization in source files. They strictly adhere to the organization and patterning of text in the files so that it may not become difficult for the audiences to

skim and scan required information. In short, information load in the target documents follows the same pattern as followed by the source file drafters. Font size, use of tables, figures, lists, number of sections and sub-sections per page are purely based on the organization of information in the source text documents.

The chapter begins with three questions as driven from the objectives and questions of the study. After drawing conclusions from phase 1 and 2, it was necessary to quantitatively measure the results of qualitative study. Corpus analysis suggests that not all plain principles are meant for all languages. Although, the translators have tried their best to remain faithful with the source knowledge by making a simultaneous effort to stay linguistically and structurally plain and easy, there is a natural behaviour of target language that interferes with the international principles which makes it necessary for the Urdu linguists or drafters to devise their own principles. This study has taken steps towards the said matter. The following chapter concludes the study by discussing implications of the study, results drawn from analyses of overall objectives of the study and recommendation for further studies in the context of translation practice.

## CHAPTER 7

### CONCLUSION

This chapter synthesizes the key findings of the three phases of the study, i.e., the thorough study and analysis of plainness principles in legal contexts by presenting a comprehensive view of manuals, handbooks, guidelines, online sources (including websites, documents, and audio-visual materials), focus group discussions with the translators and editors for seeking information about their personal experiences regarding materials, in-process learning, helpful objects etc. during the process of translation, and analysis of parallel corpus by utilizing the quantitative means to answer the research questions. The chapter also summarizes the way source texts and target texts are aligned, it also discusses the translation strategies used by the translators to achieve the objectives. This chapter concludes with contemplation for future research.

Legal translation prioritizes transferring the legal message, effect, and format from one language into another in addition to linguistic transfer. This may also be true for other translation kinds, but the diversity of legal systems and the political repercussions of misinterpreting legal concepts and procedures make communicating these details essential. Legal communications, like all human communications, are susceptible to a few challenges, including loss and failure to deliver the message, often known as "interference" (Mattila, 2006: 34). According to Šarčević (2000a), it is difficult to apply the source legal system to the target legal system due to the disparities in their respective histories and cultures. Thus, to accomplish the translation goal, consideration must be given to the variations among legal systems during the translation process.

Dall'Omo (2012) distinguished legal documents from other sorts of literature in this context based on their nature and specific terminology. As a result, legal translation is frequently seen as a type of technical translation. Legal translation also works with documents with unique characteristics and styles, such as contracts, agreements, constitutions, and wills. According to Harvey (2002), a legal text is generally any document employed in the legal system. Language changes and legal systems cause the

differences between the source and target texts. Translation is then a tricky task because the translators have to deal with not only language differences but also differences in legal systems.

No

Now that all the three phases are concluded, it is now pertinent to discuss the findings of each phase in relation to the subsequent phases. In phase I, it was concluded through official statements and newspaper headlines that the meaning (as explicated in practice theory) of law translation project was to make laws more accessible, easy to read and understand for the common man in Pakistan. Since Urdu is the official language, it is understandable across the four provinces. Moreover, it was also concluded that this thought of reaching out to the masses was resultant of a global Plain Language Movement. In order to take part in the movement, the officials initiated the Punjab laws translation. However, there is no official guide available (neither in English nor in Urdu) in Pakistan which suggests and recommends principles for plainness. In order to analyse law translation project, it was necessary to review the traditions and literature available across the globe. In this manner, already available principles may guide the evaluation of completed projects and initiation of new projects.

Phase I has concluded that plain language principles are drawn through various guidebooks, manuals, and websites across the globe but Pakistan is still lagging behind. Initiating the Punjab laws translation project and declaring it to fulfil the purpose of reaching out to the masses is the first step taken towards plain language and that too in translation as announced before the start of the project (Hanif, 2015). Phase I summarizes that active sentences should be preferred over passive voice, more verbs should be used as compared to the number of nouns. (Administration, 1994). Following are the recurrent themes taken from the phase I:

- Prefer the familiar word to the far-fetched.
- Prefer the concrete word to the abstraction.
- Prefer the single word to the circumlocution.
- Prefer the short word to the long.

- Use positive rather than negative sentences
- Avoid double and triple negatives
- Avoid unusual grammatical constructions
- Use active voice rather than passive construction
- Use paragraphs to separate matter from main structure
- Avoid excessive shortness
- Avoid noun strings
- Eliminate unnecessary words
- Keep lengthy clauses out of proposition
- Avoid using alternative words
- Use short terms in operative provision
- Avoid jargon and foreign language
- Keep sentences concise

Bringing these takeaways to phase II, it has been noticed in chapter 5 that the translators and experts were aware of the fact that the legalese is purposefully simplified through translations but most of the principles collected from phase I are missing in the interviews. While answering the question about meaning behind the project, the translators and experts mention it time and again that they tried to make laws easier and for this matter, they received various trainings but none of them mentioned the plain language movement or its subsequent results around the globe. This is contrary to the findings of Foedisch as she interviews the actual stakeholders too where they told that the quality was considered more important in the translation as it the actual meaning behind their practice (Foedisch, 2017).

It can be noticed in the above mentioned takeaways from phase I that foreign words should be avoided but in phase II, experts and translators mention that they used foreignization as a translation strategy in order to retain the originality of source text (See table 19 & 20). But this goes against the principle set by the plainness experts who

suggest minimizing the foreign load in order to make the texts more natural with the audience.

As far as competence of the translators is concerned, it is evident through focus group interviews that they agree with the sociological viewpoint of Olohan who says that competence is not a static concept. It is learnt and re-learnt. Translator 3 mentions that their learning occurred through discussions during informal moments, such as dining and strolling. Translator 2 also mentions that collective decisions were taken during terminology settlement. On asking the question regarding translation strategies, various strategies were mentioned by the translators and the experts. Borrowing, adaptation, domestication, and foreignization are some of the repeatedly mentioned strategies. Except foreignization, all other strategies are backed by the plainness principles.

As far as materials are concerned, the translators and experts explain that machine translation tools, CAT tools, and computer friendly services were the most often explored avenues throughout the project. After categorizing and coding the data on materials, it has been collected that the mega translation projects like the undertaken project cannot be managed well without CAT tools and machine assistance. It is also evident through interviews that in order to manage big data, big screens, gatherings, trainings, tools assistance, editors, and all possible dictionaries and texts are necessary and this has also been confirmed by another study of the kind conducted by Foedisch (2017).

Phase I and phase II collectively contribute to phase III which analyses the product of translation in form of a parallel corpus. This phase is informed and guided by the principles of plainness explored in phase I and the interview material collected in phase II. This phase is the final part of the study where product of translation is analysed on various levels. It starts with the word category and ends at the overall structure and design of each legislative document.

The study sets the broader aim of clarifying the tricky practice of legal translation by following the theoretical and methodological constructs presented by Maeve Olohan (2021). Practice theory is set against the sociological perspective of translation; it begins with exploring the primary aim or purpose behind legal translation practice and then



moves toward materials and objects employed during translation. Lastly, it also encompasses the competence of the translators, which is always dynamic for the theorist. Hence, it presents a wholesome picture of translation practice, which considers translation an evolving phenomenon with changes brought about in social life. Translation is a temporally and spatially oriented activity, with the passage of time, the requirements, motives, objectives, working environments, materials, and objects change. This change is then incorporated into our everyday practices. All social practice theories tend to study the change in day-to-day practices; translation is one such practice that must be studied within temporal and spatial constraints. It is then made out that legal translation practice in the Pakistani context should also be studied within the broader societal contexts. The motives behind translation and the valuable materials and objects in the present-day world make this study appropriate and essential. As far as translation loss within the practice of translation is concerned, it likely refers to the inevitable gaps that arise when translating legal texts from English to Urdu. This has manifested in several ways:

**Legal Terminology:** Some English legal terms may lack direct Urdu equivalents, leading to loss of precision or meaning. Translators may have to compromise by using more general terms or borrowing English terms, potentially creating ambiguity or misunderstandings.

**Cultural and Conceptual Differences:** Legal systems in Pakistan draw heavily from British common law, but local cultural and legal concepts may not always align with the Anglo-centric origins of the laws. When translating, some of these distinctions may be lost or misrepresented.

**Contextual Interpretation:** The nuances and implicit meanings embedded in legal language, such as precedent, may not fully carry over in translation. Even when the text is technically correct, the deeper interpretive aspects could be diluted or lost.

**Sentence Structure and Complexity:** English legal texts often use complex syntax that may not be easily replicated in Urdu, which tends to have a different sentence structure. Simplifying such structures to maintain readability might lead to a loss of legal subtleties.

**Plain Language Principles:** The aim to make laws more accessible and easy to read, a key goal of the translation project, might result in simplifications that dilute the precise legal meanings of the original text.

These factors, coupled with the sociological dimensions of translation, play a significant role in shaping translation loss within the project.

The study addressed the following primary research questions:

As illustrated in practice theory, how does plain language become part of 'meaning'?

What are the different types of materials and competencies that legal translators employ while practicing translation?

What strategies have been adopted to make the Punjab Code's form and content more straightforward?

How do plain language principles manifest through linguistic forms in the Punjab Laws translated corpus?

## **7.1 Discussion of Research Questions**

The following discussion expounds on how the results of the three phases of research answer the primary research questions asked in this study. The research questions in this study are set against the practice-theoretical approach, which inspires the researchers to inquire into socio-material complexities in translation. The practice approach takes translation as a rational decision by individuals or institutes, and it is usually generalized from productions and reproductions of specific performances. Bringing this lesson home, the current study also aimed at digging into the reason behind the rational decision of authorities to translate legislation into Urdu.

The first question investigates the 'meaning' behind legal translation practice. It explores the significance of legal translation and telco-affective structures that are natural

outcomes of meaning behind translation projects. Various reports, interviews, and newspapers inform us about the significance of legal translation and the reason behind the project's initiation. These sources helped in configuring that legal translation was meant to reach the masses through straightforward communication of legal messages to the citizens. This motive was then contextualized within the broader aim of legal communication, i.e., spreading the legal message to the audiences through plain language. The plain language movement has many principles for plain and accessible legal communication. Hence, the first question lays the foundation for phase I, which explores the literature available on plain language and sets a context for plain language principles. The detailed web search and plain language manuals helped in summarising the traditions of plain language in various countries. These countries have dedicated websites, annually published manuals, reviews, books, regulations, and orders for producing plain language in the legal sphere. Countries like Pakistan need to catch up because they were once colonized, and the colonial powers decided the language and means of legal communication for them.

The first phase of this research calculates and presents the details collected from various websites, manuals, guidebooks, and journals of different countries. These sources helped me know about the plain language tradition followed in different countries and the principles laid down for composing plain language in legal documents. These traditions and principles are summarized, and their findings and results are obtained for further ethnographic and linguistic studies. To know more about the interconnectedness, reproduction, and evolution of translation practice, the study chooses phase II, where ethnographic study is carried out. The translators and editors who participated in the Punjab law translation project were then gathered into two groups and inquired about the objects, materials, competence, and meaning behind the translation project.

Therefore, the second question of this research is dealt with in this phase, where the participants are asked to share their experiences of the workplace as well as purposes, beliefs, ends, moods, emotions, and projects under law translation. Olohan draws motivation for ethnographic research, which is focused on creating primary data through subjective interaction with research participants in any project of refining or creating generalizations about human social life.

Competence is usually measured with different parameters, but here, in this context, the researcher asks the participants to give their input on their competence, which is more likely knowing within practice. Whatever they learned during the translation process becomes more dominant than what was already stored in their heads before the project's initiation. Olohan (2021) focuses more on practice as performance, so she was more interested in knowing about the learning during practice rather than learning about the practice as an entity. It enquires into the socio-material complexities of translation. Her focus has shifted from the process and product of translation to understanding translation within the social world. Knowledge is emergent, relational, and processual for her; that is why the sociological perspective presented by Maeve Olohan (2017:181-182) suggests that knowledge is no more conventional object that has to be codified and transmitted from one person or context to another. It is transpired through practice. Responses given by the translators in phase –II also hint at the same idea when they say that the translators read earlier translations of some laws. Still, they later realized that these translations were either in classical Urdu or were very strange for the readers, so they had to change their action plan. Still, the readings helped them understand transpired or contextual knowledge. The social and symbolic significance of the concerned project is quite different from the earlier practices where the translators might translate them for students or other agencies. All the translators agree with practical intelligibility or in-process knowledge because it helps more than anything else. Their translation and linguistics background also helped them a lot, but the knowledge they learned during the translation process was more important. Some scholars call it contextual or situational learning, but Olohan (2021) calls it practical knowledge or knowing in practice. Knowledge as a product is undoubtedly part of knowing, but knowledge as the process is what is learned and remains a more active part.

Views of experts on materials gave us the idea that materials are also helpful in giving more insight into the matter at hand. It all started with the infrastructure, which is quite helpful in building a working environment. The better the facilities, devices, and infrastructure are provided, the better the performance or the satisfaction of employees will be. Materials are constructive in conceptualizing translation, as mentioned by one of

the experts in the above-given dialogue that they used to read blogs and utilized websites for learning more about translation techniques and strategies.

Their responses conclude that the end purpose was to make texts plain and simple enough to be comprehended by the expected person who doesn't understand English but can read and understand plain modern Urdu. Over time, Urdu is also shaped in the modern world, so present-day usage is different from the classical language. The translators and experts were aware of the social and symbolic significance of the translation project. It refers to the plainness principles that were devised in phase I. Those principles are English-oriented, but some are practiced by the translators, as is evident from their discussion. Since it is made out that practices constitute the knowledge sources upon which further existence of knowledge depends. Once plain principles are made out for the Urdu language, they can be further observed in future translations into Urdu. The results and effects of any study are then built into further practices.

The third phase of this study deals mainly with the fourth question. Still, it also covers other questions related to using translation strategies and techniques during translation. This phase finds out the linguistic manifestations by studying the parallel corpus. The plain principles obtained through phase-I and the results of ethnographic research in phase-II have collectively contributed towards making a rationale for phase-III which investigates and explores corpus in order to compare and contrast with the findings of the first two phases. This phase not only studies linguistic manifestations but also helps in identifying translation techniques and strategies that helped translate the legislation. It ultimately leads to listing the plain principles applicable in the case of Urdu. This study then provides knowledge bases for future translations into Urdu.

An interesting observation about the parallel corpus is that the types and tokens in English are lesser than those in the Urdu corpus. Both corpora are POS-tagged to find patterns of plain principles that might not be observed during translation. This phase also deals with all four levels of analysis, i.e., word, phrase, sentence, and document. To analyze POS tagged files against the plainness principle which states that plain texts use more verbs than nouns and nominalizations are avoided to a great extent in order to lessen the complexity in the legal texts. Against this principle, Urdu translations are not made plain as they do not follow this principle, even English texts also use more nouns

than verbs but in comparison to source text, target texts are more complex because they count more on nouns than verbs.

Regarding modal forms, English is the language of modal verbs, whereas Urdu displays auxiliaries with their aspectual, progressive, and tense factors. The percentage of the use of modal auxiliaries is 2.12 in English legislative texts, but Urdu uses 0.41 percent of modal auxiliaries in the texts. Most of all modal auxiliaries, 'shall' and 'may' are the dominant modal verbs found in ST. There are aspectual and tense-related auxiliaries found in Urdu-translated texts. Aspectual auxiliaries are 1.7 percent found in Urdu translations, whereas progressive auxiliaries are 0.019 percent found in TT. The tense aspect is also 2.03 percent used in the translated legislative texts. Here, it is essential to note that the Urdu tagset lists verbs as finite and infinitive. Still, it also gives a tag of auxiliary separate from verbs, which lists all the aspectual, progressive, tense, and modal verbs. If we add up verbs and auxiliaries and then make a comprehensive analysis, it will be apparent that verbs are no less used in translations than in source texts.

The study then takes a step further to analyze the linguistic and structural complexity of the source and target texts. The parallel corpus analyzes lexical sophistication, linguistic diversity, and lexical density for the said purpose. It brings clarity that at the structural level, translations follow some plain principles but leave others maybe on a reason that the Urdu language has different characteristics than the English language or the translators are more conscious of their efforts to bring meaning home as well as maintain the level of formality in legal texts.

The density of content words in Urdu is given below. The noun is denser than the verb in Urdu target files. Adverb density is the lowest among all content words. The density of adjectives is 8.76, which is more than English adjectives. Verb density is 6.48, which is very low compared to verb density in English texts. In the target text, the grammatical words are more than the use of grammatical words in the source text. The use of grammatical and content words runs in the target text. It also signifies that Urdu text uses more grammatical words than English legal texts. In Urdu, adposition is even categorized into two, preposition and postposition. It also has a variety of conjunctions and pronouns, which are part and parcel of the Urdu language.

The following table will be helpful to measure the linguistic diversity of source and target texts. The table shows the ratio of types to the tokens in each text (be it source or target text). Antconc helps in finding out the type-token ratio in each text file. English (source text) has 32249 types, whereas tokens are 3360388. On the other hand, Urdu (target text) has 38410 types and 3787183 tokens. Images are attached herewith for each file. Linguistic diversity in the target text is higher than in the source text. Both files can be checked with the difference of the two numbers driven by the type-token ratio. The difference is 0.0005452945. Although it could be a better difference, it calculates or identifies the diversity of words in the text files. Urdu, as a translated or target text, uses more variety of words than English.

To measure the linguistic sophistication of the concerned parallel corpus, the low-frequency word list is drawn using Antconc and Notepad ++. Non-English words are low-frequency words in the English corpus. Urdu corpus uses the technique of transliterating the terms in order to minimize the foreignness in the texts. The same applies to source texts in English, which use transliteration of foreign words to come closer to the audience in terms of meaning-making. The total frequency of foreign words in English texts is 4040, which are non-English words.

Regarding translation strategies, the translators most commonly follow literal translation, transliteration, addition, exploitation, and curly brackets to convey more detailed and explicit information. These strategies help translators convey the actual meaning of legal texts and retain the formulaicity of legal language.

The discussion expounds on how the results of the three research phases answer the primary research questions set against the practice-theoretical approach, which examines the socio-material complexities in translation. This approach views translation as a rational decision by individuals or institutions, derived from specific performances. This study aimed to uncover the rationale behind authorities translating legislation into Urdu.

The first research question investigates the 'meaning' behind legal translation practice, exploring its significance and the affective structures that emerge from translation projects. Reports, interviews, and newspapers revealed that the primary motive for legal translation was to communicate legal messages clearly to the public,

aligning with the broader goal of plain language in legal communication. Phase I of the research reviewed plain language principles and traditions from various countries, highlighting Pakistan's need to adopt similar practices to enhance legal communication.

Phase II involved an ethnographic study of the translators and editors involved in the Punjab law translation project, addressing the second research question. Participants shared their experiences, focusing on the objects, materials, competence, and meaning behind the translation. This phase emphasized practical knowledge gained during the translation process, which was more valuable than pre-existing knowledge. It also highlighted the importance of materials and infrastructure in facilitating effective translation.

Phase III, addressing the third research question, examined linguistic manifestations through a parallel corpus of English and Urdu texts. This phase analyzed the application of plain language principles and identified translation techniques and strategies used by the translators. The findings showed that while some plain language principles were followed, Urdu translations often remained complex due to the language's characteristics and the translators' efforts to maintain formality in legal texts.

The analysis of the parallel corpus in English and Urdu across four levels—word, phrase, sentence, and document—provides significant insights into the translation practices and the adherence to plain language principles. Here are the key conclusions drawn from the study:

(1) Word Level Analysis: The comparison between English and Urdu legal texts reveals a disparity in the use of verbs and nouns. English texts utilize a more extensive range of verb categories, leading to higher verb frequencies compared to Urdu texts. Urdu translations tend to use more nouns, making them more complex and less aligned with the plainness principle that advocates for more verbs and fewer nominalizations. This indicates a need for developing a more comprehensive Urdu tagset to better categorize and utilize verbs in legal translations.

(2) Pronouns and Adverbs: The use of pronouns and adverbs in both languages shows that English texts employ personal pronouns more frequently, adhering to plain language principles that promote direct communication with readers. In contrast, Urdu translations use more demonstrative pronouns. Adverbs are minimally used in both



languages, which is consistent with the plain language guidelines aiming for precision and clarity.

(3) Lexical Complexity: The study of lexical density, diversity, and sophistication highlights that Urdu translations have a higher lexical density, particularly in the use of nouns, while English texts are more balanced with a higher verb density. This imbalance in Urdu translations can hinder the readability and plainness of the text, suggesting a need for Urdu translators to focus more on reducing noun density and increasing verb usage.

(4) Sentence Structure: The analysis of sentence structure indicates that Urdu translations often retain the structural patterns of the English source texts, including passive constructions. This retention is partly due to machine segmentation and the training limitations of the translators. Although passive voice in Urdu does not demote the agent or promote the object, adhering to active voice principles could still enhance clarity and simplicity in legal translations.

(5) Document Organization: The organization of information in the target texts mirrors that of the source texts, ensuring consistency in layout and structure. This consistency helps audiences navigate the documents easily, which is crucial for maintaining the usability of legal texts. However, there is room for further improvement in aligning document organization with plain language principles specific to Urdu.

(6) Adherence to Plain Language Principles: The study finds that not all international plain language principles are applicable to Urdu due to inherent linguistic differences. While English legal texts follow these principles more closely, Urdu translations face challenges in achieving the same level of plainness. This underscores the necessity for Urdu linguists and legal drafters to develop tailored plain language guidelines that consider the unique characteristics of the Urdu language.

(7) Implications for Translation Practice: The findings suggest that translation practices need to be adapted to the socio-material context of the target language. The translators' efforts to remain faithful to the source text while striving for plainness are commendable, but there is a natural interference from the target language's behavior. Future research and practical applications should focus on devising Urdu-specific plain language principles to improve the clarity and accessibility of legal translations.

In conclusion, this study addresses critical gaps in legal translation in Pakistan by providing insights into the interplay between language and law. The findings enhance understanding of jurilinguistics and contribute to developing effective legal translation practices. This research lays the groundwork for future studies and practical applications, emphasizing the need for plain language principles tailored to Urdu and the socio-material aspects of translation.

## **7.2 Implications of the Study**

In the present-day world, Translation studies have undergone numerous changes; after encountering the linguistic and cultural turn, this discipline is now taking its roots from the 'practice turn,' considered the expansion of the discipline. This new turn is a combination of practice theory and other such sociological approaches that maximize multiple ontologies within translation. Legal Translation Studies have also been studied as a specific genre, process, or product, but practice theory has given it a different dimension. Therefore, this study is a bedding rock for the practice-theoretical approach in the legal sphere. The chief strength of the study lies in analyzing the first mega project of translating legislation from a foreign language into a national language. The findings reveal that each project or practice is temporally and spatially located; no two practices are the same because each practice has its teleo-effective structures. Each practice's ends, purposes, beliefs, norms, and values differ. Therefore, the meaning of each practice runs the whole project; significant tasks must have been done in order to reach the meaning behind the project.

The value addition of this project can be felt through certain realizations; one has to connect the dots from meaning to materials, competence, objects, and resources to translate a wholesome practice. Based on research conducted for the present study, the practice of legal translation is quite different from translations of general texts or other genres. Hence, the translators remain more conscious of the translational choices and strategies for legal translation. Translation cannot be studied in isolation, but it has to be contextualized within the society in which it has to operate; for the said purpose, it is observed that the translators have deliberately chosen transliterated equivalents for few terms that have their proper equivalents available in Urdu, but their transliterated forms are more acceptable and easy to understand.

It is also noted that no two languages are comparable; whatever is acceptable for English may not be acceptable in the case of the Urdu language. Moreover, the behavior of languages differs; that's why plain language principles cannot be generalized. This study has set a background for plain principles for Urdu legislation because it has tested almost all the principles available for specifically English legislation. These tests now form the basis for devising a manual for plain Urdu legislation. The translation of the Punjab Code has provided an experimental ground for future translations and legislation in Urdu.

Moreover, the corpus-based study has also explored the corpus-based tools for analyzing Urdu texts. It has been observed time and again that Urdu tagsets are less viable than English tagsets because they have an advanced outreach which is unthinkable for the Urdu language at least in today's era. These nuances have provided clear implications for translation scholarship within jurilinguistics. The findings inform not only translation scholars but also lawyers, translators, linguists, and research scholars. The awareness generated by research findings can be helpful for them in studying, analyzing, planning, drafting, translating, and composing plain legal texts that are accessible from any unnecessary and excessive information load. Here are some practical implications of the study for legal translation practices in Pakistan:

1. **Establishment of Plain Language Guidelines:** The findings from Phase I highlight the absence of an official guide for plain language principles in Pakistan. This underscores the need to develop a comprehensive guide, both in English and Urdu, that outlines clear and accessible principles tailored to the local context. Such a guide would serve as a foundational resource for legal translators, helping them create more understandable legal documents.
2. **Training Programs for Legal Translators:** Phase II revealed that translators were trained to simplify legalese, but their training lacked specific guidance on plain language principles. Developing targeted training programs that incorporate global plain language principles and adapt them to the local Urdu context would enhance translators' competence, ensuring they are better equipped to produce clear and accessible legal translations.

3. **Alignment of Translation Strategies with Plain Language Principles:** The study found a disconnect between the translation strategies used (such as foreignization) and the principles of plain language, which emphasize minimizing foreign terms for better comprehension. Legal translation practices should prioritize strategies like domestication and adaptation, which align more closely with plain language principles, making the translated texts more natural and accessible to the Pakistani audience.
4. **Use of Technology in Legal Translation:** Phase II findings emphasize the importance of tools such as CAT (Computer-Assisted Translation) tools and machine translation in managing large-scale translation projects like the Punjab laws translation. The integration of these technologies should be paired with plain language principles to ensure that the translated texts are not only efficient but also clear and user-friendly.
5. **Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration for Translation Projects:** The study suggests that collaboration between legal professionals, linguists, and translators is crucial. Such collaboration would enable the development of translation strategies and materials that better meet the needs of the public, ensuring that legal documents are both legally accurate and easily understandable.
6. **Continuous Evaluation and Feedback Mechanisms:** As demonstrated in Phase III, evaluating the translated corpus against plain language principles is essential. Establishing continuous evaluation and feedback mechanisms would allow for ongoing improvement in translation practices, ensuring that new projects benefit from lessons learned in past translations.
7. **Public Awareness and Legal Literacy:** The development and use of plain language principles in Urdu legal texts can significantly contribute to improving public understanding of legal rights and obligations. This can be achieved through public awareness campaigns and legal literacy programs that promote the importance of accessible legal language.
8. **Policy Recommendations for Legal Documentation:** The study's findings support the need for policy changes that mandate the use of plain language in legal documents. Such policies would require legal institutions to adhere to plain

language guidelines, ensuring that legal information is accessible to all citizens, regardless of their level of legal knowledge.

By implementing these practical implications, Pakistan can improve the accessibility and clarity of its legal translations, ultimately fostering a more informed and empowered citizenry.

### **7.3 Limitations of the Study**

This study does not address the evaluation of translation quality, which would require feedback from the masses or the beneficiaries of the translated documents, due to time constraints. This evaluation protocol would add to the relevance and effectiveness of the translated law. However, due to certain constraints, particularly timeframe, word count, and the scope of this research, incorporating a large-scale evaluation was not feasible. Additionally, the study primarily focuses on the perspectives of translators and experts, which may limit insights from end-users who interact directly with the translated texts. Moreover, gathering comprehensive feedback from a diverse range of users across Pakistan would require significant logistical and resource support that was beyond the current study's capacity.

### **7.4 Recommendations for Future Research**

As an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary study on translation, law, and language in the Pakistani context, the study covers a lot of ground and sets ambitious goals. Translation is usually studied as either a process-oriented or product-oriented activity; this study leaps the sociology of translation and makes legal translation a need-based act. Legal translation is usually considered a genre-specific translation with which the sociology of translation has nothing to do. Still, this study has taken a preliminary action by locating it within sociology. The scope of investigation is here limited to legal translation.

In contrast, the plain language movement has also touched upon the medical, scientific, and other such types of communication where the audience needs more information about the field. Still, the message conveyed through such texts is meant to

affect the audience directly. Hence, future researchers can also consider other field-specific knowledge for the ordinary person.

The study has provided several manuals, guidebooks, reference books, websites, official documents, and other material dealing with plain language principles. These principles can be applied to various Urdu translations of genre-specific texts to analyze whether the texts meet international standards of plainness. It can also help produce further translations of English legislation into Urdu. On the other hand, researchers can work on other translations besides legal translation with the practice-theoretical approach. Practice theory can be further investigated through detailed analyses of translations. The study should cushion ethnographic research conducted in translation studies, upon which Mona Baker has also emphasized. Workplace studies can be normalized through more research-based inquiries about translation. Structural ambiguity in legal translations is still exciting because it complains that legal texts are structurally ambiguous for laypersons. This area can be taken up for further research, and remedies can also be offered.

Future researchers also need to engage in ethnographic studies to observe and analyze the daily practices of legal translators in various settings. This can provide a deeper understanding of how translators navigate the complexities of legal language and the impact of their work on the target audience. There is a need to study the sociolinguistic aspects of legal discourse in different communities, focusing on how legal language is perceived, understood, and used by various social groups. This can inform more effective translation strategies that are sensitive to the needs of diverse audiences.

The challenges legal translators face through an in-depth inquiry can be a rich research topic where the researcher can collect information about linguistic and grammatical complexities in legal translations. Although the sociology of translation has proven to be an expanding research perspective, it still needs to problematize the practice of translating legislation. Research can also be conducted on various other forms of translated legal texts, i.e., court judgments, orders of the Supreme Court, investigation reports, etc. This can expand the horizon of legal translation from a sociological perspective.

There is a need to establish partnerships between universities, legal institutions, and linguistic departments to create interdisciplinary research programs focused on legal translation. This can lead to more comprehensive studies that integrate linguistic theory, legal practice, and translation studies. Moreover, there is also a need to create outreach programs aimed at educating the general public about plain language principles in legal texts. This can include workshops, seminars, and online resources tailored to the needs of different communities. A certification program for legal documents is also required to meet plain language standards. This certification can be awarded to legal texts that are easily understandable by laypersons, ensuring that legal communication is accessible to all.

After collecting results from this study, it is concluded that Pakistan needs to invest in AI and machine learning to create translation tools specifically designed for legal texts. These tools can be trained on large corpora of legal documents to provide more accurate and context-sensitive translations. The local community also needs to establish an online platform where legal professionals and translators can contribute and refine a comprehensive legal terminology database. This crowdsourced resource can be continually updated to reflect evolving legal language and practices.

Specialized courses on legal translation and jurilinguistics in language and law schools are also needed to cope with the problems faced by the legal translators. This can help future translators and legal professionals gain a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in translating legal texts. We need to create mentorship programs where experienced legal translators guide new translators through the intricacies of legal translation. This can include practical training, feedback on translations, and exposure to real-world legal translation projects. Assistance of governmental bodies is required to develop and implement national standards for legal translation. These standards can ensure consistency, accuracy, and accessibility in legal documents across different regions and languages. It is also proposed to establish a regulatory framework that mandates the use of plain language in all official legal translations. This can include guidelines for translation practices, quality control measures, and penalties for non-compliance.

In order to view it globally, we need to investigate the challenges and strategies involved in translating legal texts into multiple languages simultaneously. This can be particularly relevant in multilingual countries like Pakistan, where legal documents may need to be accessible in several languages.

The study concludes with several recommendations for improving legal translation practices:

(1) Developing a Comprehensive Urdu Tagset: Enhance the Urdu tagset to include a broader range of verb categories, which will help in better aligning translations with plain language principles.

(2) Training for Translators: Provide more extensive training for translators on plain language principles, with a focus on active voice and reducing noun density.

(3) Tailored Plain Language Guidelines: Formulate plain language guidelines specific to Urdu, taking into account its unique linguistic features and the socio-material context.

(4) Advanced Translation Tools: Invest in more advanced translation tools that allow for manual adjustments in sentence segmentation to facilitate the creation of plainer texts.

(5) Further Research: Conduct additional studies to explore the impact of linguistic and structural adjustments on the readability and comprehension of Urdu legal texts.

By the end of this study, it is pertinent to mention the scarcity of knowledge in legal translation in Pakistan because most of the texts under discussion or analysis are either literary or general. To compensate for this deficiency, initiating projects within Legal Translation Studies or jurilinguistics is high time. Jurilinguistics is still an unknown term for many research scholars; other parts of the world are extensively working on making audiences aware of the messages composed and meant for them. Today, the world is moving towards delineating international standards for composing legal messages; we have yet to resolve the language enigma. The study has initiated the debate, and the researchers may opt for qualitative research in legal linguistics and legal translation by exploring the same corpus. The participants may be asked to give their input on the level



of intelligibility of translated legislation. The participants can be asked to read, understand, and convey what they have understood from the legal message. It can help review the documents further for more intelligible patterns; later, they can be taken as plain principles for Urdu translations.

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## APPENDIX A

### EXPLANATORY STATEMENT



**National University Modern University, Islamabad**

**Project Title: Practicing Translation in Jurilinguistics: A Corpus-Assisted Exploration of the Punjab Code**

**Student Researcher: Amna Anwar**

**Email: amna.anwar344@gmail.com**

#### **Summary of the Focus Group**

Disclaimer: The focus group interview is purely meant to carry out PhD research, the name of the translator/expert will not be revealed unless the translator/expert doesn't allow mentioning.

The plan is as follows:

1. The researcher will begin with asking general introduction, academic background, certifications (if any), professional experience, previous translation projects etc. The discussion will then be oriented towards Punjab Laws translation project.
2. The researcher will ask the interviewer about the significance or the purpose of the said project. What did they learn from their authorities about the purpose behind translation project? This question will cover the meaning (as explicated in practice theory) of the project.
3. The discussion will then be led towards general competence (linguistic competence) general and practical competence (practical intelligibility) of the translators and the experts. It will cover their viewpoints about competence as given in the practice theory. The translators and experts will be inquired about their in-process learning and what were the major sources which helped them gain practical understanding.
4. Translators and experts will be asked about the plain language principles (if they have followed any). You will be given a short summary in form of pointers which you will read and relate with your own specific case. Your answers and examples will be recorded then.
5. The next step will be to ask you about specific translation strategies which you followed to make the translations more accessible and comprehensible to the common readers. Here the groups will also be asked to produce any specific examples where they applied those strategies.
6. The researcher will show some translated paragraphs in order to make the translators and reviewers comment on them regarding their approach, preferred translation strategies etc.

Thank You,

*Amna Anwar*

## APPENDIX B

### Focus Group Transcripts

Translator 1: Before starting the project, we learned much about 'reaching the audience or making the text audience-friendly. The concept gained momentum with the initiation of the project. Whosoever we met during the early days only conveyed the idea of 'making text audience-friendly. The law secretary also gave his input by adding the exact words. He told us that the government is spending money to reach the masses or provide relief to the public instead of going to demanding lawyers; now, the public will have easy access to laws, rules, and regulations.

Translator 2: Yes, we had some training in the beginning, and the purpose of conducting it was to prepare the translators and experts for the project and also to tell them about the policies and strategies they had to adopt.

Translator1: Yes, exactly.

Translator 2: There were two reasons behind it; firstly, the law is too difficult to digest, and the laypersons cannot understand it easily. Secondly, it was in English, the least understood in our country, so the law authorities gave easy access to all who could read and understand Urdu.

Translator 3: In the earlier translation practices, there needed to be more thought about reaching the masses or making texts audience-friendly. We read a few translations of laws, which provided us with the 'do's and don'ts' of legal translation because many of them were unable to make us comprehend the idea presented in the text. It all started from there, and earlier practices were different because the end purpose of those translations differed from this legislative translation.

Translator 4: We still tried to make translation memory of those old Urdu translations of laws. I remember one was about land revenue, and the terms used in that law were part of classical Urdu.

Translator 5: Yes, and if you remember, the law department secretary mentioned a term to clarify the end purpose. He said, "I don't want you to translate 'bulb' into barqi ae qumquma when you can transliterate the word for easy understanding of text ."These

words provided us with a guideline, and we were convinced not to use classical words but to use commonly used language to make texts more reader-friendly.

Researcher: Were you convinced by then that Urdu translations could be too easy to comprehend?

Translator 4: We devised and discussed some translation principles before starting the work. There were then many deviations while we were performing actual translations. One such is when, during one of the trainings, an expert linguist suggested breaking longer sentences and cutting them into shorter ones; we were convinced, but then during the process, we realized that it was not possible because each sentence boundary was so fixed that it was not possible to break....

Translator 3: One more important thing was computed-generated segments of translation units; whenever we used to upload a document in SDL Trados or Omega T, it was automatically broken at the sentence boundary, so it was so natural that we could not help but keep sentence boundaries intact....

Translator 2: I wrote an article a few months ago on a minimalist perspective where I analyzed the deep structure of target text, which is more straightforward than source text... source text has more constituents than target text, which shows that structural ambiguity is lesser in target text....Some would say that breaking sentences would be an excellent strategy to reduce complexity, but I analyzed, and the results show that ambiguity was lesser than....

Researcher: Then? Do you feel you are successful?

Translator 1: We tried hard to achieve the end goal, and we also adopted a technique of testing the readability of texts by asking one of our typists who passed his intermediate exams recently. The experts used to ask him to read aloud and tell us what he understood from chunks of text. Each time he was assigned a text, complicated terms were revised, and their possible and nearest substitute was used to replace the problematic term.

Translator 5: Sometimes, he was asked about the English term if he would nod yes! The experts then would recommend applying the transliteration technique instead of translating it with a problematic term.

Translator 3: It was the best way to judge whether we could achieve the said purpose or not .....

Translator 2: I think ..... (A long pause) it can be a means to judge....

Researcher: What is a law translation project's social and symbolic significance?

Translator 5: As far as significance is concerned, we have mentioned it earlier. It was necessary to bring certain legal aspects into the commoner's knowledge during translation. When I read about the 'Milk Board Ordinance,' I was shocked....

Translator 3: It also strengthens language in many senses. Despite being the national language, Urdu does not enjoy the national language status. If the legislation is in a different language, then ..... (A long pause)

Researcher: It means you think translating legislation has improved the status of the national language.

Translator 3: Yes, whereas I think it has improved....

Translator 1: It is not only about strengthening national language but.... a kind of liberation of a nation from colonial shackles!

Translator 3: That is precisely my point. We are still colonized, and through this translation project, we have taken a step toward liberating ourselves from the colonial mindset.

Researcher: Alright!

Researcher: Which materials (infrastructure, devices, and resources) helped carry out legal translation?

Translator 4: We used various source and target language dictionaries to give appropriate expressions. Dictionaries of the specific genre and discussions with legal experts were also helpful.

Researcher: You just mentioned helpful resources, but materials, in general, mean infrastructure and devices, too!

Translator 1: You are interested in knowing about the infrastructure, devices, and resources. Isn't it so?

Researcher: Yes, exactly; I would like you to categorize them separately.

Translator 1: For infrastructure, I can name the translation lab in the first place and then the facilities we were provided within that lab. The translation lab was well

equipped; it had comfortable chairs and wide modern tables on which the junior staff, including novice translators, typists, and editors, had to settle. On the other hand, the experts and reviewers were given a separate sitting, which was again in the same lab. However, the table was wide enough to accommodate all the reviewers simultaneously. It had a big screen installed where the reviewers could play the translations done by translators and review them... I remember when we used to feel embarrassed in front of many (laughter....)

Researcher: Oh, I see!

Translator 3: Yeah, and one more important thing was having the photocopier machine, the printer, etc., installed in our lab. Whoever wanted to read the text hard could get a print in a few minutes and read it.

Translator 5: Even, you know, reviewers who used to read Urdu text independently were also given hard copies because they were more comfortable with paper. \*\*

Translator 2: Even translators have the same sometimes \_

Translator 4: Yeah, whenever they felt a need, especially in the case of Land Revenue ..... it was a difficult one...

Researcher: What is your viewpoint regarding competence? Do you think that competence is only a static knowledge already fixed in the minds of human beings in the form of linguistic competence? Did you use any particular translation strategies?

Translator 1: The competence of a translator is usually considered as the capability and faculty of a translator to transfer one set of codes to another using his linguistic abilities. Nevertheless, knowledge is not a fixed entity you once learned and used for life. It is an ongoing process where, at every moment, you keep on learning and adopting new things. You have to adapt to the new settings and the new environment for which you always need new things to learn.... In our case, legal language was new for many of us; we read translation theories and linguistic theories, but our law knowledge was not enough to deal with legal texts. We had to start from scratch; we learned things from our seniors, the training we received, and the law experts who used to work with us. I remember the days when even a single term was stuck in our heads, and we all used to

think about it for hours and find a solution to it (a sigh!) It was a complicated process, but learning is never easy.....

Translator 3: Right! We discussed legal matters while dining together or strolling for a few minutes because everybody was eager to learn new things. Our seniors made us learn things, and especially when review benches would start, we always had rich discussions on legal and linguistic matters. You said that we already had linguistic knowledge, but I learned even linguistics from my seniors during the process. It was never the pre-learned knowledge that worked for me in the project; instead, it was practical knowledge named as .....

Researcher: Practical intelligibility!

Translator 3: Yes, exactly.

Translator 2: Legal knowledge was an ongoing process of learning, revenue terms, finance terms, even we were stuck on the translation choice of Act or ordinance as transliterated choice or translated equivalent. It was decided after spending days on a single term..... However, the days were fruitful as my colleagues discussed many things....

Translator 4: I also agree with this point that practical knowledge is more critical in such projects where the texts are technical and jargon-laden and translators do not have any knowledge of the jargon unless they are trained in the field .... In-process learning was more fruitful than the prior knowledge we had of translation theories and linguistics...

Translator 1: Translation theories and knowledge about translation strategies and techniques were never useless... instead they helped us a lot in translating, deciding on equivalents, and dealing with the technical nature of legal texts. We used many translation strategies to make the texts appear reader-friendly. The most prominent strategies were domestication and foreignization; we also employed borrowing and adaptation (pause) at moments.....

ET 1: Primarily English is not the mother tongue of the people of Pakistan; the percentage of people who can use English proficiently is minor. Regarding legal matters, legal perceptions, and legal sense, it is even inaccessible to the masses when in a foreign language. What has been intended in legal documents, the content or purpose of these



documents for the masses remains to be understood. Those with adequate English language competence find legal comprehension difficulties due to the particularities of the legal register and legal genres. Thus, mass reception, cognition, intention, and utilization of law remain unknown or even improperly known to the people who are the pivot of society and experiencer of law. The project was taken up in a state of much politicized capacities of Urdu for carrying out the technical and scientific content.

ET 2: Article 251 of the Pakistani constitution demands Urdu to be the official language of Pakistan. In this context, Punjab Law and the parliamentary affairs department intended to get its documents translated into Urdu..... The project of translating Punjab laws into Urdu was taken up to make the laws accessible to the masses as part of providing fundamental human rights and required laws to be translated into plain Urdu language. More than 100 million people worldwide, primarily in Pakistan and India, use Urdu as their primary or second language. That is why it is crucial to translate legal documents into Urdu so everyone can understand them.

Researcher: Which steps did you follow to gain mass recognition and reception of law in the society?

ET2: Being a translation studies scholar and considering its nuances, stances were to be taken rationally. Initially, It was reiterated to maintain the standards of accurate interpretation and guarantee that legal documents are correctly understood and translated from English into Urdu, allowing legal professionals to comprehend the legal consequences and publicize the legal awareness of legal code created for them.

Researcher: What I gathered is that you tried to make language plain in Urdu translation? How did you try to make texts plain? Did you avoid passive structures and reduced complexity of structures?

ET 3: The honorable Supreme Court made the decision of translating law into Urdu few years back, Punjab government took up the project. Behind the project, the only motive was convenience of the public. Mostly, people in Pakistan cannot read or write English but an average man can comprehend Urdu no matter which region/province he belongs to. So the aim was to translate in legal jargon-free Urdu for the benefit of all sections of the society. ....

Syntactic pattern of each language is different from other languages, complexity of structure is sometimes inherent in structural pattern of languages. English and Urdu are also different languages, their structures are different, word mapping and choices are different so nothing can be said for sure. Since, Urdu language does not have any specific passive voices or we can say that passive voices are least considered so we tried to follow the structural construction of the source text so that nothing misses out..... The members of the project tried hard to make language plainer and get rid of legal jargon which brings complexity to the structure. For the said matter, we tried various techniques and strategies to minimize the structural burden.....

ET2: Legal language is not like everyday use of language, legal matters are bound with describing conditions, consequences, processes, agents, patients, punishments and treatments etc. It cannot be treated as everyday use of language. There remains some element of legality in the text which appears as technical or sometimes the translation of terms is not as plainer and explanatory as required to produce plain language. The only thing translators and reviewers can attempt is to reduce the structural complexity by breaking the units of thought and using more simple sentences and paragraphs. We also tried to follow these syntactic techniques to reduce the complexity found in structures.

Researcher: How do you interpret the social and symbolic significance of legal translation?

ET 4: Legal language deals with the whole social fabric, it is like tapestry.... where you can find embroidery of all colors. It discusses medical, institutional, criminal, psychological, social, scientific ... all issues through legislative drafting or judgmental orders. Language is the means or carrier of communication and it has to be simple and plain enough to be easily comprehended by the readers. If law is coded in a language which is unidentifiable by the concerned readers, it has no effect. **To make law effective**, it is important to translate it in the language generally understood by the citizens of the society.... And also it regulates the society! How can you make a person liable for an act when he doesn't know that the act is illegal? With what justification you'll punish when there is no understanding of legally permitted actions?

ET2: Exactly!

Researcher: Do you think that law translation in Urdu has served the purpose?

ET 4: For determining the achievement or success of the project, translators and reviewers are not enough. It is the common man and his understanding after reading the translation. However, during the project we had a test and trial in form of an average educated person, can we name him here?

ET1: No, I think so, it's better not to reveal his identity but just tell the rough tests we had on him in order to gain understanding of an average or common man....

ET 4: Ok, so I was basically telling you about the effectiveness of translated law. The translation bench tried hard to make it as plain and easy as possible. It is now the duty of the committed researchers like you who can test the translated drafts on common man and also raise more awareness about the translated version of Punjab law so that more people can benefit from them!

Researcher: ...(laughter), yes sir, you are right!

Researcher: Could you please tell us about the materials that were employed or utilized during law translation? By materials here I mean infrastructure, devices, and resources that were helpful in translating law from English into Urdu. Also tell that how were these resources helpful in conceptualizing translation?

ET 2: As far as infrastructure is concerned, we were given a separate translation lab so that there is no disturbance while we work on our texts... Lab was fully furnished..... it had all the required furniture including tables, chairs, wide screen modern computers. In fact, the location of lab was an addition to everything; it was in the main library which really helped maintain the silent corner. I often see translation labs in different universities nowadays but the problem that I encounter there is the crowd and disturbance caused by the crowd all the times. And one more thing is that these labs are used for other purposes too..... I mean I can see people from other departments attending lectures there which is why they cannot maintain silence neither they can save their devices from access of other less concerned people .... In addition to this, the system worked in hierarchy; we had a director leading the team and managing all affairs including finances, resources, devices etc. Then we had three teams of translators, reviewers and experts. The team of experts not only included linguists but also law experts .... like we had lawyers and judges who could help us with legal matters. The team of translators had novice and expert translators and even novice were trained in few

months. The team of reviewers included language experts in Urdu and some were law experts and we also had Paiman sahib (points at him) who had Persian background but his keen eye on Urdu helped the members a lot .....

ET 4: That's so kind of you sir! (smiles at him).

Researcher: Alright, anything else that you think about infrastructure?

ET 2: No, I think I have discussed it at length!

ET 1: Now, I would like to talk about the resources that we took benefit from while translating from English into Urdu.... I have written few resources here on the page which I would like to share (a long pause).... As for as target language morphology, grammar and syntax are concerned, URDU SARF-O-NAHV, and QAWAID-E-URDU by Molvi Abdul HaqUE, DARIYA-E-LATAFAT by Mirza Mohammad Hasan Qateel, Urdu-Imlaa, URDU KAISE LIKHEIN, IBARAT KAISE LIKHEN by Rasheed Hassan Khan, were of great help and they functioned as foundational knowledge imparting books.....

Researcher: Are there any other type of resources that were helpful for you?

ET 3: Certainly, there were many others that we used besides Urdu grammar books. I will first talk about some applications which are used for learning and improving English which include DUOLINGO, Lillypad, and Busuu. Duolingo is an excellent tool for practicing the most crucial aspects of English (speaking, listening, and grammar). Its lessons with various exercises, customizability of learning style; and gamified learning help learn grammar, spelling, words, phrases, and conversational English. The app uses prizes to keep you motivated and tracks your daily progress. Lillypad offered a systematic way to improve reading abilities in a fun way. Busuu provided a combination of human interaction and AI-powered ways to balance it; practice with native English speakers helps use real-life situations. It provided feedback from people with mature or advanced proficiency that help achieve progress.....

ET2: I think these English learning apps might have helped individually but for collective learning, we had bilingual dictionaries. One of the dictionaries popular among us was known as Green Dictionary which was published by Muqtadira and it consisted of legal terms ... for just looking up the terms, we had Black Law Dictionary which is very popular in Pakistan particularly among lawyers and we were also suggested by the

lawyers to consult it for anything we wanted to learn about the legal terms..... (a long pause)

Researcher: What else do you think proved to be helpful in this regard?

ET 1: I think it's important to mention online resources and forums too which helped us in this regard. There were some websites, blogs, and forums purely dedicated to translation and linguistics which provided valuable insights, tips, and discussions on translation challenges, strategies, and best practices.... In the initial stages, we used to have time because all of us were busy in devising the principle strategies for our work so we always utilized our free time and tried investing in reading and learning from different sources... (a long pause)

ET 3: There were also some translation blogs which worked as mini websites that offer professional translation services and matters .... (searching through the papers) I wrote them on the paper for the interview ..... [Linguagreca.com/blog](http://Linguagreca.com/blog) uses social media site on a weekly basis and create translations related blog posts and articles, localization and interpreting. '**Naked Translations**' contains a great blend of helpful tips and insights on the translation issues and notes on etymological history of words. '**Gengo**' covers a vast array of topics, such as business insights translations, the travel sector, media, and news, translator's lives, language and culture, and product and process. "About translation" offers news, and opinions on professional translations, including materials from recent translation conferences to traditional translation methods. '**Appen**' is dedicated to producing training data for a variety of machine learning and artificial intelligence tasks, such as machine translation. The training data covers a variety of topics, including product descriptions, customer testimonials, and speech interfaces. '**The Translator's Teacup**' brings forth amazing articles and many translator-friendly tools. For great deal of literary translation "**Intralingo**" is ideal resource. '**Glossarissimo**' is useful for professionals with its rich database of glossaries..... As far as field specific blogs are concerned, '**Transblawg**' is devoted to German-English legal translation and highlights the subtleties of legal translations in these two languages. '**Signs & Symptoms of Translation**' is used for learning about the subtleties of medical translations. These blogs helped a lot in in conceptualizing translation.

ET 2: Now that everybody is giving a detailed list of helpful material, I also consider it important to mention some theory based books on translation.... These are the books that explore the theory and practice of translation, help us gain a deeper understanding of the translation process such as Susan Bassnett's 'In Other Words', Lawrence Venuti's 'The Translator's Invisibility', 'Thinking Translation' by Edna Andrews, 'New Approach to Legal Translation' by Susan Sarcevic etc... And yes, we also took part in some workshops, trainings, and courses on legal translation which provided us with valuable feedback from professionals and peers, as well as helped us develop our skills further. Workshops and courses: Taking part in translation workshops or undergoing translation classes can provide with precious feedback from professionals and peers, as well as help refine abilities further....

ET 3: We attended a series of workshops, conferences and seminars on following themes, during 2012 to 2015 that include: "Translation and Technology" with prof Dr. Sarmad Hussain, "Language, culture, and identity" with prof Dr. Shahid Siddiqui, Translation and historiography with Dr.Tanvir Anjum, Dr Ali Komail Qazalbash, Dr. Ahmad Nadeem, "Translation and its demands" with Mr Amjad Islam Amjad, "Translation and anthropology" with Dr. Nadeem Umar Tarar, "Translation and creative writing" with Mr.Intizar Hussain, "Poetic translation" with Mr.Ahmad Javed, "Column writing" with Mr.Masood Asahr, "Prose writing" with Dr. Saadat Saeed, "Legal translation" with Dr. Syed Noman ul Haq, "Tradition of fiction writing in Urdu" with Dr. Mirza Hamid Baig, Literary festival with Mr. Gavin Francis, Mr. Amit Chauhdary, Prof. Dr. Shahid Siddiqui, "Translation and screen writing" with Mr. Riaz Gul, "Literary historiography" with Prof Dr. Tabassum Kashmiri, "Translation and diplomacy" with ambassador Ashraf Jahangir Qazi, "Translation and Pakistani media" with Mr. Habib Akram journalist and anchor person at Duniya TV, "Translation and national renaissance: Pakistani context" with Mr. Ahmad Javed attending the themes mentioned above with these professionals helped building capacities and widened the intellectual horizons.

Researcher: Are you satisfied with the materials provided to you and also mention something about machine translation? To what extent it helped you?

ET 3: To a greater extent, yes we are satisfied because we invested all our time and energy into it and also we were provided with all the best means to achieve whatever

comes our way.... And yes, machine translation was also a computer-aid that we had but it was also not fully automatic. Whatever we used to feed in it as translation memory, it became part of it and helped us to an extent.

ET 2: We could not rely completely on machine translation, whatever machine used to suggest us; we managed it manually later because without manual review, it could not be relied upon.....

Researcher: How did you achieve practical intelligibility (competence) during the process of translation? What were different strategies that helped in translating legal documents?

ET1: Translators have been learning while working by continuously refining their skills and knowledge through their daily translation practice.... Being part of the Center for Languages and Translation Studies, we had extensive exposure to various text types; we translated many genres, literary, non-literary, feature articles, magazines, medicals, business-related, promotional material, scientific philosophies scientists like Newton, Einstein, religious texts, poetic text, so it exposed us to text types with peculiarities. Thus, it introduced us to and helped us improve vocabulary, grammar, style, and discourse sensitivities, and it was based on our work on various materials. I can quote here an example of practical intelligibility which has more to do with the end purpose of the project (reaching the audience), while going through old translations done by various agencies, I gathered that ‘this Act/this Ordinance’ was translated as ایکٹ ہذا/آرڈیننس ہذا which was difficult to grasp as compared to یہ ایکٹ/یہ آرڈیننس. ‘This’ can simply be translated as ‘یہ’ instead of using a classical word which has nothing to do with the present day common readers. So, old translations of laws were also a source of reference for us because they taught us what not to do to achieve our goal.

ET 3: I’ll be mentioning our extensive reading which our trainers suggested and we read lot in that regard; the required translation work compelled us a lot and necessitated extensive reading in both their source and target languages. The readings consisted of general readings to impart cognitive affinities of SL and TL authentic samples and very specific readings to observe and maintain critical affinities of specific registers.

It included authentic samples from native writer, in form of editorial writings, press reportage, fiction, philosophies of science, oral commentaries of celebrities' adept in lingual skills and legal literature etc., for getting immersive feel of the language.

This made us perceive and deal with the intricacies of language use and acquainted with domain-specific, more frequent, less frequent words, context-varying meanings of the same words—and, of course, genre specific idioms and phraseologies.... Researcher: What else did you do gain practical intelligibility?

ET 2: We also received feedback from our co-translators and other co-workers as receiving feedback is essential for enhancing one's ability to translate. Translators could improve their work by seeking criticism from reviewers or coworkers. It allows the translator to learn from their mistakes and produce better work. During refreshment hours co-workers used to ask and share their translation problems, related to choices, category of enacted laws for getting idea of contextual variation and offer suggestions for the dealing the problems..... Feedback from translation reviewers was keeping in view required standards of Agency. The time and again received review conditioned us while translating, keeping in mind, and watching over the review in hard form, the nature of errors, the repetitive feedback on in hard form worked like cognitive tuning and cognitive conditioning while translating. Our reviewers reviewed printed pages, highlighting, encircling the lexical choice related errors, and collocation related suggestions and errors, drawing lines at circled phrases to adjust them at another syntactic position. Encircled gender and case markers' inflections were taken into consideration to appropriate agreement in a structural chain of syntax and grammar.

ET 4: Here, it is also important to mention the use of Internet tools. A variety of tools and resources are available online that assist translators in developing their abilities. For instance, they used tools for machine translation to check their translations or software for translation memory to keep track of texts they had previously translated..... Omega T and Trados among other CAT tools helped in understanding fuzziness and estimation building for translation, so both of these options were available to them. Online electronic dictionaries and electronic translation engines helped to point and estimate the probable translation and assisted during translation to achieve practical intelligibility.



Researcher: Now, I would like to draw your attention towards translation strategies that were most appropriate for legal translation.

ET 1: I think almost everybody working with us was well aware of translation strategies due to their background knowledge of translation theory, techniques and strategies so dealing them was never an issue. Even our fresh translators were sometimes helpful in this regard they used to tell us about employing certain strategies to make the texts more reader-friendly. Since the project was dealing with only technical texts and that too legal genre which doesn't allow much space but one has to follow words and sentences in order not to miss a single stretch from the whole so that no rule or punishment goes unnoticed.

ET3: Yes, in the beginning we decided that....

ET 1: The bench of reviewers in the beginning devised this rule not to miss any stretch because all the words, conditions, results, consequences, punishments etc. are important to note. If we miss out a single stretch or term, the meaning of the text will be reverse or at least it will not convey the wholesome meaning. Most appropriate strategies were either opting for **transliteration** because in many cases, there were either no equivalent left for the term or sometimes the foreign word is more commonly understood than the equivalent. I can quote here some examples; the titles of the legislative documents are the first and foremost to be discussed. For example, 'Milk Board ordinance, 2000' is the title of the text and while translating it, the committee consisting all reviewers and translators decided to keep it the same and opt for transliteration because it can be more appropriate than choosing a translation which would look odd. Therefore, 'Milk Board Ordinance' was transliterated as **ملک بورڈ آرڈیننس** instead of translating it as **دودھ بورڈ کا آرڈیننس** which uses the postposition in form of **کا** in the title. So it was decided not to translate these titles but transliterate them to make them look precise and exact. This is one of the examples of transliteration; there are many other cases where transliteration seemed most appropriate in the context. Audience will find it easier to understand the term '**assembly**' as **اسمبلی** instead of translating the term as **اجتماع/مجلس**. While translating election related law, there were many terms like 'ballot paper', 'ballot box', 'election officer' etc. which need transliteration so they were transliterated on

account of their common usage in Urdu too. Similarly, term ‘budget’ remains بجٹ despite the fact that it has an Urdu equivalent.

ET 3: Another of dominant strategies or techniques that strikes my mind is **borrowing**, it was triggered when we didn’t have the exact equivalent in the target text but we had to adjust the word. In this regard, I remember using the term زیر کنٹرول as translation of **under control**. Now see, the word control is an English word and Urdu language doesn’t allow us using *izafat* with a borrowed word but in this case we tried to neologize the term because there was no other suitable equivalent available for the term ‘under control’.

ET 1: Yeah, we also have the example of explicitation and foreignization wherever we found a term difficult for Urdu readers to understand, we always used the explicit and foreign means to make it easy and plain for the readers. I can quote here the example of ‘Memorandum of association’ which has an equivalent term as یادداشتِ شراکت which seemed bit difficult for Urdu readers so instead of only translating it in Urdu, another technique was used and {میمورینڈم آف ایسوسی ایشن} یادداشتِ شراکت was written in its stead. It explicitly refers to the term ‘memorandum of association’ so that the readers, who cannot understand Urdu term and they are only familiar with the English term, may read the translation once and it becomes part of their cognition for later use.

## APPENDIX C

### SAMPLE OF POS TAGGED ENGLISH CORPUS

THE\_AT0 CHILD\_NN1 MARRIAGE\_NN1 RESTRAINT\_NN1 ACT\_NN1  
 ,\_PUN 1929\_CRD (\_PUL  
 XIX\_CRD OF\_PRF 1929\_CRD )\_PUR CONTENTS\_NN2 1\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
 \_PUN  
 Short\_AJ0 title\_NN1 ,\_PUN extent\_NN1 and\_CJC commencement\_NN1 2\_CRD  
 .\_SENT  
 -----\_PUN  
 Definitions\_NN2 3\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Omitted\_VVN 4\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Punishment\_NN1 for\_PRP marrying\_VVG a\_AT0 child\_NN1 5\_CRD .\_SENT --  
 ---\_PUN  
 Punishment\_NN1 for\_PRP solemnizing\_VVG a\_AT0 child\_NN1 marriage\_NN1  
 6\_CRD  
 .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Punishment\_NN1 for\_PRP parent\_NN1 or\_CJC guardian\_NN1 concerned\_AJ0  
 in\_PRP  
 a\_AT0 child\_NN1 marriage\_NN1 7\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Imprisonment\_NN1 not\_XX0 to\_TO0 be\_VBI awarded\_VVN for\_PRP  
 offence\_NN1  
 under\_PRP section\_NN1 3\_CRD 8\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Jurisdiction\_NN1 under\_PRP this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 9\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Cognizance\_NN1 of\_PRF offence\_NN1 and\_CJC trial\_NN1 10\_CRD .\_SENT ---  
 --\_PUN  
 Preliminary\_AJ0 inquiries\_NN2 into\_PRP offences\_NN2 under\_PRP this\_DT0  
 Act\_NN1  
 11\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Omitted\_VVN 12\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Power\_NN1 to\_TO0 issue\_VVI injunction\_NN1 prohibiting\_VVG  
marriage\_NN1 in\_PRP

contravention\_NN1 of\_PRF this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 TEXT\_NN1 1THE\_UNC  
CHILD\_NN1

MARRIAGE\_NN1 RESTRAINT\_NN1 ACT\_NN1 ,\_PUN 1929\_CRD (\_PUL  
XIX\_CRD of\_PRF

1929\_CRD )\_PUR [\_PUL 18th\_ORD October\_NP0 ,\_PUN 1929\_CRD ]\_PUR

An\_AT0 Act\_NN1 to\_PRP restraint\_NN1 the\_AT0 solemnisation\_NN1 of\_PRF  
child\_NN1

marriages\_NN2 .\_SENT -----\_PUN

WHEREAS\_CJS it\_PNP is\_VBZ expedient\_AJ0 to\_TO0 restrain\_VVI the\_AT0

solemnisation\_NN1 of\_PRF child\_NN1 marriages\_NN2 ;\_PUN It\_PNP is\_VBZ

hereby\_AV0 enacted\_VVN as\_CJS follows\_VVZ :\_PUN 1\_CRD .\_SENT -----

\_PUN

Short\_AJ0 title\_NN1 ,\_PUN extent\_NN1 and\_CJC commencement.\_NN0 (\_PUL  
1\_CRD

)\_PUR This\_DT0 Act\_NN1 may\_VM0 be\_VBI called\_VVN the\_AT0  
Child\_NN1

Marriage\_NN1 Restraint\_NN1 Act\_NN1 ,\_PUN 2[1929].\_UNC 3[\_UNC

(\_PUL 2\_CRD )\_PUR It\_PNP extends\_VVZ to\_PRP the\_AT0 whole\_NN1  
of\_PRF

4[the\_UNC Punjab\_NP0 ]\_PUR and\_CJC applies\_VVZ to\_PRP all\_DT0

citizens\_NN2 of\_PRF Pakistan\_NP0 wherever\_AVQ they\_PNP may\_VM0  
be.\_NN0

]\_PUR (\_PUL 3\_CRD )\_PUR It\_PNP shall\_VM0 come\_VVI into\_PRP  
force\_NN1

on\_PRP the\_AT0 1st\_ORD day\_NN1 of\_PRF April\_NP0 1930.\_CRD 5[2\_UNC  
.\_SENT

-----\_PUN

Definitions\_NN2 .\_SENT -----\_PUN

In\_PRP this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 :\_PUN ( \_PUL a\_ZZ0 )\_PUR "\_PUQ child\_NN1  
 "\_PUQ

means\_VVZ a\_AT0 person\_NN1 who\_PNQ ,\_PUN if\_CJS a\_AT0 male\_NN1  
 ,\_PUN is\_VBZ

under\_AV0 eighteen\_CRD years\_NN2 of\_PRF age\_NN1 ,\_PUN and\_CJC if\_CJS  
 a\_AT0

female\_NN1 ,\_PUN is\_VBZ under\_AV0 sixteen\_CRD years\_NN2 of\_PRF  
 age\_NN1 ;\_PUN

( \_PUL b\_ZZ0 )\_PUR "\_PUQ child\_NN1 marriage\_NN1 means\_VVZ a\_AT0  
 marriage\_NN1

to\_PRP which\_DTQ either\_DT0 of\_PRF the\_AT0 contracting\_AJ0 parties\_NN2  
 is\_VBZ

a\_AT0 child\_NN1 ;\_PUN ( \_PUL c\_ZZ0 )\_PUR Government\_NN1 means\_VVZ  
 Government\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Punjab\_NP0 ;\_PUN ( \_PUL d\_ZZ0 )\_PUR  
 "\_PUQ

minor\_AJ0 means\_NN0 person\_NN1 of\_PRF either\_DT0 sex\_NN1 who\_PNQ  
 is\_VBZ

under\_AV0 eighteen\_CRD years\_NN2 of\_PRF age\_NN1 ;\_PUN and\_CJC ( \_PUL  
 e\_ZZ0

)\_PUR Union\_NN1 Council\_NN1 means\_VVZ a\_AT0 Union\_NN1  
 Council\_NN1 ,\_PUN

Municipal\_AJ0 Committee\_NN1 ,\_PUN Cantonment\_NN1 Board\_NN1 ,\_PUN  
 a\_AT0

Union\_NN1 Administration\_NN1 or\_CJC ,\_PUN in\_PRP case\_PRP of\_PRP  
 absence\_NN1

of\_PRF any\_DT0 of\_PRF these\_DT0 local\_AJ0 governments\_NN2 in\_PRP  
 a\_AT0

local\_AJ0 area\_NN1 ,\_PUN any\_DT0 other\_AJ0 comparable\_AJ0 body\_NN1  
 constituted\_VVN under\_PRP any\_DT0 law\_NN1 relating\_VVG to\_PRP the\_AT0  
 local\_AJ0 governments\_NN2 or\_CJC local\_AJ0 authorities.\_NN0 ]\_PUR

6[3\_UNC .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Punishment\_NN1 for\_PRP male\_AJ0 adult\_NN1 below\_AV0 twenty-one\_CRD  
years\_NN2

of\_PRF age\_NN1 marrying\_VVG a\_AT0 child\_NN0 \*\_UNC \*\_UNC \*\_UNC  
\*\_UNC \*\_UNC

]\_PUR 7[4\_UNC .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Punishment\_NN1 for\_PRP marrying\_VVG a\_AT0 child\_NN1 .\_SENT -----\_PUN

If\_CJS a\_AT0 person\_NN1 ,\_PUN not\_XX0 being\_VBG a\_AT0 minor\_AJ0  
,\_PUN

contracts\_NN2 child\_NN1 marriage\_NN1 ,\_PUN he\_PNP shall\_VM0 be\_VBI  
liable\_AJ0

to\_PRP punishment\_NN1 of\_PRF simple\_AJ0 imprisonment\_NN1 which\_DTQ  
may\_VM0

extend\_VVI to\_PRP six\_CRD months\_NN2 and\_CJC fine\_AJ0 of\_PRF  
fifty\_CRD

thousand\_CRD rupees.\_NN0 ]\_PUR 5\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Punishment\_NN1 for\_PRP solemnising\_VVG a\_AT0 child\_NN1 marriage\_NN1  
.\_SENT

-----\_PUN

Whoever\_PNQ performs\_VVZ ,\_PUN conducts\_NN2 or\_CJC directs\_VVZ  
any\_DT0

child\_NN1 marriage\_NN1 shall\_VM0 be\_VBI punishable\_AJ0 with\_PRP  
simple\_AJ0

imprisonment\_NN1 which\_DTQ may\_VM0 extend\_VVI to\_PRP 8[six\_UNC  
months\_NN2

and\_CJC fine\_AJ0 of\_PRF fifty\_CRD thousand\_CRD rupees\_NN2 ]\_PUR  
,\_PUN

unless\_CJS he\_PNP proves\_VVZ that\_CJT he\_PNP has\_VHZ reason\_NN1  
to\_TO0

believe\_VVI that\_CJT the\_AT0 marriage\_NN1 was\_VBD not\_XX0 a\_AT0  
child\_NN1

marriage\_NN1 .\_SENT -----\_PUN

6\_CRD . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Punishment\_NN1 for\_PRP parent\_NN1 or\_CJC guardian\_NN1 concerned\_AJ0  
in\_PRP

a\_AT0 child\_NN1 marriage\_NN0 ( \_PUL 1\_CRD )\_PUR Where\_AVQ a\_AT0  
minor\_AJ0

contracts\_NN2 a\_AT0 child\_NN1 marriage\_NN1 ,\_PUN any\_DT0 person\_NN1  
having\_VHG

charge\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 minor\_AJ0 ,\_PUN whether\_CJS as\_PRP  
parent\_NN1 or\_CJC

guardian\_NN1 or\_CJC in\_PRP any\_DT0 other\_AJ0 capacity\_NN1 ,\_PUN  
lawful\_AJ0

or\_CJC unlawful\_AJ0 ,\_PUN who\_PNQ does\_VDZ any\_AV0 act\_VVI to\_TO0  
promote\_VVI

the\_AT0 marriage\_NN1 or\_CJC permits\_VVZ it\_PNP to\_TO0 be\_VBI  
solemnised\_VVN

,\_PUN or\_CJC negligently\_AV0 fails\_VVZ to\_TO0 prevent\_VVI it\_PNP  
from\_PRP

being\_VBG solemnised\_VVN ,\_PUN shall\_VM0 be\_VBI punishable\_AJ0  
with\_PRP

simple\_AJ0 imprisonment\_NN1 which\_DTQ may\_VM0 extend\_VVI to\_PRP  
9[six\_UNC

months\_NN2 and\_CJC fine\_AJ0 of\_PRF fifty\_CRD thousand\_CRD rupees\_NN2

] \_PUR : \_PUN Provided\_CJS that\_CJS no\_AT0 woman\_NN1 shall\_VM0 be\_VBI

punishable\_AJ0 with\_PRP imprisonment\_NN1 . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

( \_PUL 2\_CRD )\_PUR For\_PRP the\_AT0 purposes\_NN2 of\_PRF this\_DT0  
section\_NN1

,\_PUN it\_PNP shall\_VM0 be\_VBI presumed\_VVN ,\_PUN unless\_CJS and\_CJC  
until\_CJS

the\_AT0 contrary\_NN1 is\_VBZ proved\_VVN ,\_PUN that\_DT0 ,\_PUN  
where\_CJS a\_AT0

minor\_NN1 has\_VHZ contracted\_VVN a\_AT0 child\_NN1 marriage\_NN1 ,\_PUN  
the\_AT0

person\_NN1 having\_VHG charge\_NN1 of\_PRF such\_DT0 minor\_NN1  
has\_VHZ

negligently\_AV0 failed\_VVN to\_TO0 prevent\_VVI the\_AT0 marriage\_NN1  
from\_PRP

being\_VBG solemnised.\_NN0 7\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Imprisonment\_NN1 not\_XX0 to\_TO0 be\_VBI awarded\_VVN for\_PRP  
offences\_NN2

under\_PRP section\_NN1 3\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Notwithstanding\_CJS anything\_PNI contained\_VVD in\_PRP section\_NN1  
25\_CRD

of\_PRF the\_AT0 General\_AJ0 Clauses\_NN2 Act\_VVB ,\_PUN 189710\_CRD  
,\_PUN or\_CJC

section\_NN1 64\_CRD of\_PRF the\_AT0 Indian\_AJ0 Penal\_AJ0 Code11\_UNC  
,\_PUN a\_AT0

Court\_NN1 sentencing\_VVG an\_AT0 offender\_NN1 under\_PRP section\_NN1  
3\_CRD

shall\_VM0 not\_XX0 be\_VBI competent\_AJ0 to\_TO0 direct\_VVI that\_DT0  
,\_PUN in\_PRP

default\_NN1 of\_PRF payment\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 fine\_AJ0 imposed\_AJ0  
,\_PUN

he\_PNP shall\_VM0 undergo\_VVI any\_DT0 term\_NN1 of\_PRF  
imprisonment\_NN1 .\_SENT

-----\_PUN

8\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Jurisdiction\_NN1 under\_PRP this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Notwithstanding\_CJS anything\_PNI contained\_VVD in\_PRP section\_NN1  
190\_CRD

of\_PRF the\_AT0 Code\_NN1 of\_PRF Criminal\_AJ0 Procedure\_NN1 ,\_PUN  
189812\_CRD



,\_PUN no\_AT0 court\_NN1 other\_PRP than\_PRP that\_DT0 of\_PRF 13[\*\_UNC  
\*\_UNC  
\*\_UNC ]\_PUR a\_AT0 14[Magistrate\_UNC of\_PRF the\_AT0 first\_ORD  
class\_NN1 ]\_PUR shall\_VM0 take\_VVI cognizance\_NN1 of\_PRF ,\_PUN  
or\_CJC  
try\_VVB ,\_PUN any\_DT0 offence\_NN1 under\_PRP this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 .\_SENT  
-----\_PUN  
15[9\_UNC .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Cognizance\_NN1 of\_PRF offence\_NN1 and\_CJC trial.\_NN0 (\_PUL 1\_CRD  
)\_PUR A\_ZZ0  
Family\_NN1 Court\_NN1 shall\_VM0 not\_XX0 take\_VVI cognizance\_NN1  
of\_PRF any\_DT0  
offence\_NN1 under\_PRP this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 except\_CJS on\_PRP a\_AT0  
complaint\_NN1  
made\_VVN by\_PRP the\_AT0 Union\_NN1 Council\_NN1 .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
(\_PUL 2\_CRD )\_PUR A\_ZZ0 Family\_NN1 Court\_NN1 exercising\_VVG  
the\_AT0 powers\_NN2  
of\_PRF a\_AT0 Judicial\_AJ0 Magistrate\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 first\_ORD  
class\_NN1  
shall\_VM0 conduct\_VVI the\_AT0 trial\_NN1 of\_PRF an\_AT0 offence\_NN1  
under\_PRP  
this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 in\_PRP accordance\_PRP with\_PRP the\_AT0 provisions\_NN2  
of\_PRF  
Family\_NN1 Court\_NN1 Act\_NN1 ,\_PUN 1964\_CRD (\_PUL XXXV\_CRD  
of\_PRF 1964\_CRD  
)\_PUR .\_PUN ]\_SENT -----\_PUN  
10\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Preliminary\_AJ0 inquiries\_NN2 into\_PRP offences\_NN2 under\_PRP this\_DT0  
Act\_NN1  
.\_SENT -----\_PUN

The\_AT0    court\_NN1    taking\_VVG    cognizance\_NN1    of\_PRF    an\_AT0  
offence\_NN1

under\_PRP   this\_DT0   Act\_NN1   shall\_VM0   ,\_PUN   unless\_CJS   it\_PNP  
dismisses\_VVZ

the\_AT0 complaint\_NN1 under\_PRP section\_NN1 203\_CRD of\_PRF the\_AT0  
Code NN1

of\_PRF Criminal\_AJ0 Procedure\_NN1 ,\_PUN 189816\_CRD ,\_PUN either\_AV0  
itself PNx

make\_VVB an\_AT0 inquiry\_NN1 under\_PRP section\_NN1 202\_CRD of\_PRF  
that DT0

Code\_NN1 ,\_PUN or\_CJC direct\_VVB a\_AT0 Magistrate\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0  
first ORD

class\_NN1 subordinate\_AJ0 to\_PRP it\_PNP to\_TO0 make\_VVI such\_DT0  
inquiry NN1

. SENT ----- PUN

17[11\_UNC . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Power\_NN1 to\_TO0 take\_VVI security\_NN1 from\_PRP complainant.\_NN0  
\* UNC \* UNC

\*\_UNC \*\_UNC \*\_UNC \*\_UNC \*\_UNC \*\_UNC \*\_UNC \*\_UNC \*\_UNC  
\* UNC \* UNC \* UNC \* UNC

] PUR 18[12 UNC . SENT ----- PUN

Power\_NN1 to\_TO0 issue\_VVI injunction\_NN1 prohibiting\_VVG  
marriage NN1 in PRP

contravention NN1 of PRF this DT0 Act. NP0 ( PUL 1 CRD ) PUR

Notwithstanding\_PRP   anything\_PNI   to\_PRP   the\_AT0   contrary\_NN1  
contained\_VVN

in\_PRP this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 ,\_PUN the\_AT0 Court\_NN1 may\_VM0 ,\_PUN  
if CJS

satisfied\_VVN from\_PRP information\_NN1 laid\_VVN before\_CJS it\_PNP  
through PRP

a\_AT0 complaint\_NN1 or\_CJC otherwise\_AV0 that\_CJT a\_AT0 child\_NN1 marriage\_NN1

in\_PRP contravention\_NN1 of\_PRF this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 has\_VHZ been\_VBN arranged\_VVN

or\_CJC is\_VBZ about\_AVP to\_TO0 be\_VBI solemnised\_VVN ,\_PUN issue\_VVB an\_AT0

injunction\_NN1 against\_PRP any\_DT0 of\_PRF the\_AT0 persons\_NN2 mentioned\_VVN

in\_PRP sections\_NN2 3\_CRD ,\_PUN 4\_CRD ,\_PUN 5\_CRD and\_CJC 6\_CRD of\_PRF

this\_DT0 Act\_NN1 prohibiting\_VVG such\_DT0 marriage\_NN1 .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN

(\_PUL 2\_CRD )\_PUR No\_AT0 injunction\_NN1 under\_PRP sub-section\_NN1  
(\_PUL 1\_CRD

)\_PUR shall\_VM0 be\_VBI issued\_VVN against\_PRP any\_DT0 person\_NN1 unless\_CJS

the\_AT0 Court\_NN1 has\_VHZ previously\_AV0 given\_VVN notice\_NN1 to\_PRP such\_DT0

person\_NN1 ,\_PUN and\_CJC has\_VHZ afforded\_VVN him\_PNP an\_AT0 opportunity\_NN1

to\_TO0 show\_VVI cause\_NN1 against\_PRP the\_AT0 issue\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0

injunction.\_NN0 (\_PUL 3\_CRD )\_PUR The\_AT0 Court\_NN1 may\_VM0 either\_AV0 on\_PRP

its\_DPS own\_DT0 motion\_NN1 or\_CJC on\_PRP the\_AT0 application\_NN1 of\_PRF

any\_DT0 person\_NN1 aggrieved\_AJ0 rescind\_NN1 or\_CJC alter\_VVB any\_DT0 order\_NN1 made\_VVN under\_PRP sub-section\_NN1 (\_PUL 1\_CRD )\_PUR  
.\_SENT

-----\_PUN

(\_PUL 4\_CRD )\_PUR Where\_AVQ such\_DT0 an\_AT0 application\_NN1 is\_VBZ

received\_VVN ,\_PUN the\_AT0 Court\_NN1 shall\_VM0 afford\_VVI the\_AT0 applicant\_NN1 an\_AT0 early\_AJ0 opportunity\_NN1 of\_PRF appearing\_VVG before\_CJS

it\_PNP either\_AV0 in\_PRP person\_NN1 or\_CJC by\_PRP pleader\_NN1 ;\_PUN and\_CJC

if\_CJS the\_AT0 Court\_NN1 rejects\_VVZ the\_AT0 application\_NN1 wholly\_AV0 or\_CJC

in\_AV0 part\_AV0 ,\_PUN it\_PNP shall\_VM0 record\_VVI in\_PRP writing\_VVG its\_DPS

reasons\_NN2 for\_PRP so\_AV0 doing\_VDG . \_SENT -----\_PUN

(\_PUL 5\_CRD )\_PUR Whoever\_PNQ knowing\_VVG that\_CJT an\_AT0 injunction\_NN1

has\_VHZ been\_VBN issued\_VVN against\_PRP him\_PNP under\_PRP subsection\_NN1

(\_PUL 1\_CRD )\_PUR of\_PRF this\_DT0 section\_NN1 disobeys\_VVZ such\_DT0 injunction\_NN1 shall\_VM0 be\_VBI punished\_VVN with\_PRP imprisonment\_NN1 of\_PRF

either\_DT0 description\_NN1 for\_PRP a\_AT0 term\_NN1 which\_DTQ may\_VM0 extend\_VVI

to\_PRP three\_CRD months\_NN2 ,\_PUN or\_CJC with\_PRP fine\_AJ0 which\_DTQ may\_VM0

extend\_VVI to\_PRP one\_CRD thousand\_CRD rupees\_NN2 ,\_PUN or\_CJC with\_PRP

both\_DT0 :\_PUN Provided\_CJS that\_CJS no\_AT0 woman\_NN1 shall\_VM0 be\_VBI

punishable\_AJ0 with\_PRP imprisonment.\_NN0 ]\_PUR 1This\_UNC Act\_NN1

received\_VVD the\_AT0 assent\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Governor\_NN1 General\_NN1 on\_PRP

1st\_ORD October\_NP0 ,\_PUN 1929\_CRD ;\_PUN and\_CJC was\_VBD published\_VVN in\_PRP

the\_AT0 Punjab\_AJ0 Gazette\_NN1 ( \_PUL Extraordinary\_AJ0 )\_PUR ,\_PUN  
dated\_VVN

18th\_ORD October\_NP0 ,\_PUN 1929\_CRD ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 118-120\_CRD  
.\_SENT

-----\_PUN

For\_PRP Statement\_NN1 of\_PRF Objects\_NN2 and\_CJC Reasons\_NN2 ,\_PUN  
see\_VVB

,\_PUN Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF India\_NP0 ,\_PUN 1927\_CRD ,\_PUN Part\_NN1  
V\_ZZ0 ,\_PUN

p.28\_UNC ;\_PUN and\_CJC for\_PRP Report\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Select\_AJ0

Committees\_NN2 ,\_PUN see\_VVB Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF India\_NP0 ,\_PUN  
1928\_CRD ,\_PUN

Part\_NN1 V\_ZZ0 ,\_PUN pp.111\_UNC and\_CJC 165\_CRD . \_SENT -----\_PUN

This\_DT0 Act\_NN1 was\_VBD originally\_AV0 in\_PRP the\_AT0 Federal\_AJ0  
ambit\_NN1

,\_PUN however\_AV0 ,\_PUN the\_AT0 subject\_NN1 on\_PRP which\_DTQ  
this\_DT0 law\_NN1

was\_VBD enacted\_VVN ,\_PUN devolved\_VVN to\_PRP the\_AT0  
provinces\_NN2 by\_PRP

virtue\_NN1 of\_PRF 18th\_ORD Amendment\_NN1 in\_PRP the\_AT0  
Constitution\_NN1 ,\_PUN

hence\_AV0 it\_PNP was\_VBD adapted\_VVN ,\_PUN with\_PRP  
amendments\_NN2 ,\_PUN

for\_PRP the\_AT0 province\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Punjab\_AJ0 Child\_NN1  
Marriage\_NN1

Restraint\_NN1 ( \_PUL Amendment\_NN1 )\_PUR Act\_NN1 2015\_CRD ( \_PUL  
XII\_CRD of\_PRF

2015\_CRD )\_PUR . \_SENT -----\_PUN

2Substituted\_UNC for\_PRP the\_AT0 figure\_NN1 1928\_CRD by\_PRP the\_AT0

Repealing\_NP0 and\_CJC Amending\_VVG Act\_NN1 ,\_PUN 1930\_CRD ( \_PUL  
VIII\_CRD

of\_PRF 1930\_CRD )\_PUR ,\_PUN s.2\_UNC and\_CJC the\_AT0 first\_ORD  
Schedule\_NN1

;\_PUN and\_CJC published\_VVN in\_PRP the\_AT0 Punjab\_AJ0 Gazette\_NN1  
,\_PUN

dated\_VVN 11.4.\_CRD 1930\_CRD ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 143-144.\_CRD  
3Substituted\_UNC

by\_PRP the\_AT0 Central\_AJ0 Laws\_NN2 (\_PUL Statute\_NN1 Reform\_NN1  
)\_PUR

Ordinance\_NP0 ,\_PUN 1960\_CRD (\_PUL XXI\_CRD of\_PRF 1960\_CRD )\_PUR  
,\_PUN

w.e.f.\_NN0 14.10.1955\_CRD ,\_PUN s.3\_UNC and\_CJC 2nd\_ORD  
schedule\_NN1 ;\_PUN

and\_CJC published\_VVN in\_PRP the\_AT0 Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF Pakistan\_NP0  
(\_PUL

Extraordinary\_AJ0 )\_PUR ,\_PUN dated\_VVN 9.6.1960\_CRD ,\_PUN  
pages\_NN2

725-845\_CRD ,\_PUN which\_DTQ were\_VBD earlier\_AV0 substituted\_VVN  
by\_PRP

the\_AT0 Federal\_AJ0 Laws\_NN2 (\_PUL Revision\_NN1 and\_CJC  
Declaration\_NN1 )\_PUR

Act\_NN1 1951\_CRD (\_PUL XXVI\_CRD of\_PRF 1951\_CRD )\_PUR ,\_PUN  
s.8.\_UNC ,\_PUN

which\_DTQ were\_VBD earlier\_AV0 omitted\_VVN the\_AT0 words\_NN2  
and\_CJC the\_AT0

Sonthal\_NP0 Parganas\_NN2 the\_AT0 by\_PRP the\_AT0 Adaptation\_NN1 of\_PRF  
Central\_AJ0 Acts\_NN2 and\_CJC Ordinances\_NP0 Order\_NN1 ,\_PUN  
1949\_CRD (\_PUL

G.G.O.\_NP0 No.\_NN1 4\_CRD of\_PRF 1949\_CRD )\_PUR ,\_PUN w.e.f.\_NN0  
28.3.1949\_CRD

,\_PUN Articles\_NN2 3(2)\_UNC and\_CJC 4\_CRD and\_CJC published\_VVN  
in\_PRP the\_AT0

Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF Pakistan\_NP0 ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 223-283.\_CRD 4\_CRD  
 Substituted\_VVD for\_PRP the\_AT0 word\_NN1 Pakistan\_NP0 by\_PRP the\_AT0  
 Punjab\_AJ0 Child\_NN1 Marriage\_NN1 Restraint\_NN1 (\_PUL Amendment\_NN1  
 )\_PUR

Act\_NN1 2015\_CRD (\_PUL XII\_CRD of\_PRF 2015\_CRD )\_PUR ,\_PUN  
 w.e.f.18.3.2015\_UNC

,\_PUN s.2\_UNC ;\_PUN and\_CJC published\_VVN in\_PRP the\_AT0 Punjab\_AJ0  
 Gazette\_NN1 (\_PUL Extraordinary\_AJ0 )\_PUR ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 3443-  
 3444.\_CRD 5\_CRD

Substituted\_VVD by\_PRP the\_AT0 Punjab\_AJ0 Child\_NN1 Marriage\_NN1  
 Restraint\_NN1

(\_PUL Amendment\_NN1 )\_PUR Act\_NN1 2015\_CRD (\_PUL XII\_CRD of\_PRF  
 2015\_CRD )\_PUR

,\_PUN w.e.f.18.3.2015\_UNC ,\_PUN s.3\_UNC ;\_PUN and\_CJC published\_VVN  
 in\_PRP

the\_AT0 Punjab\_AJ0 Gazette\_NN1 (\_PUL Extraordinary\_AJ0 )\_PUR ,\_PUN  
 pages\_NN2

3443-3444.\_CRD 6\_CRD Omitted\_VVN by\_PRP the\_AT0 Muslim\_AJ0  
 Family\_NN1 Laws\_NN2

Ordinance\_NP0 ,\_PUN 1961\_CRD (\_PUL VIII\_CRD of\_PRF 1961\_CRD )\_PUR  
 ,\_PUN

w.e.f.15.7.1961\_UNC ,\_PUN s.12\_UNC ;\_PUN and\_CJC published\_VVN  
 in\_PRP the\_AT0

Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF Pakistan\_NP0 (\_PUL Extraordinary\_AJ0 )\_PUR ,\_PUN  
 dated\_VVN

2.3.1961\_CRD ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 693c-693g.\_NN0 7\_CRD Substituted\_VVD  
 by\_PRP

the\_AT0 Punjab\_AJ0 Child\_NN1 Marriage\_NN1 Restraint\_NN1 (\_PUL  
 Amendment\_NN1

)\_PUR Act\_NN1 2015\_CRD (\_PUL XII\_CRD of\_PRF 2015\_CRD )\_PUR ,\_PUN

w.e.f.18.3.2015 UNC , PUN s.4 UNC ; PUN and CJC published VVN in PRP the AT0

Punjab AJ0 Gazette NN1 ( PUL Extraordinary AJ0 ) PUR , PUN pages NN2 3443-3444. CRD 8 CRD Substituted VVD for PRP expression NN1 one CRD month NN1

, PUN or CJC with PRP fine AJ0 which DTQ may VM0 extend VVI to PRP one CRD

thousand CRD rupees NN2 , PUN or CJC with PRP both DT0 by PRP the AT0

Punjab AJ0 Child NN1 Marriage NN1 Restraint NN1 ( PUL Amendment NN1 ) PUR

Act NN1 2015 CRD ( PUL XII CRD of PRF 2015 CRD ) PUR , PUN w.e.f.18.3.2015 UNC

, PUN s.5 UNC ; PUN and CJC published VVN in PRP the AT0 Punjab AJ0 Gazette NN1 ( PUL Extraordinary AJ0 ) PUR , PUN pages NN2 3443-3444. CRD 9 CRD

Substituted VVD for PRP expression NN1 one CRD month NN1 , PUN or CJC with PRP

fine AJ0 which DTQ may VM0 extend VVI to PRP one CRD thousand CRD rupees NN2

, PUN or CJC with PRP both DT0 by PRP the AT0 Punjab AJ0 Child NN1 Marriage NN1 Restraint NN1 ( PUL Amendment NN1 ) PUR Act NN1 2015 CRD ( PUL

XII CRD of PRF 2015 CRD ) PUR , PUN w.e.f.18.3.2015 UNC , PUN s.6 UNC ; PUN

and CJC published VVN in PRP the AT0 Punjab AJ0 Gazette NN1 ( PUL Extraordinary AJ0 ) PUR , PUN pages NN2 3443-3444. CRD 10 CRD X ZZ0 of PRF

1897. CRD 11 CRD XLV CRD of PRF 1860 CRD , PUN Now AV0 Pakistan NP0 Penal AJ0

Code NN1 . SENT ----- PUN



12\_CRD V\_NN0 of\_PRF 1898.\_CRD 13\_CRD Omitted\_VVD the\_AT0 words\_NN2 a\_AT0

Presidency\_NN1 Magistrate\_NN1 or\_CJC the\_AT0 by\_PRP the\_AT0 Adaptation\_NN1

of\_PRF Central\_AJ0 Acts\_NN2 and\_CJC Ordinances\_NP0 Order\_NN1 ,\_PUN 1949\_CRD

(\_PUL G.G.O.\_NP0 No.\_NN1 4\_CRD of\_PRF 1949\_CRD )\_PUR ,\_PUN w.e.f.\_NN0

28.3.1949\_CRD ,\_PUN Articles\_NN2 3(2)\_UNC and\_CJC 4\_CRD and\_CJC published\_VVN

in\_PRP the\_AT0 Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF Pakistan\_NP0 ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 223-283.\_CRD

14\_CRD Substituted\_VVD for\_PRP the\_AT0 words\_NN2 District\_NN1 Magistrate\_NN1

by\_PRP the\_AT0 Child\_NN1 Marriage\_NN1 Restraint\_NN1 (\_PUL Second\_ORD

Amendment\_NN1 )\_PUR Act\_NN1 ,\_PUN 1938\_CRD (\_PUL XIX\_CRD of\_PRF 1938\_CRD )\_PUR

,\_PUN s.3\_UNC ;\_PUN and\_CJC published\_VVN in\_PRP the\_AT0 Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF

India\_NP0 ,\_PUN dated\_VVN 16.4.1938\_CRD ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 147-148.\_CRD 15\_CRD

Substituted\_VVD by\_PRP the\_AT0 Punjab\_AJ0 Child\_NN1 Marriage\_NN1 Restraint\_NN1

(\_PUL Amendment\_NN1 )\_PUR Act\_NN1 2015\_CRD (\_PUL XII\_CRD of\_PRF 2015\_CRD )\_PUR

,\_PUN w.e.f.18.3.2015\_UNC ,\_PUN s.7\_UNC ;\_PUN and\_CJC published\_VVN in\_PRP

the\_AT0 Punjab\_AJ0 Gazette\_NN1 (\_PUL Extraordinary\_AJ0 )\_PUR ,\_PUN pages\_NN2

3443-3444\_CRD ,\_PUN which\_DTQ were\_VBD earlier\_AV0 substituted\_VVN  
by\_PRP

the\_AT0 Child\_NN1 Marriage\_NN1 Restraint\_NN1 (\_PUL Second\_ORD  
Amendment\_NN1

)\_PUR Act\_NN1 ,\_PUN 1938\_CRD (\_PUL XIX\_CRD of\_PRF 1938\_CRD  
)\_PUR ,\_PUN s.4\_UNC

;\_PUN and\_CJC published\_VVN in\_PRP the\_AT0 Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF  
India\_NP0 ,\_PUN

dated\_VVN 16.4.1938\_CRD ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 147-148.\_CRD 16\_CRD  
V\_NN0 of\_PRF

1898\_CRD 17\_CRD Omitted\_VVN by\_PRP the\_AT0 Muslim\_AJ0 Family\_NN1  
Laws\_NN2

Ordinance\_NP0 ,\_PUN 1961\_CRD (\_PUL VIII\_CRD of\_PRF 1961\_CRD )\_PUR  
,\_PUN

w.e.f.15.7.1961\_UNC ,\_PUN s.12\_UNC ;\_PUN and\_CJC published\_VVN  
in\_PRP the\_AT0

Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF Pakistan\_NP0 (\_PUL Extraordinary\_AJ0 )\_PUR ,\_PUN  
dated\_VVN

2.3.1961\_CRD ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 693c-693g.\_NN0 18\_CRD Added\_VVN  
by\_PRP the\_AT0

Child\_NN1 Marriage\_NN1 Restraint\_NN1 (\_PUL Second\_ORD  
Amendment\_NN1 )\_PUR

Act\_NN1 ,\_PUN 1938\_CRD (\_PUL XIX\_CRD of\_PRF 1938\_CRD )\_PUR  
,\_PUN s.6\_UNC ;\_PUN

and\_CJC published\_VVN in\_PRP the\_AT0 Gazette\_NN1 of\_PRF India\_NP0  
,\_PUN

dated\_VVN 16.4.1938\_CRD ,\_PUN pages\_NN2 147-148\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN

THE\_AT0 PUNJAB\_AJ0 LOCAL\_AJ0 GOVERNMENT\_NN1  
ORDINANCE\_NN1 ,\_PUN 2001\_CRD (\_PUL

XIII\_CRD OF\_PRF 2001\_CRD )\_PUR CONTENTS\_NN2 CHAPTER\_NN1  
I\_ZZ0 PRELIMINARY\_AJ0  
1\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Short\_AJ0 title\_NN1 ,\_PUN extent\_NN1 and\_CJC commencement\_NN1 2\_CRD  
.\_SENT  
-----\_PUN  
Definitions\_NN2 3\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Ordinance\_NN1 to\_PRP over-ride\_AJ0 other\_AJ0 laws\_NN2 4\_CRD .\_SENT ---  
--\_PUN  
Local\_AJ0 Governments\_NN2 to\_TO0 work\_VVI within\_PRP Provincial\_AJ0  
framework\_NN1 CHAPTER\_NN1 II\_CRD LOCAL\_AJ0 AREAS\_NN2  
AND\_CJC LOCAL\_AJ0  
GOVERNMENTS\_NN2 5\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Composition\_NN1 of\_PRF local\_AJ0 areas\_NN2 6\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Delimitation\_NN1 of\_PRF Unions\_NN2 7\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Delimitation\_NN1 of\_PRF tehsils\_NN2 and\_CJC districts\_NN2 8\_CRD .\_SENT  
-----\_PUN  
Creation\_NN1 of\_PRF a\_AT0 City\_NN1 District\_NN1 9\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN  
Setting\_VVG up\_AVP of\_PRF a\_AT0 town\_NN1 10\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Local\_AJ0 areas\_NN2 under\_PRP previous\_AJ0 law\_NN1 to\_TO0  
continue\_VVI 11\_CRD  
.\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Alteration\_NN1 of\_PRF local\_AJ0 areas\_NN2 12\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Local\_AJ0 governments\_NN2 for\_PRP local\_AJ0 areas\_NN2 CHAPTER\_NN1  
III\_CRD  
DISTRICT\_NN1 GOVERNMENT\_NN1 13\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Composition\_NN1 of\_PRF District\_NN1 Government\_NN1 14\_CRD .\_SENT ---  
--\_PUN  
Decentralized\_AJ0 offices\_NN2 and\_CJC grouping\_NN1 of\_PRF offices\_NN2  
15\_CRD

. \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Entrustment \_NN1 of \_PRF certain \_AJ0 decentralized \_AJ0 offices \_NN2 to \_PRP

Tehsil \_NP0 Municipal \_AJ0 Administration \_NN1 16 \_CRD . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Authority \_NN1 and \_CJC responsibility \_NN1 of \_PRF District \_NN1

Government \_NN1

17 \_CRD . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

The \_AT0 Zila \_NP0 Nazim \_NP0 18 \_CRD . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Functions \_NN2 and \_CJC powers \_NN2 of \_PRF the \_AT0 Zila \_NP0 Nazim \_NP0

19 \_CRD

. \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Right \_NN1 of \_PRF the \_AT0 Zila \_NP0 Nazim \_NP0 to \_TO0 take \_VVI part \_NN1

in \_PRP

Councils \_NN2 meetings \_NN2 20 \_CRD . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Personal \_AJ0 responsibility \_NN1 of \_PRF Zila \_NP0 Nazim \_NP0 21 \_CRD

. \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Resignation \_NN1 of \_PRF Zila \_NP0 Nazim \_NP0 22 \_CRD . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Vacancy \_NN1 in \_PRP the \_AT0 office \_NN1 of \_PRF Zila \_NP0 Nazim \_NP0

23 \_CRD . \_SENT

----- \_PUN

[ \_PUL Omitted \_VVN ] \_PUR 24 \_CRD . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Recall \_VVB of \_PRF a \_AT0 Zila \_NP0 Nazim \_NP0 25 \_CRD . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Setting \_VVG aside \_AV0 the \_AT0 order \_NN1 of \_PRF Zila \_NP0 Nazim \_NP0

by \_PRP

the \_AT0 Chief \_AJ0 Executive \_NN1 of \_PRF the \_AT0 Province \_NN1 26 \_CRD

. \_SENT

----- \_PUN

Structure \_NN1 of \_PRF District \_NN1 Administration \_NN1 27 \_CRD . \_SENT ----

- \_PUN

Heads \_NN2 of \_PRF offices \_NN2 and \_CJC groups \_NN2 28 \_CRD . \_SENT -----

\_PUN

District \_NN1 Coordination \_NN1 Officer \_NN1 29 \_CRD . \_SENT ----- \_PUN

Functions\_NN2 and\_CJC powers\_NN2 of\_PRF Executive\_NN1 District\_NN1  
Officer\_NN1

30\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

District\_NN1 administration\_NN1 working\_VVG 30A\_UNC .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Disciplinary\_AJ0 powers\_NN2 of\_PRF Nazims\_NN2 and\_CJC Naib\_NP0  
Nazims\_NP0

30B\_UNC .\_SENT -----\_PUN

District\_NN1 Officer\_NN1 (\_PUL Revenue\_NN1 )\_PUR to\_TO0 act\_VVI  
as\_PRP

Collector\_NN1 31\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Rules\_NN2 of\_PRF Business\_NN1 for\_PRP disposal\_NN1 of\_PRF work\_NN1  
32\_CRD

.\_SENT -----\_PUN

Assignment\_NN1 of\_PRF work\_NN1 to\_PRP Tehsil\_NP0 Municipal\_AJ0

Administration\_NN1 33\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Disposal\_NN1 of\_PRF Governments\_NN2 work\_VVB 34\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN

Performance\_NN1 evaluation\_NN1 35\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Offices\_NN2 of\_PRF the\_AT0 City\_NN1 District\_NN1 36\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN

Integrated\_AJ0 management\_NN1 of\_PRF services\_NN2 in\_PRP City\_NN1  
District\_NN1

CHAPTER\_NN1 IV\_CRD ZILA\_NP0 COUNCIL\_NN1 37\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN

Composition\_NN1 of\_PRF Zila\_NP0 Council\_NN1 38\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Secretariat\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Council\_NN1 39\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Functions\_NN2 and\_CJC powers\_NN2 of\_PRF Zila\_NP0 Council\_NN1  
40\_CRD .\_SENT

-----\_PUN

Functions\_NN2 of\_PRF Zila\_NP0 Council\_NN1 in\_PRP a\_AT0 City\_NN1  
District\_NN1

. \_SENT -----\_PUN

41\_CRD . \_SENT -----\_PUN

Zila\_NN1 Council\_NN1 to\_TO0 approve\_VVI certain\_AJ0 plans\_NN2 for\_PRP towns\_NN2 42\_CRD . \_SENT -----\_PUN

Conduct\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 business\_NN1 of\_PRF Zila\_NP0 Council\_NN1 43\_CRD

. \_SENT -----\_PUN

Address\_NN1 of\_PRF Zila\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 44\_CRD . \_SENT -----\_PUN

Joint\_AJ0 committee\_NN1 of\_PRF Councils\_NN2 45\_CRD . \_SENT -----\_PUN

Setting\_VVG aside\_AV0 the\_AT0 resolution\_NN1 of\_PRF Zila\_NP0 Council\_NN1

by\_PRP the\_AT0 Chief\_AJ0 Executive\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Province\_NN1 46\_CRD

. \_SENT -----\_PUN

Resignation\_NN1 of\_PRF Naib\_NP0 Zila\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 47\_CRD . \_SENT --- --\_PUN

No\_AT0 confidence\_NN1 motion\_NN1 against\_PRP Naib\_NP0 Zila\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0

48\_CRD . \_SENT -----\_PUN

Power\_NN1 of\_PRF Zila\_NP0 Council\_NN1 to\_TO0 elect\_VVI officiating\_VVG

Zila\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 CHAPTER\_NN1 V\_PRP TEHSIL\_NP0 AND\_CJC TOWN\_NN1 MUNICIPAL\_AJ0

ADMINISTRATION\_NN1 49\_CRD . \_SENT -----\_PUN

Composition\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 Municipal\_AJ0 Administration\_NN1 50\_CRD

. \_SENT -----\_PUN

Town\_NN1 Municipal\_AJ0 Administration\_NN1 51\_CRD . \_SENT -----\_PUN

Provisions\_NN2 relating\_VVG to\_PRP tehsils\_NN2 apply\_VVB to\_PRP towns\_NN2

52\_CRD . \_SENT -----\_PUN

Entrustment\_NN1 of\_PRF certain\_AJ0 decentralized\_AJ0 offices\_NN2 to\_PRP  
Tehsil\_NP0 Municipal\_AJ0 Administration\_NN1 53\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Structure\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Tehsil\_NP0 Municipal\_AJ0  
Administration\_NN1  
54\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Functions\_NN2 and\_CJC powers\_NN2 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Tehsil\_NP0  
Municipal\_AJ0  
Administration\_NN1 54-A\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Functions\_NN2 and\_CJC powers\_NN2 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Town\_NN1  
Municipal\_AJ0  
Administration\_NN1 55\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Fiscal\_AJ0 transfers\_NN2 to\_PRP Tehsil\_NP0 Municipal\_AJ0  
Administration\_NN1  
56\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Tehsil\_VVB Nazim\_NN1 57\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Functions\_NN2 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 58\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Tehsil\_VVB Municipal\_AJ0 Officer\_NN1 58-A\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Town\_NN1 Officer\_NN1 or\_CJC Tehsil\_NP0 Officer\_NN1 58B\_UNC .\_SENT -  
----\_PUN  
Performance\_NN1 evaluation\_NN1 of\_PRF officers\_NN2 of\_PRF tehsil\_NN1  
59\_CRD  
.\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Personal\_AJ0 responsibility\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 60\_CRD  
.\_SENT  
-----\_PUN  
Resignation\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 61\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
Vacancy\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Office\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0  
62\_CRD  
.\_SENT -----\_PUN  
[\_PUL Omitted\_VVN ]\_PUR 63\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Recall\_VVB of\_PRF a\_AT0 Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 64\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN

Setting\_VVG aside\_AV0 an\_AT0 order\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0  
64A\_UNC

.\_SENT -----\_PUN

Setting\_VVG aside\_AV0 the\_AT0 order\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0  
by\_PRP

the\_AT0 Chief\_AJ0 Executive\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Province\_NN1  
CHAPTER\_NN1 VI\_CRD

TEHSIL\_NP0 AND\_CJC TOWN\_NN1 COUNCILS\_NN2 65\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN

Composition\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 and\_CJC Town\_NN1 Councils\_NN2  
66\_CRD .\_SENT

-----\_PUN

Provisions\_NN2 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 Council\_NN1 apply\_VVB to\_PRP  
Town\_NN1

Council\_NN1 67\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Functions\_NN2 and\_CJC powers\_NN2 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Tehsil\_NP0  
Council\_NN1

67-A\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Functions\_NN2 and\_CJC powers\_NN2 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Town\_NN1  
Council\_NN1 68\_CRD

.\_SENT -----\_PUN

Power\_NN1 to\_TO0 appoint\_VVI officiating\_VVG Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0  
69\_CRD

.\_SENT -----\_PUN

Conduct\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 business\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0  
Council\_NN1 70\_CRD

.\_SENT -----\_PUN

Address\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 70A\_UNC .\_SENT -----\_PUN



Setting\_VVG aside\_AV0 the\_AT0 resolution\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0  
Council\_NN1

70B\_UNC .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Setting\_VVG aside\_AV0 the\_AT0 resolution\_NN1 of\_PRF Tehsil\_NP0  
Council\_NN1

by\_PRP the\_AT0 Chief\_AJ0 Executive\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Province\_NN1  
71\_CRD

.\_SENT -----\_PUN

Resignation\_NN1 of\_PRF Naib\_NP0 Tehsil\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 72\_CRD .\_SENT  
-----\_PUN

No\_AT0 confidence\_NN1 motion\_NN1 against\_PRP Naib\_NP0 Tehsil\_NP0  
Nazim\_NP0

73\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Joint\_AJ0 committees\_NN2 of\_PRF Councils\_NN2 CHAPTER\_NN1 VII\_CRD  
UNION\_NP0

ADMINISTRATION\_NN1 74\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Composition\_NN1 of\_PRF Union\_NP0 Administration\_NN1 75\_CRD .\_SENT --  
---\_PUN

Structure\_NN1 of\_PRF Union\_NP0 Administration\_NN1 76\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN

Functions\_NN2 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Union\_NN1 Administration\_NN1 77\_CRD  
.\_SENT

-----\_PUN

Assignment\_NN1 of\_PRF functions\_NN2 to\_PRP Village\_NP0 Council\_NN1  
78\_CRD

.\_SENT -----\_PUN

Entrustment\_NN1 of\_PRF functions\_NN2 by\_PRP District\_NN1  
Government\_NN1 ,\_PUN

etc\_AV0 79\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Government\_NN1 to\_TO0 prescribe\_VVI powers\_NN2 of\_PRF Union\_NP0

Administration\_NN1 80\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Functions\_NN2 of\_PRF Union\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 81\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Personal\_AJ0 responsibility\_NN1 of\_PRF Union\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 82\_CRD  
 .\_SENT  
 -----\_PUN  
 Setting\_VVG aside\_AV0 decisions\_NN2 of\_PRF Union\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0  
 82A\_UNC .\_SENT  
 -----\_PUN  
 Setting\_VVG aside\_AV0 the\_AT0 order\_NN1 of\_PRF Union\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0  
 by\_PRP  
 the\_AT0 Chief\_AJ0 Executive\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Province\_NN1 83\_CRD  
 .\_SENT  
 -----\_PUN  
 Resignation\_NN1 by\_PRP Union\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 84\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 [\_PUL Omitted\_VVN ]\_PUR 85\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Recall\_VVB of\_PRF Union\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 86\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Joint\_AJ0 committees\_NN2 of\_PRF Councils\_NN2 CHAPTER\_NN1 VIII\_CRD  
 UNION\_NP0  
 COUNCIL\_NN1 87\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Composition\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Union\_NN1 Council\_NN1 88\_CRD  
 .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Functions\_NN2 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Union\_NN1 Council\_NN1 89\_CRD .\_SENT --  
 ---\_PUN  
 Conduct\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 business\_NN1 of\_PRF Union\_NP0  
 Council\_NN1 89A\_UNC  
 .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Setting\_VVG aside\_AV0 the\_AT0 resolution\_NN1 of\_PRF Union\_NP0  
 Council\_NN1  
 89B\_UNC .\_SENT -----\_PUN  
 Setting\_VVG aside\_AV0 the\_AT0 resolution\_NN1 of\_PRF Union\_NP0  
 Council\_NN1

by\_PRP the\_AT0 Chief\_AJ0 Executive\_NN1 of\_PRF the\_AT0 Province\_NN1  
90\_CRD

.\_SENT -----\_PUN

Address\_NN1 of\_PRF Union\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 91\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Resignation\_NN1 by\_PRP Naib\_NP0 Union\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 92\_CRD .\_SENT  
-----\_PUN

Recall\_VVB of\_PRF Naib\_NP0 Union\_NP0 Nazim\_NP0 CHAPTER\_NN1  
IX\_CRD VILLAGE\_NN1

AND\_CJC NEIGHBOURHOOD\_NN1 COUNCILS\_NN2 93\_CRD .\_SENT -----  
\_PUN

Declaration\_NN1 of\_PRF Village\_NP0 and\_CJC Neighbourhood\_NN1  
Councils\_NN2

94\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Composition\_NN1 of\_PRF Village\_NP0 Council\_NN1 and\_CJC  
Neighbourhood\_NN1

Council\_NN1 95\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Election\_NN1 of\_PRF Village\_NP0 Council\_NN1 and\_CJC  
Neighbourhood\_NN1

Council\_NN1 96\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Functions\_NN2 of\_PRF Village\_NP0 Council\_NN1 and\_CJC  
Neighbourhood\_NN1

Council\_NN1 97\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Village\_NN1 Council\_NN1 and\_CJC Neighbourhood\_NN1 Council\_NN1  
to\_TO0

develop\_VVI facilities\_NN2 CHAPTER\_NN1 X\_ZZ0 CITIZEN\_NN1  
COMMUNITY\_NN1

BOARD\_NN1 98\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Composition\_NN1 of\_PRF Citizen\_NN1 Community\_NN1 Board\_NN1 99\_CRD  
.\_SENT

-----\_PUN

Conduct\_NN1 of\_PRF Business\_NN1 100\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Raising\_NN1 of\_PRF funds\_NN2 by\_PRP Citizen\_NN1 Community\_NN1  
Board\_NN1

101\_CRD .\_SENT -----\_PUN

Citizen\_NN1 Community\_NN1 Board\_NN1 to\_TO0 be\_VBI a\_AT0 non-  
profit\_AJ0

organization\_NN1 CHAPTER\_NN1 XI\_NN1 MUSALIHAT\_NP0  
ANJUMAN\_NP0 102\_CRD .\_SENT

## APPENDIX D

### SAMPLE OF POS TAGGED URDU CORPUS

NN/بابت1929XIX/PU، NN/ایکٹ NN/پابندی PSP/پر NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سینی Q/ )/PU  
 NN/مندرجات PU/1/CD -/PU  
 PU/2/VBF NN/آغاز CC/اور NN/کار NN/دائرہ PU/، NN/عنوان JJ/مختصر  
 PU/3/CD -/PU  
 PU/4/CD VBF/گیا NN/کردیا NN/حذف  
 PU/5/CD NN/سزا PSP/کی VBI/کرنے NN/شادی PSP/سے NN/سین Q/کم  
 PU/6/VBF PSP/کی VBI/کرانے NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سین Q/کم  
 VBF/کی NN/سرپرست CC/یا NN/والدین NN/ملوث PSP/میں NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سینی Q/کم  
 PU/7/AUXT -/PU  
 VBF/دیا NEG/نہ NN/سزا کا PSP/کی NN/قید PSP/پر NN/جرم NN/تحت NN/کے NN/3/سیکشن  
 PU/8/AUXT -/PU  
 PU/9/VBF NN/اختیار NN/دائرہ NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس  
 PU/10/CD CC/اور NN/سماعت NN/اختیار PSP/پر NN/جرم  
 VBF/11/تحقیقات JJ/ابتدائی PSP/کی NN/جرائم NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس  
 PU/12/AUXT VBF/گیا NN/کردیا NN/حذف  
 NN/ازدواج NN/امتناع NN/حکم PSP/پر NN/ورزی JJ/خلاف PSP/کی NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس  
 NN/پابندی PSP/پر NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سینی NN/کم/1/اختیار PSP/کا VBI/کرنے JJ/جاری  
 NN/سینی Q/کم NN/ ]/1929/PU، NN/ [اكتوبر18/PU )/PU XIX1929/بابت NN/PU، NN/ایکٹ  
 PU/ NN/ایکٹ PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/پابندی PSP/پر VBI/کرانے NN/شادیاں PSP/کی  
 NN/شادیاں PSP/کی NNP/سینی Q/کم SC/کہ VBF/ہے JJ/ضروری PDM/یہ SC/کہ NN/جب  
 PRP/اسے NN/ذریعے PSP/کے NN/ {ایکٹ} PDM/اس VBF/لگائی NN/پابندی PSP/پر VBI/کرانے  
 PU/1/CD -/PU :/AUXT ہے/AUXA/جاتا VBF/کیا NN/وضع RB/یوں  
 PDM/یہ PU/1/CD )/PU -/PU NN/نفاذ NN/کار اور آغاز NN/دائرہ PU/، NN/مختصر عنوان  
 NN/کھلانے2[1929/PU، NN/ایکٹ NN/پابندی PSP/پر NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سینی Q/کم NN/ایکٹ  
 PU/ -/AUXT گا

PSP پر NN [پنجاب] NN پر NN 4/نفاذ PSP کا PRP اس PU (/PU 2/CD ) NN 3  
PRP وہ RB چاہے PU، PSP پر NN شہریوں Q تمام PSP کے NNP پاکستان PDM یہ CC اور NN ہوگا  
PU۔ NN ہوگا NN لاگو PU، NN ن VBF ہو PSP بھی NN جہاں

NN ہوگا NN کو نافذ العمل 1930 PU، NNP اپریل OD یکم PDM یہ PU (/PU 3/CD ) NN  
PU۔

5[2/NN -/PU

NN سین Q کم PU (/PU 1/INJ ) PU : PSP میں NN ایکٹ PDM اس PU۔ NN تعریفات  
PU، NNP عمر PSP کی PRR جس VBF ہے NN شخص PDM ایسا CD ایک NN مراد PSP سے  
PSP کی NN مؤنث CC اور Q کم PSP سے NN سال JJ 18 PSP میں NN صورت PSP کی NN مذکر  
PSP کی NNP سنی Q کم PU ( NN بی PU ) Q کم PSP سے NN سال JJ 16 PSP میں NN صورت  
NN فریقین PSP میں PRR جس VBF ہے NN شادی PDM ایسی VBF ہے NN مراد PSP سے NN شادی  
NN حکومت PU ( NN سی PU ) VBF سن Q کم CD ایک PDM کوئی PSP سے PSP میں NN معاہدہ  
PRP کسی NN مراد PSP سے NN نابالغ PU ( NN ڈی PU ) NNP پنجاب NN حکومت NN مراد PSP سے  
NN ای PU ) NN شخص NNP عمر Q کم PSP سے NN سال CD اٹھارہ PSP کا NN جنس PSP بھی  
PU، NN کمیٹی NN میونسپل PU، NN کونسل NN یونین NN مراد PSP سے NN کونسل NN یونین PU )  
PSP میں NN علاقہ JJ مقامی PDM کسی CC یا NN ایڈمنسٹریشن NN یونین PU، NN بورڈ NN کنٹونمنٹ  
JJ مقامی PSP میں NN صورت PSP کی NN موجودگی JJ غیر PSP کی NN حکومت JJ مقامی PDM کسی  
NN تحت PSP کے NN قانون PDM کسی JJ متعلقہ PSP سے NN اتھارٹیز JJ مقامی CC یا NN حکومتوں  
VBF ہو NN اتھارٹی CC یا NN تنظیم JJ جلتی VBF ملتی PDM کوئی AUXA گئی VBF دی NN تشکیل  
PU۔ AUXT کی

6[3/NN -/PU

Q کم PSP سے NN سال CD اکیس PSP پر VBI کرنے NN شادی PSP سے NN سین Q کم  
PU 7[4/NN -/PU \* NN \* NN \* NN \* NN \* NN -/PU سزا PSP کی NN مرد JJ بالغ NN عمر کے  
PDM کوئی SCP اگر PU۔ NN سزا PSP کی VBI کرنے NN شادی PSP سے NN سین Q کم  
VBF کرے NN شادی PSP سے NN سین Q کم PU، VBF ہو NEG نہ NN نابالغ PRR جو NN شخص  
CD ہزار CD پچاس CC اور NN مشقت Q بلا NN قید PSP کی PSP تک NN ماہ CD چھ PRP وہ SC تو  
PU۔ NN ہوگا NN کامستوجب NN سزا PSP کی NN جرمانہ NN روپے

5/CD -/PU

Q کم NN جو کوئی PU۔ NN سزا PSP کی VBI کرانے NN شادی PSP کی NNP سنی Q کم  
PSP لیے PSP کے PRP اس CC یا NN اہتمام PU، NN انعقاد PSP کا NN شادی PSP کی NNP سنی  
CD پچاس CC اور NN قید PSP کی PSP تک NN ماہ CD چھ NN وہ 8 SC تو VBF کرے NN ہدایت

NN/جب NN/ہوگا NN/مستوجب PSP/کا NN/سزا PSP/کی NN/] NN/مانہ NN/جر NN/روپے CD/ہزار PDM/یہ NN/پاس PSP/کے PRP/اس SC/کہ NN/کردے NEG/نہ NN/ثابت PRP/وہ SC/کہ PSP/تک PSP/کی NNP/سنی Q/کم PRP/یہ SC/کہ VBF/تھی JJ/موجود NN/وجہ PSP/کی VBI/کرنے NN/یقین PU/- VBF/تھی NEG/نہ NN/شادی

6/CD -/PU

PSP/کی NN/سرپرست CC/یا NN/والدین NN/ملوث PSP/میں NN/شادی PSP/کی NNP/سنی Q/کم NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سنی Q/کم NN/نابالغ PDM/کوئی NN/جب PU/(PU 1/CD )/PU -/NN/سزا PRP/کسی CC/یا NN/یاسرپرست NN/والدہ CC/یا NN/والد PSP/کا PRP/اس SC/تو AUXT/ہے VBF/کرتا NN/ {PSP/کا NN/اُس} PSP/میں NN/حیثیت JJ/قانونی JJ/غیر CC/یا JJ/قانونی CC/اور PSP/بھی PSP/لیے NN/کرنے کے NN/افزائی NN/حوصلہ PSP/کی NN/شادی NN/جواس JJ/نگران PDM/کوئی CC/یا VBF/دے NN/اجازت NN/کرانے کی NN/شادی PDM/ایسی NN/کرے یا NN/عمل PDM/کوئی SC/تو VBF/رہے JJ/ناکام PSP/میں VBI/روکنے PRP/اسے PSP/سے NN/وجہ PSP/کی NN/غفلت NN/جرمانہ NN/روپے CD/ہزار CD/پچاس CC/اور NN/قید PSP/کی PSP/تک NN/ماہ NN/چہ] 9/PRP/وہ NN/قید NN/عورت PDM/کوئی SCP/تاہم PU/: NN/ہوگا NN/مستوجب PSP/کا NN/سزا PSP/کی NN/] PU/- NN/ہوگی NEG/نہ NN/مستوجب PSP/کی NN/سزا PSP/کی

PU/، VBF/لیے PSP/کے NN/مقاصد PSP/کے NN/سیکشن PDM/اس PU/(PU 2/CD )/PU -/PDM/کسی PU/، VBF/ہو NEG/نہ NN/ثابت JJ/برعکس PSP/کے PRP/اس SC/کہ PSP/تک NN/جب PSP/میں NN/صورت PSP/کی VBI/کرنے NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سنی Q/کم PSP/کے NN/نابالغ PSP/کی NN/غفلت NN/کانگران PRP/اُس SC/کہ AUXT/گا AUXA/جائے VBF/کیا NN/فرض PDM/یہ JJ/ناکام PSP/میں VBI/روکنے PSP/کو NN/عمل PSP/کے VBI/کرانے NN/شادی PSP/سے NN/وجہ PU/- AUXT/ہے VBF/رہا

7/NN -/PU

PSP/کا NN/قید NN/نئے NN/سزا PSP/پر NN/جرائم NN/تحت PSP/کے CD/3 NN/سیکشن PSP/کے NN/شیقوں JJ/عمومی SC/کہ PSP/کے PRP/اس RB/یاوجود PU/- AUXA/جانا VBF/دیا NEG/نہ NN/پندہ 11 کے NN/تعزیرات CC/یا PU/، VBF/25 NN/سیکشن PSP/کے QM/1897/CD 10/NN ایکٹ PSP/کے CD/3 NN/سیکشن PU/، VBF/ہو NN/درج PSP/بھی Q/کچھ PSP/میں VBI/64 NN/سیکشن NN/عائد NN/عدالت VALA/والی VBI/سنائے NN/سزا PSP/کو NN/مجرم PDM/کسی NN/تحت PSP/بھی PRP/کسی PRP/اُسے PSP/میں NN/صورت PSP/کی NN/ادائیگی NN/عدم PSP/کی NN/جرمانہ PU/- NN/ہوگی NN/مجازہ PSP/کی VBI/دینے NN/قید NN/سزائے PSP/کی NN/مدت

8/CD -/PU

PRP/اس RB/باوجود PU -/ NN/اختیار NN/دائرہ NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس  
 NN/سیکشن PSP/کے NN/189812 PU، NN/فوجداری NN/ضابطہ NN/مجموعہ SC/کہ PSP/کے  
 NN/[\* NN] NN/عدالت PDM 13/کوئی PU، VBF/ہو NN/درج PSP/بھی Q/کچھ PSP/میں VBI 190  
 PSP/سوا PSP/کے NN/عدالت PSP/کی NN/OD ] NN/اول NN/درجہ NN/مجسٹریٹ NN/14 NN/[\*]  
 NN/نوٹس PSP/کا NN/جرم PDM/کسی VALA/والے VBI/ہونے NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس  
 VBF/کرے NEG/نہیں PU، NN/سماعت PSP/کی PRP/اس CC/یا PU، AUXT/گی VBF/لے NEG/نہیں  
 PU -/AUXT/گی

15/SCP [NN 9/VBF -/PU

PU (/PU 1/CD) PU -/ NN/سماعت PSP/کی PRP/اس CC/اور NN/نوٹس PSP/کا NN/جرم  
 NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس NN/عدالت NN/عائلی PSP/سوا PSP/کے NN/شکایت PSP/کی NN/کونسل NN/یونین  
 VBF/لے NEG/نہیں NN/نوٹس PSP/کا NN/جرم PDM/کسی VALA/والے VBI/ہونے NN/تحت PSP/کے  
 PU -/AUXT/گی

NN/اختیارات PSP/کے OD/اول NN/درجہ NN/مجسٹریٹ NN/جوڈیشل PU (/PU 2/NN)  
 NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس NN/عدالت NN/عائلی VALA/والی VBI/کرنے NN/استعمال  
 NN/1964 PU، NN/ایکٹ NN/عدالت NN/عائلی PSP/پر NN/جرم PDM/کسی VALA/والے VBI/ہونے  
 PU -/AUXT/گی VBF/کرے NN/کارروائی NN/مطابق PSP/کے PU (/PU XXXV1964/بابت NN)

10/CD -/PU

JJ/ابتدائی PSP/کی NN/جرائم VALA/والے VBI/ہونے NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس  
 NN/جرم PDM/کسی VALA/والے VBI/ہونے NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس PU -/ NN/تحقیقات  
 PU، NN/فوجداری NN/ضابطہ NN/مجموعہ NN/عدالت VALA/والی VBI/لینے NN/نوٹس PSP/کا  
 PRP/اس PRF/خود SC/تو CC/یا NN/تحت PSP/کے VBI 202/سیکشن PSP/کے NN/189816  
 NN/مجسٹریٹ NN/تحت NN/ما APNA/اپنے CC/یا AUXT/گی VBF/کرے NN/تحقیقات PSP/کی  
 AUXT/گی VBF/کرے NN/ہدایت PSP/کی NN/انکوائری PDM/ایسی PSP/کو OD/اول NN/درجہ  
 AUXA/گئی VBF/کی PSP/میں NN/ضمن PDM/اس NN/عدالت PRP/وہ SC/کہ PSP/تک NN/جب  
 NN/رد NN/تحت PSP/کے VBI 203/سیکشن PSP/کے NN/ضابطہ PDM/اسی PSP/کو NN/شکایت  
 PU -/AUXA/دے VBF/کر NEG/نہ

17/SCP [11/NN -/PU

NN/[\* NN] NN/اختیار PSP/کا VBI/لینے NN/ضمانت PSP/سے NN/کنندہ NN/شکایت  
 PU -/VBF 12/NN 18/[\* NN] NN/[\* NN] NN/[\* NN] NN/[\* NN] NN/[\* NN] NN/[\* NN] NN/[\* NN]

PSP/کا NN/رکوانے NN/شادی PSP/پر NN/ورزی JJ/خلاف PSP/کی NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس  
 SC/کہ PSP/کے PRP/اس RB/باوجود PU -/ NN/اختیار PSP/کا VBI/کرنے JJ/جاری NN/امتناعی NN/حکم



PU، VBF ہو NN درج PSP/بھی Q/کچھ JJ/برعکس PSP/کے PRP/اس PSP/میں NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس VBF/کی NN/پیش NN/دیگر NN/بصورت CC/یا NN/ذریعے PSP/کے NN/شکایت SCP/اگر NN/عدالت JJ/خلاف PSP/کی NN/ایکٹ PRP/اس SC/کہ VBF/ہو JJ/مطمئن PSP/سے NN/معلومات AUXA/گئی CC/یا AUXT/ہے VBF/پائی NN/طے NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سینی Q/کم PSP/میں NN/ورزی PSP/کو NN/شادی PDM/ایسی PRP/وہ SC/تو VBF/ہے VALA/والی AUXA/جانے VBF/کرائی NN/اور 5/PU، 4/PU، 3/CD کے سیکشنز NN/ایکٹ PDM/اس PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/رکوانے JJ/خلاف PSP/کے NN/شخص PSP/بھی PRP/کسی PSP/سے PSP/میں NN/اشخاص JJ/مذکور NN/میں 6/PU -AUXT/ہے AUXM/سکتی VBF/کر JJ/جاری NN/امتناعی NN/حکم

(PU 2/CD) (/PU سیکشن JJ/ذیلی JJ/خلاف PSP/کے NN/شخص PSP/بھی PRP/کسی PU) (/PU 1/CD) (/PU تک NN/جب NN/ہوگا NEG/نہیں JJ/جاری NN/امتناعی NN/حکم NN/تحت PSP/کے PU) (/PU 1/CD) (/PU کے PSP/کے NN/امتناعی NN/حکم CC/اور NN/نوٹس NN/پیشگی PSP/کو NN/نے اس NN/عدالت SC/کہ PU -AUXT/ہو VBF/دیا NEG/نہ NN/موقع NN/کا {NN/شوکار} NN/اظہار وجوہ JJ/خلاف

JJ/متاثرہ PSP/بھی PRP/کسی CC/یا PRF/خود PSP/از NN/عدالت PU) (/PU 3/CD) (/PU 1/CD) (/PU تحت PSP/کے PU) (/PU سیکشن JJ/ذیلی PSP/پر NN/درخواست PSP/کی NN/شخص NN/ترمیم PSP/میں PRP/اس CC/یا NN/تنسیخ PSP/کی NN/حکم PDM/کسی AUXA/گئے VBF/دیے PU -AUXT/ہے AUXM/سکتی VBF/کر

NN/عدالت SC/تو VBF/ہو NN/موصول NN/درخواست PDM/ایسی SCP/اگر PU) (/PU 4/CD) (/PU عدالت NN/وکیل RB/بذریعہ CC/یا PSP/پر NN/طور JJ/ذاتی PSP/کو VBF/گزار NN/درخواست SCP/اگر CC/اور AUXT/گی VBF/کرے NN/فراہم NN/موقع RB/فوری PSP/کا NN/حاضری PSP/میں NN/رد PSP/پر NN/طور JJ/جزوی CC/یا NN/کلی PSP/کو NN/درخواست PDM/اس NN/عدالت NN/طور JJ/تحریری NN/وجوہات PSP/کی VBI/کرنے PDM/ایسا NN/توہ AUXT/ہے VBF/کرتی PU -AUXT/گی VBF/کرے NN/درج PSP/پر

PRP/اس SC/کہ AUXA/ہوئے VBF/جاننے PDM/یہ PDM/کوئی PRR/جو PU) (/PU 5/CD) (/PU 1/CD) (/PU کے PSP/کے NN/سیکشن JJ/ذیلی PSP/کے NN/سیکشن PDM/اس JJ/خلاف PSP/کے PSP/کی NN/امتناعی NN/حکم PDM/اس AUXT/ہے VBF/ہو JJ/جاری NN/امتناعی NN/حکم NN/تحت PSP/بھی PRP/کسی PSP/کی PSP/تک NN/ماہ CD/تین PRP/اسے SC/تو VBF/کرے NN/ورزی JJ/خلاف NN/روپے CD/ہزار CD/ایک CC/یا PU، NN/قید {NN/بامشقت CC/یا NN/بلامشقت} PSP/کی NN/طرح PU: AUXT/گی NN/و VBF/ہو NN/سزائیں OD/دونوں CC/یا PU، NN/جرمانہ PSP/کا PSP/تک NN/ہوگی NEG/نہ NN/مستوجب PSP/کی NN/سزا PSP/کی NN/قید NN/عورت PDM/کوئی SCP/تاہم PU -

PDM/اس PSP/نے NN جنرل NN گورنر PSP/کو PU 1929/NN، NN اکتوبر NN/یکم 1  
PU، NN اکتوبر NN/18 NN مؤرخہ NN/اور یہ VBF/دی NN منظوری PSP/کی NN ایکٹ  
NN صفحات PRP/میں PU (JJ معمولی JJ/غیر PU) NN گزٹ NN/پنجاب PSP/کو NN 1929  
PU۔/VBF/ہوا NN/پرشائع JJ/PSP 120/تا VBI/118

PSP آف NN گزٹ PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN تفصیل PSP/کی NN وجوہات CC/اور NN مقاصد  
NN سلیکٹ CC/اور VBF/دیکھیے NN 28/NEG NN صفحہ NN V/NN حصہ NN/PU 1927/INJ، NN انڈیا  
PU 1928/INJ، NN انڈیا PSP/آف NN گزٹ PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN رپورٹ PSP/کی NN کمیٹیوں  
PU۔/VBF/دیکھیے NN 165/NEG NN اور NN 111/صفحات NN V/NN حصہ

SCP/تاہم VBF/تھا PSP/میں NN کار NN دائرہ PSP/کے NN وفاق NN پہلے NN ایکٹ PDM/یہ  
AUXA/گیا VBF/کیا NN وضع NN قانون PDM/یہ PSP/پر PRR/جس NN موضوع PRP/وہ PU،  
PSP/کو NN صوبوں PSP/سے NN وجہ PSP/کی NN ترمیم NN/اٹھارویں PSP/میں NN آئین AUXT/تھا  
PU، NN ساتھ PSP/کے NN ترامیم PRP/اسے PSP/سے NN تب PU، AUXA/گیا VBF/ہو JJ/منتقل  
NN ترمیم PU) NN ممانعت PSP/کی NN شادی PSP/کی NN سنی Q/کم PSP/کے NN پنجاب NN/صوبہ  
PSP/پر NN طور PSP/کے PU (NN بابت XII2015/PU) NN 2015/PU، NN ایکٹ PSP/کے PU)  
PU۔/AUXA/گیا VBF/لیا APNA/اپنا

NN بابت VIII1930/PU) NN 1930/PU، NN ایکٹ NN ترمیم CC/اور NN تنسیخ NN/بذریعہ 2  
PU۔/NN ایس PU، PU)

CC اور AUXA/گیا VBF/دیا NN بدل NN 1928/عدد NN شیڈول OD/پہلا CC اور NN 2  
PSP/میں NN گزٹ NN پنجاب PSP/کو NN 1930/PU، NN اپریل NN/11 NN مؤرخہ  
PU۔/VBF/ہوا NN شائع PSP/پر NN 144/PSP تا VBI/143/صفحات

PU، NN آرڈیننس PU (NN اصلاحات JJ/قانونی PU) NN قوانین JJ/مرکزی NN/بذریعہ 3  
PU 14/SCP، AUXA/گیا AUXA/دیا VBF/بدل PU (NN بابت XXI1960/PU) NN 1960  
PU۔/NN ایس PU، NN 1955/PU، NN اکتوبر

NN جون NN مؤرخہ 9 CC اور VBF/ہوا JJ مؤثر PSP/سے NN دوسرے شیڈول CC اور CD/3  
PRP/میں PU (JJ معمولی JJ/غیر PU) NN پاکستان PSP/آف NN گزٹ PSP/کو NN 1960/PU،  
NN ازیں NN قبل PRR/جنہیں PU، VBF/ہوا NN پرشائع JJ/PSP 845/تا VBI/725/صفحات  
PU، NN ایکٹ PU (NN اعلامیہ CC اور JJ ثانی NN نظر PU) NN قوانین JJ/وفاقی RB/بذریعہ  
PU۔/NN ایس PU، PU (NN بابت XXVI1951/PU) NN 1951/PU

NN قبل PSP/میں PRR/جن PU، AUXT/تھا AUXA/گیا AUXA/دیا VBF/بدل INJ/2  
PU، NN آرڈر PSP/کا NN مطابقت PSP/کی NN آرڈیننس CC اور NN ایکٹس JJ/مرکزی NN ازیں  
PU۔/NN جی PU) NN 1949/PU

جی/NN -/PU

او/INJ -/PU

نمبر/NN -/PU

NN/سونتھال/CC اور NN/الفاظ NN/ذریعہ PSP/کے PU ) NN/بابت 1949/CD 4/AUXA دیے/VBF کر NN/حذف NN/ {and/NN the/NN Sonthal/NN Parganas}/NN اور 3 PU ) NN/2 PU ) NN/آرٹیکل NN/1949 PU ، NN/مارچ NN/28 PRR/جو AUXA/گئے NN/صفحات PSP/میں NN/پاکستان PSP/آف NN/گزٹ CC/اور PU ، NN/بوا JJ/موثر NN/سے 4 PU -/VBF بوا NN/پرشائع NN/تا 223283

PU ) NN/ممانعت PSP/کی NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سینی Q/کم NN/پنجاب NN/بذریعہ 4 NN/لفظ PU ) NN/2015/VBF ) NN/بابت XII PU ) NN/2015 PU ، NN/ایکٹ PU ) NN/ترمیم NN/2015 NN/مارچ NN/18 PU ، NN/دیاگیا NN/کوہیل NN/ {Pakistan}/NN پاکستان NN/ایس PU -/PU

JJ/معمولی JJ/غیر PU ) NN/گزٹ NN/پنجاب CC/اور VBF/بوا JJ/موثر PSP/سے NN/2 PU -/VBF بوا NN/شائع PSP/پر NN/3444 PSP/تا NN/3443 VBI/صفحات PRP/میں PU )

PU ) NN/ممانعت PSP/کی NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سینی Q/کم NN/پنجاب RB/بذریعہ CD/5 NN/دیاگیا NN/بدل PU ) NN/2015/VBF ) NN/بابت XII PU ) NN/2015 PU ، NN/ایکٹ PU ) NN/ترمیم NN/2015 NN/مارچ NN/18 PU ، NN/ایس PU -/PU

PU ) JJ/معمولی JJ/غیر PU ) NN/گزٹ NN/پنجاب CC/اور VBF/بوا JJ/موثر PSP/سے CD/3 NN/بوا VBF/شائع PSP/پر NN/3444 PSP/تا NN/3443 VBI/صفحات PRP/میں PU -/PU

PU ) NN/1961 PU ، NN/آرٹیننس NN/قوانین NN/عائلی JJ/مسلم RB/بذریعہ SCP/6 NN/15/SCP ، NN/گیا AUXA/AUXA دیا VBF/کر NN/حذف PU ) NN/1961/VBF ) NN/بابت VIII PU -/PU ) NN/ایس PU ، NN/1961 NN/جولائی

PU ، NN/مارچ NN/2 NN/مؤرخہ CC/اور VBF/بوا JJ/موثر PSP/سے NN/12 NN/صفحات PRP/میں PU ) JJ/معمولی JJ/غیر PU ) NN/پاکستان PSP/آف NN/گزٹ NN/کو 1961 PU -/VBF بوا NN/شائع PSP/پر NN/جی JJ/693 PSP/تا NN/سی 693/PSP

PU ) NN/ممانعت PSP/کی NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سینی Q/کم NN/پنجاب RB/بذریعہ SCP/7 NN/دیاگیا NN/بدل PU ) NN/2015/VBF ) NN/بابت XII PU ) NN/2015 PU ، NN/ایکٹ PU ) NN/ترمیم NN/2015 NN/مارچ NN/18 PU ، NN/ایس PU -/PU

PU ) JJ/معمولی JJ/غیر PU ) NN/گزٹ NN/پنجاب CC/اور VBF/بوا JJ/موثر NN/سے 4 PU -/VBF بوا NN/شائع PSP/پر NN/3444 PSP/تا NN/3443 VBI/صفحات PRP/میں

(/PU ممانعت PSP کی NN شادی PSP کی NN سینی Q کم NNP پنجاب RB بذریعہ SCP 8/CD ایک NN عبارت )PU (PU XII بابت NN 2015/VBF )PU 2015/NN ،/PU ایک NN )PU (ترمیم one/NN دونوں CC یا NN جرمانہ PSP کا PSP تک NN روپے CD ہزار CD ایک CC یا PU ،/PU NN month, NN or NN with NN fine NN which NN may NN extend NN to NN one NN thousand NN rupees, NN or NN with NN both } NN کو بدل NN دیگیا NN ،/PU 18/NNP /PU -/PU ایس NN ،/PU 2015/NNP ،/PU مارچ NNP

(/PU معمولی JJ غیر PU )/PU گزٹ NN پنجاب CC اور VBF ہوا JJ مؤثر PSP سے CD 5/PU -/PU ہوا NN شائع PSP پر NN 3444/VBI تا NN 3443/PRP صفحات میں

(/PU ممانعت PSP کی NN شادی PSP کی NN سینی Q کم NNP پنجاب NN بذریعہ 9/CD ایک NN عبارت )PU (PU XII بابت NN 2015/VBF )PU 2015/NN ایک NN )PU (ترمیم one/NN دونوں CC یا NN جرمانہ PSP کا PSP تک NN روپے CD ہزار CD ایک CC یا PU ،/PU NN month, NN or NN with NN fine NN which NN may NN extend NN to NN one NN thousand NN rupees, NN or NN with NN both } NN کو بدل NN دیگیا NN ،/PU 18/NNP /PU -/PU ایس NN ،/PU 2015/NNP ،/PU مارچ NNP

(/PU معمولی JJ غیر PU )/PU گزٹ NN پنجاب CC اور VBF ہوا JJ مؤثر PSP سے 6/NNP /PU -/PU ہوا NN شائع PSP پر NN 3444/VBI تا NN 3443/PRP صفحات میں )PU

10X/PU -/PU بابت NN 1897/VBF

XLV11/PU -/PU پاکستان NN تعزیرات NN اب PU ،/PU 1860/VBF RB بابت NN 11

V/PU -/PU بابت NN 1898/VBF

13/PU ،/PU آرڈر NN تطبیق PSP کی NN آرڈیننسز CC اور NN ایکٹس JJ مرکزی NN بذریعہ 1949/NN (PU جی NN )PU

جی NN /PU -/PU

او INJ /PU -/PU

نمبر NN /PU -/PU

4/CD 1949/PU )PU (a/NN Presidency/NN یا مجسٹریٹ NN پریزیڈنسی NN الفاظ )PU (Magistrate/NN or }/NN حذف NN دیا VBF کر AUXA /گئے AUXA /PU 28/SCP مارچ NNP /PU 2/NNP )PU 3/CD اور CC سے 4/PU 1949/NNP ،/PU 223283/NN تا NN صفحات PSP میں NNP پاکستان PSP آف NN گزٹ CC اور PU ،/PU /PU -/PU ہوا

(/PU ممانعت /PSP کی /شادی /PSP کی /NN سینی /Q کم /NNP پنجاب /NN بذریعہ 14 /PU ، /PU 1938 /NNP 1938 /NN بابت /XIX /PU 1938 /NN ، /PU ایکٹ /NN ) /PU ( /NN ترمیم /OD دوسری /PU - /NN ایس )

NN/کوبدل {District/NN Magistrate}/NN مجسٹریٹ NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/الفاظ 3/CD  
 NN/PSP انٹیا /آف NN/گڑت PSP/کو NN/PU 1938، NN/اپریل NNP/16 NN/مورخہ NN/دیاگیاور  
 PU-./VBF بوا NN/شانہ PSP/پر NN/148 PSP تا VBI/147 NN/صفحات PSP/میں PU،

(/PU) ممانعت PSP کی NN/شادی PSP کی NN/سینی Q/کم NN/پنجاب NN/بذریعہ 15 NN/دیاگیا NN/بدل PU (/PU XII بابت NN 2015/VBF) PU 2015/، NN/ایکٹ PU) NN/ترمیم PU - NN/ایس PU، NN/PU 2015، NN/مارچ NN/PU 18،

JJ/معمولی JJ/غیر (/PU) NN/گزٹ NNP/پنجاب CC/اور VBF/ہوا JJ/موثر PSP/سے NNP/7  
NN/قبل (/PU)، VBF/ہوا NN/شائع PSP/پر NN/3444/VBI تا NN/3443/VBI صفحات PRP/میں (/PU)  
NN/ممانعت PSP/کی NN/شادی PSP/کی NN/سینی Q/کم NNP/پنجاب RB/بذریعہ PRR/جنہیں NN/ازیں  
(/PU) NNP/1938/NP بابت XIX (/PU) NN/1938/P، NN/ایکٹ (/PU) NN/ترمیم OD/دوسری (/PU)  
NNP/1938/P، NNP/اپریل NNP/16/نرخہ NN/دیگیا تھا اور NN/بدل CD/4/ايس NN/1938/P،  
PSP/پر NN/148/P تا VBI/147/صفحات PSP/میں NNP/انڈیا PSP/آف NN/گزٹ PSP/کو  
PU- VBF/ہوا NN/شائع

16/SCP V/NN یابت/RB 17 یزیرع/NN مسلم/JJ عانی/NN قوانین/NN آرئینس/NN،/PU  
1961/NN (/PU VIII/NN یابت/RB 1961/VBF )/PU حذف/NN کر/VBF دیا/AUXA گیا/AUXA  
،/PU 15/SCP،/PU 1961/NN ایس/NN،/PU -/PU

12/PU 1961/INN، مارچ/NNP 2/NNP مؤرخہ/CC اور/VPF ہوا/VPF مؤثر/NN سے/12  
693/PSF صفحات/PRP میں/PU (/PP (/PP معمولی/PP (/PP غیر/PU) پاکستان/PSF آف/NN کوگزٹ  
-/PU ہوا/VPF NN شانہ/PSF پر/PP جی/PP 693/PSF تا/NN سی

18/SCP /پنجاب/NNP /کی/NN /شادی/PU /ممانعت/PU /کی/NN /شادی/PU /کی/NN /سینی/PU /کم/PU /پنجاب/NNP /ذریعہ/PU /18/SCP /پنجاب/NNP /کی/NN /شادی/PU /ممانعت/PU /کی/NN /شادی/PU /کی/NN /سینی/PU /کم/PU /پنجاب/NNP /ذریعہ/PU /18/SCP

6/INJ اضافہ/NN کیلگیا اور/NN مؤرخہ/NN 16/NNP اپریل/NNP ،/PU 1938/NNP کو/PU  
 NN/شائع/PU پر/PU 148/NN تا/PU 147/NN صفحات/PU میں/PU ،/PU انڈیا/PU آف/PU گزٹ  
 PU/بوا/PU

پنجاب/NN مقامی/JJ حکومت/NN آرڈیننس /PU، (/PU XIII/NN بابت/RB 2001/NNP  
)PU باب/NNP 1/CD -/PU

2/VBF./PU۔ آغاز/CC اور NN کار NN دائرہ/PU، عنوان/JJ مختصر

3/CD -/PU

4/CD -/PU NN 4/فو PSP پر NN قوانین JJ/دیگر PSP کی NN آرڈیننس

VBF/رہتے NN اندر PSP کے NN ورک NN/فریم JJ/صوبائی PSP کا NN حکومتوں JJ/مقامی

5/CD -/PU JJ 5/مقامی CC/اور NN جات NN/علاقہ JJ/مقامی NNP/باب NN/کام AUXA/ہوئے

6/VBF -/PU CC 6/و NN ترکیب PSP کی NN علاقوں JJ/مقامی

7/VBF -/PU NN 7/حد PSP کی NN یونینز

8/VBF -/PU NN 8/حد PSP کی NN ضلعوں CC/اور NN تحصیلوں

9/VBF -/PU PSP 9/کا NN ڈسٹرکٹ NN/سٹی

10/CD -/PU PSP 10/کا NN ٹاؤن

JJ/برقرار NN {درجہ} PSP کا NN علاقوں JJ/مقامی NN/تحت PSP کے NN قانون JJ/سابقہ

11/VBF -/PU

12/AUXT -/PU VBF 12/کی NN علاقوں JJ/مقامی

13/VBF -/PU JJ 13/ضلعی NN/باب JJ/مقامی PSP کی NN علاقوں JJ/مقامی

14/VBF -/PU CC 14/و NN ترکیب PSP کی NN حکومت JJ/ضلعی

15/VBF -/PU NN 15/گروپ PSP کی NN دفاتر CC/اور NN دفاتر PSP/گئے NN/مقامیائے

NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل PSP کی NN دفاتر PSP/گئے NN/مقامیائے JJ/مخصوص

16/VBF -/PU PSP 16/کو

17/VBF -/PU NN 17/ذمہ CC/اور NN اتھارٹی PSP کی NN حکومت JJ/ضلعی

18/VBF -/PU NN 18/ضلع

19/VBF -/PU CC 19/اور NN افعال PSP کے NN ناظم NN/ضلع

PSP کا NN شرکت PSP/میں NN اجلاس PSP کے NN کونسل PSP کا NN ناظم NN/ضلع

20/VBF -/PU

21/VBF -/PU NN 21/ذمہ JJ/ذاتی PSP کی NN ناظم NN/ضلع

22/VBF -/PU PSP 22/کا NN ناظم NN/ضلع

23/VBF -/PU JJ 23/خالی PSP کا NN عہدہ PSP کے NN ناظم NN/ضلع

24/AUXT -/PU VBF 24/کیا NN/حذف

25/AUXT -/PU VBF 25/کی NN ناظم NN/ضلع

NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PSP سے NN جانب PSP کی NN سربراہ JJ/انتظامی PSP کے NN صوبہ

26/AUXT -/PU VBF 26/کیا NN/مسترد NN/حکم PSP کا

27/AUXT -/PU VBF 27/کی NN انتظامیہ JJ/ضلعی

28/VBF -/PU PSP 28/کے NN گروپوں PSP کے PRP/اُن CC/اور NN دفاتر

- 29/VBF/PU۔ کوآرڈینیشن NN/ڈسٹرکٹ
- 30/CD/PU۔ اور NN/افعال PSP/کے NN/آفیسر NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/ایگزیکٹو
- 30/PU۔ NN/طریق PSP/کا NN/کام PSP/کے NN/انتظامیہ JJ/ضلعی
- 30/PU۔ NN/بی NN/انضباطی PSP/کے NN/ناظموں NN/نائب CC/اور NN/ناظموں
- 31/VBF/PU۔ NN/کام NN/بطور کلکٹر PSP/کا PU/ (NN/ریونیو PU/ ) NN/آفیسر NN/ڈسٹرکٹ
- 32/VBF/PU۔ NN/قواعد PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/دہی NN/انجام PSP/کی NN/امور
- 33/AUXT/PU۔ NN/کی NN/کام PSP/کو NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل
- 34/VBF/PU۔ NN/انجام PSP/کی NN/امور JJ/حکومتی
- 35/VBF/PU۔ NN/کارکردگی
- 36/VBF/PU۔ NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/سٹی
- NN/انصرام CC/و NN/انتظام NN/مربوط PSP/کا NN/خدمات PSP/میں NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/سٹی
- 37/VBF/PU۔ NN/ضلع
- 38/VBF/PU۔ NN/ترکیب PSP/کی NN/کونسل NN/ضلع
- 39/VBF/PU۔ NN/کونسل
- 40/CD/PU۔ NN/افعال PSP/کے NN/کونسل NN/ضلع
- 41/VBF/PU۔ NN/کونسل NN/ضلع PSP/میں NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/سٹی
- NN/منظور NN/منصوبے JJ/مخصوص PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/کافصیوں NN/کونسل NN/ضلع
- 42/VBF/PU۔
- 43/VBF/PU۔ NN/انجام PSP/کی NN/امور PSP/کے NN/کونسل NN/ضلع
- 44/VBF/PU۔ NN/ناظم NN/ضلع
- 45/VBF/PU۔ JJ/مشترکہ PSP/کی NN/کونسلوں
- NN/کونسل NN/ضلع PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/سربراہ JJ/انتظامی PSP/کے NN/صوبہ
- 46/AUXT/PU۔ NN/کیا NN/کامسترد NN/قرارداد PSP/کی
- 47/VBF/PU۔ NN/ناظم NN/ضلع NN/نائب
- 48/CD/PU۔ NN/عدم NN/تحریک JJ/خلاف PSP/کے NN/ناظم NN/ضلع NN/نائب
- PSP/کا VBI/کرنے JJ/منتخب NN/ناظم NN/ضلع NN/مقام JJ/قائم PSP/کا NN/کونسل NN/ضلع
- 49/VBF/PU۔ NN/میونسپل NN/ٹاؤن CC/اینڈ NN/تحصیل NN/باب
- 50/CD/PU۔ NN/ترکیب PSP/کی NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل
- 51/VBF/PU۔ NN/میونسپل NN/ٹاؤن
- 52/VBF/PU۔ NN/لاگو PSP/پر NN/قصبات PSP/کا NN/دفعات RB/متعلق PSP/سے NN/تحصیلوں
- ۔/PU

- NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل PSP/کی NN/دفاتر JJ/مخصوص PSP/گئے NN/مقامیائے  
 PU -/PSP 53/VBF کو
- PU -/VBF 54/AUXT کی NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل
- PU -/NN اے-54/CC اور NN/افعال PSP/کے NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل
- PU -/VBF 55/CC اور NN/افعال PSP/کے NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/ٹاؤن
- PU -/VBF 56/JJ مالی PSP/کو NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل
- PU -/VBF 57/NN تحصیل
- PU -/VBF 58/PSP کے NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل
- PU -/NN اے-58/NN میونسپل NN/تحصیل
- PU -/NN بی-58/NN تحصیل CC/یا NN/آفیسر NN/ٹاؤن
- PU -/VBF 59/PSP کا NN/کارکردگی PSP/کی NN/افسران PSP/کے NN/تحصیل
- PU -/VBF 60/NN ذمہ JJ/ذاتی PSP/کی NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل
- PU -/VBF 61/PSP کا NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل
- PU -/VBF 62/JJ خالی PSP/کا NN/عہدہ PSP/کے NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل
- PU -/AUXT 63/VBF کیا NN/حذف]
- PU -/AUXT 64/VBF کی NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل
- PU -/NN اے-64/RB کیا NN/مسترد PSP/کا NN/حکم PSP/کے NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل
- NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/سربراہ JJ/انتظامی PSP/کے NN/صوبہ
- PU -/CD 65/NN ٹاؤن CC/اور NN/تحصیل NN/باب RB/کیا NN/مسترد PSP/کا NN/حکم PSP/کے
- PU -/VBF 66/CC و NN/ترکیب PSP/کی NN/کونسلوں NN/ٹاؤن NN/ور CD/ NN/تحصیل
- PSP پر NN/کونسل NN/ٹاؤن PSP/کا NN/دفعات RB/متعلق PSP/سے NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل
- PU -/VBF 67/NN لاگو
- PU -/NN اے-67/CC اور NN/افعال PSP/کے NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل
- PU -/VBF 68/CC اور NN/افعال PSP/کے NN/کونسل NN/ٹاؤن
- PU -/VBF 69/PSP کا VBI کرنے JJ/منتخب NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل NN/مقام JJ/قائم
- PU -/VBF 70/NN انجام PSP/کی NN/امور PSP/کے NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل
- PU -/NN اے-70/PSP کا NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل
- PU -/NN بی-70/RB کیا NN/کامسترد NN/قرارداد PSP/کی NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل
- NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/سربراہ JJ/انتظامی PSP/کے NN/صوبہ
- PU -/AUXT 71/VBF کیا NN/کامسترد NN/قرارداد PSP/کی
- PU -/VBF 72/PSP کا NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل NN/نائب



- PU -/CD 73/NN عدم/NN تحریک/JJ خلاف/PSP کے/NN ناظم/NN تحصیل/NN نائب
- PU -/VBF 74/NN یونین/NN باب/JJ مشترکہ/PSP کی/NN کونسلوں
- PU -/VBF 75/CC و/NN ترکیب/PSP کی/NN ایڈمنسٹریشن/NN یونین
- PU -/AUXT 76/VBF کی/NN ایڈمنسٹریشن/NN یونین
- PU -/VBF 77/PSP کے/NN ایڈمنسٹریشن/NN یونین
- PU -/AUXT 78/VBF کی/NN افعال/PSP کو/NN کونسل/JJ دیہی
- PSP کی/NN افعال/PSP سے/NN جانب/PSP کی/NN وغیرہ/PU، NN حکومت/JJ ضلعی
- PU -/NN 79/PU، NN سپردگی
- VBF 80/NN تجویز/NN اختیارات/PSP کے/NN ایڈمنسٹریشن/NN یونین/PSP کا/NN حکومت
- PU -/
- PU -/VBF 81/PSP کے/NN ناظم/NN یونین
- PU -/VBF 82/NN ذمہ/JJ ذاتی/PSP کی/NN ناظم/NN یونین
- PU -/NN 82/RB کیا/NN مسترد/PSP کا/NN فیصلوں/PSP کے/NN ناظم/NN یونین
- NN ناظم/NN یونین/PSP سے/NN جانب/PSP کی/NN سربراہ/JJ انتظامی/PSP کے/NN صوبہ
- PU -/AUXT 83/VBF کیا/NN کامسترد/NN حکم/PSP کے
- PU -/VBF 84/PSP سے/NN جانب/PSP کی/NN ناظم/NN یونین
- PU -/AUXT 85/AUXA گیا/VBF کیا/NN حذف/NN
- PU -/AUXT 86/VBF کی/NN ناظم/NN یونین
- PU -/VBF 87/NN یونین/NN باب/JJ مشترکہ/PSP کی/NN کونسلوں
- PU -/VBF 88/CC و/NN ترکیب/PSP کی/NN کونسل/NN یونین
- PU -/VBF 89/PSP کے/NN کونسل/NN یونین
- PU -/NN 89/انجام/PSP کی/NN امور/PSP کے/NN کونسل/NN یونین
- PU -/RB 89/کیا/NN مسترد/PSP کا/NN قرارداد/PSP کی/NN کونسل/NN یونین
- NN کونسل/NN یونین/PSP سے/NN جانب/PSP کی/NN سربراہ/JJ انتظامی/PSP کے/NN صوبہ
- PU -/AUXT 90/VBF کیا/NN مسترد/PSP کا/NN قرارداد/PSP کی
- PU -/VBF 91/PSP کا/NN ناظم/NN یونین
- PU -/VBF 92/NN ناظم/NN یونین/NN نائب
- PU -/VBF 93/NN ہمسایہ/CC اور/JJ دیہی/NN باب/PSP کی/NN ناظم/NN یونین/NN نائب
- PU -/AUXT 94/VBF کیا/NN اعلان/PSP کا/NN کونسلوں/NN ہمسایہ/CC اور/JJ دیہی
- PU -/VBF 95/CC و/NN ترکیب/PSP کی/NN کونسل/NN ہمسایہ/CC اور/NN کونسل/JJ دیہی
- PU -/VBF 96/NN کونسل/NN ہمسایہ/CC اور/NN کونسل/JJ دیہی

- PU -/VBF 97/PSP کے NN کونسل NN اور ہمسایہ NN کونسل JJ/دیہی
- NN باب JJ/قائم NN سہولیات PSP کا NN کونسل NN ہمسایہ CC اور NN کونسل JJ/دیہی
- PU -/VBF 98/NN کمیونٹی NN سٹیزن
- PU -/VBF 99/CC و NN ترکیب PSP کی NN بورڈ NN کمیونٹی NN سٹیزن
- PU -/VBF 100/NN انجام PSP کی NN امور
- PU -/VBF 101/NN بورڈ NN کمیونٹی NN سٹیزن RB/بذریعہ
- NNP باب NN تنظیم NN کاروباری JJ/غیر PSP کا NN بورڈ NN کمیونٹی NN سٹیزن
- PU -/VBF 102/NN مصالحت
- PU -/AUXT 103/VBF کی NN انجمن NN مصالحت
- PU -/VBF 104/NN حوصلہ PSP کی NN تصفیہ JJ/پُر امن PSP کے NN تنازعات
- AUXM/سکتی VBF کر NN حوالے PSP کے NN انجمن NN مصالحت NN مقدمات NN عدالتیں
- PU -/AUXT 105
- VBF کی PU (NN کنندہ NN مصالحت PU) NN مُصلح PSP میں NN معاملات JJ/انفرادی
- PU -/AUXT 106
- PSP کے NN حکومت JJ/مقامی NNP باب NN ضابطہ PSP کا NN تصفیہ PSP کے NN تنازعات
- PU -/VBF 107
- AUXT 108/VBF کی NN اکاؤنٹس NN پبلک CC اور NN فنڈز PSP کے NN حکومت JJ/مقامی
- PU -/
- PU -/VBF 109/PSP کی NN فنڈز
- PU -/VBF 110/PSP کا NN فنڈز
- PU -/VBF 111/NN کردہ NN عائد
- PU -/VBF 112/PSP کی NN بجٹ
- PU -/VBF 113/PSP کی NN بجٹ
- PU -/NNP 114/CC اور NN اعزازیہ
- PU -/NNP 115
- PU -/NN 115-اے
- PU -/VBF 116/JJ داخلی
- PU -/VBF 117/VALA والے AUXA جانے VBF کیے NN عائد
- PU -/VBF 118/NN پراپرٹی CC اور NN محصول NN حلقہ
- PU -/NN 118-اے PSP کی NN ٹیکسوں
- PU -/AUXT 119/AUXA گیا VBF کیا NN حذف NN

- CC/اور NN/بندی NN/منصوبہ PSP/کی AUXA/جانے VBF/لے NN/اوپر PSP/سے NN/نیچے  
 PU-/PSP 120/VBF/کا NN/ترغیب PSP/کے NN/ملکیت  
 NN/کمیشن JJ/مالیاتی JJ/صوبائی NN/باب VBF/لین NEG/نہیں NN/قرض NN/حکومتیں JJ/مقامی  
 PU-/NN/اے-120 JJ/مالیاتی CC/اور  
 PU-/NN/بی-120 PSP/کا NN/کمیشن JJ/مالیاتی JJ/صوبائی  
 PU-/NN/سی-120  
 PU-/NN/ڈی-120 PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/تقرری RB/دوبارہ  
 PU-/NN/ای-120 CC/اور NN/فرائض PU/، NN/افعال PSP/کے NN/کمیشن JJ/مالیاتی  
 PU-/NN/ایف-120 NN/عمل VBF/جاتی NN/ادارہ Q/بعض PSP/کے NN/کمیشن JJ/مالیاتی  
 PU-/NN/جی-120 CC/اور NN/اطلاق PSP/کا PRP/اس CC/اور NN/فارمولا  
 PU-/NN/ایچ-120 PSP/کا NN/ڈیٹا  
 PU-/NN/آئی-120 PSP/کی NN/تصدیق PSP/کی NN/منتقلیوں JJ/مالی  
 PU-/NN/جے-120 JJ/یقینی NN/فراہمی PSP/کی NN/فنڈز PSP/کو NN/حکومت JJ/مقامی  
 PSP/کو NN/کمیشن JJ/مالیاتی PSP/کا NN/حکومت JJ/مقامی CC/یا NN/حکومت JJ/صوبائی  
 PU-/NN/کے-120 NN/ریفرنس  
 PU-/NN/ایل-120 RB/متعلق PSP/سے NN/کار NN/ضابطہ PSP/کے NN/کمیشن JJ/مالیاتی  
 NN/کا { NN/بیلنس NN/کیش NN/کمپوزٹ } JJ/نقد NN/میزان JJ/مجموعی PSP/کے NN/صوبہ  
 PU-/NN/ایم-120 VALA/والی VBI/بنائے NN/حصہ  
 PU-/NN/این-120 PSP/کی NN/فنڈز  
 PU-/NN/او-120 NN/ضابطہ PSP/کا NN/کمیشن JJ/مالیاتی  
 VBF/کی NN/حکومت JJ/مقامی NN/باب PSP/کے NN/امور PSP/کے NN/کمیشن JJ/مالیاتی  
 PU-/AUXT-121  
 PU-/AUXT-122 VBF/کی NN/جائیداد NN/منقولہ JJ/غیر  
 PU-/AUXT-123 VBF/کی NN/املاک PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/حکومت  
 PU-/VBF-124 PSP/کا NN/املاک PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/ناظم  
 CC/و NN/انتظام CC/اور NN/استعمال PSP/کا NN/املاک PSP/کی NN/حکومتوں JJ/مقامی  
 PU-/VBF-125 NN/انصرام  
 PU-/VBF-126 PSP/کا NN/املاک NN/منقولہ JJ/غیر  
 JJ/مقامی CC/اور NN/حکومت NN/باب PSP/کا NN/املاک PSP/کی NN/حکومت JJ/مقامی  
 PU-/VBF-127 NN/مابین PSP/کے NN/حکومتوں  
 PU-/VBF-128 PSP/سے NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PSP/کے NN/حکومت

- PU -/PSP 129/VBF سے NN جانب PSP کی NN سربراہ JJ انتظامی PSP کے NN صوبہ
- PU -/VBF 130/AUXT کی NN وغیرہ NN ناظم
- PU -/VBF 131/AUXT کی NN افعال JJ مخصوص PSP کو NN حکومت JJ ضلعی
- PU -/VBF 132/VBF NN حکومت JJ مقامی JJ صوبائی
- PU -/PSP 133/VBF کے NN کمیشن NN حکومت JJ مقامی JJ صوبائی
- PU -/NN 133/VBF ذمہ PSP کی NN کمیشن NN حکومت JJ مقامی JJ صوبائی
- PU -/VBF 134/VBF NN تشکیل PSP کی NN جات NN محکمہ JJ صوبائی
- PU -/VBF 135/VBF JJ داخلی NN باب NN ضلع
- PU -/CC 136/NNP اور NN معائنہ
- PU -/NNP 137
- PU -/NNP 138
- PU -/PSP 139/VBF سے NN جانب PSP کی NN کمیٹیوں
- PU -/VBF 140/VBF NN اخلاق NN ضابطہ PSP کی NN کونسلوں
- PU -/NN 140/VBF ڈسٹرکٹ NN باب NN مشاورت JJ ضلعی
- PSP کے NN قوانین PSP کی NN حکومت JJ مقامی NN باب PSP کی NN سروس NN ڈسٹرکٹ
- PU -/VBF 141/VBF NN ذمہ PSP کی NN نفاذ
- PU -/VBF 142/VBF NN اختیار CC اور NN سزائیں PU، NN جرائم
- PU -/PSP 143/VBF کا PRP ان CC اور NN تقرر PSP کا NN انسپکٹروں
- PU -/VBF 144/AUXT کیا NN عائد NN جرمانہ NN ذریعے PSP کے NN ٹکنگ
- PU -/VBF 145/VBF NN یونس NN کارکردگی PSP لیے PSP کے NN انسپکٹروں
- PU -/VBF 146/VBF NN پر عدالتی NN غفلت PSP میں NN ادائیگی PSP کی NN وغیرہ NN جرمانہ
- PU -/NN 146/VBF جرائم
- PU -/NN 146/VBF بی NN اپیلیں
- PU -/NN 146/VBF سی NN رپورٹیں JJ ماہانہ PU، NN رجسٹر
- PU -/NN 146/VBF کی NN پولیس PSP کو NN وغیرہ NN انسپکٹروں
- PU -/NN 146/VBF ای JJ عمومی PSP کے NN انسپکٹروں
- PU -/VBF 147/VBF کا NN ضابطہ
- PSP کے NN حکومت JJ مقامی NN باب NEG نہ JJ متاثر PSP کا NN حقوق JJ شہری
- PU -/VBF 148
- PU -/NNP 149/NNP رائے NN حق
- PU -/NNP 150

- PU -/ 151/VBF/ NN انتخابات PSP کے NN حکومت JJ مقامی PSP کا NN کمیشن NN الیکشن
- PU -/ 152/VBF/ NN حد PSP کی NN وارڈوں JJ انتخابی
- PU -/ 153/AUXT/ VBF کی NN اراکین JJ منتخب CC اور NN امیدواران JJ منتخب
- PU -/ 154/VBF/ NN انتخابات NN جماعتی JJ غیر
- PU -/ 155/VBF/ NN وغیرہ NN ناظموں
- PU -/ 156/AUXT/ VBF کی NN نشستوں JJ مخصوص
- PU -/ 157/VBF/ PSP پر NN نشستوں JJ خالی
- PU -/ 158/VBF/ JJ انتخابی
- PU -/ 159/NNP/ PSP پر NN رکنیت JJ دوبری PSP کی NN وغیرہ NN ناظمین
- PU -/ 160/NNP
- PU -/ 161/NNP/ NNP حلف PSP کا NN عہدے
- PU -/ 162/VBF/ NN ہٹایا PSP سے NN عہدوں
- PU -/ 163/NN
- PU -/ 164/AUXT/ AUXA گیا AUXA دیا VBF کر NN حذف]
- PU -/ 165/VBF/ NN نوٹیفکیشن PSP کا NN وغیرہ NN نتائج
- PU -/ 166/NN
- PU -/ 167/VBF/ NN رشوت
- PU -/ 168/VBF/ NN سازی NN جعل
- PU -/ 169/AUXT/ VBF جا NN ہے
- PU -/ 170/VBF/ JJ قانونی JJ غیر
- PU -/ 171/VBF/ PSP کی VBI مانگنے NN ووٹ
- PU -/ 172/VBF/ NN طرز NN ضابطہ JJ خلاف NN نزدیک PSP کے NN اسٹیشن NN پولنگ
- PU -/ 173/VBF/ PSP میں NN کاغذات
- PU -/ 174/VBF/ PSP میں NN رازداری PSP کی NN ووٹوں
- PU -/ 175/VBF/ PSP میں VBI رکھنے JJ برقرار NN رازداری
- PU -/ 176/VBF/ NN طرز PSP کا NN داروں NN عہدہ
- PU -/ 177/VBF/ JJ خلاف PSP کی NN ڈیوٹی JJ سرکاری
- PU -/ 178/VBF/ PSP سے NN جانب PSP کی NN ملازمین JJ سرکاری
- PU -/ 179/VBF/ NN سرسری
- PU -/ 179/NN
- PU -/ 180/VBF/ PSP کا NN دور NN عبوری NN باب PSP کی NN حکومتوں JJ مقامی

- PU -/VBF 181/AUXT کی NN داریوں NN ذمہ CC اور NN جات NN اثاثہ PU، NN املاک  
 PU -/VBF 182/CC اور NN ناظمین OD پہلے  
 PU -/VBF 183/JJ انتظامی  
 NN کمی PSP میں NN تنخواہوں PSP کی NN ملازمین PSP پر NN وغیرہ PU، NN تبادلہ  
 PU -/VBF 184/AUXT کیا NEG نہ PSP کا  
 PU -/VBF 185/PSP پر NN بھرتیوں  
 PU -/VBF 186/NN عبوری JJ مالیاتی  
 PU -/VBF 187/JJ انتخابی NN عبوری  
 PU -/VBF 188/NN باب NN عبوری JJ مقررہ  
 PU -/NNP 189/NN شکایت  
 PU -/NNP 190  
 PU -/NNP 191  
 PU -/NNP 192  
 PU -/VBF 193/JJ ضمنی  
 PU -/NN 193 NN ملازمین JJ سرکاری PSP کا NN ملازمین CC اور NN اراکین  
 PU -/VBF 194/NN/NN یض NN تفو  
 PU -/AUXA 195/AUXT گیا VBF کیا PSP سے NN نیتی JJ نیک  
 PU -/NN 195 NN اختیارات JJ عمومی PSP کے NN وغیرہ PU، NN حکومتوں JJ مقامی  
 PU -/NN 195 NN بی- NN تفویض  
 PU -/VBF 196/PSP لیے PSP کے NN منڈیوں NN مویشی  
 PU -/VBF 197/CC اور NN تنسیخ  
 PU -/VBF 198/PSP کا NN مشکلات  
 PU -/CD 1/PSP میں NN شیڈولز  
 PU -/VBF 2/OD پہلا  
 PU -/CD 3/OD دوسرا  
 PU -/CD 4/OD تیسرا  
 PU -/CD 5/OD چوتھا  
 PU -/VBF 6/OD پانچواں  
 PU -/VBF 7/OD چھٹا  
 PU -/VBF 8/NN ساتواں  
 PU -/VBF 9/OD آٹھواں

PU./OD 10/CD./نواں

PU./OD 11/VBF./دسواں

RB/بابت (/PU XIII/NN PU./، آرڈیننس NN/حکومت JJ/مقامی NN/پنجاب 1 NN/گیارہواں  
VBI/کرنے JJ/نو NN/تنظیم PSP/کی NN/حکومتوں JJ/مقامی PU./، NNP/اگست 2 NN/PU [2001/VBF )  
PU./- NN/آرڈیننس PSP/لیے PSP/کے VBI/بنائے JJ/باضابطہ PRP/انہیں CC/اور

NN/لوگوں PSP/پر NN/سطح JJ/بنیادی SC/کہ VBF/ہے JJ/ضروری PDM/یہ SC/کہ NN/جب  
PU./، NN/حکمرانی NN/طرز JJ/بہتر NN/ذریعے PSP/کے NN/شراکت VBF/جاتی NN/ادارہ PSP/کی  
PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/سازی NN/فیصلہ JJ/شفاف CC/اور NN/دبی NN/انجام JJ/مؤثر PSP/کی NN/خدمات  
NN/اتھارٹی JJ/مالیاتی CC/اور NN/اور انتظامی AUXA/جائے VBF/کیا JJ/منتقل NN/اختیار JJ/سیاسی  
SC/کہ NN/جب CC/اور VBF/کی NN/سپرد PSP/کے NN/حکومتوں JJ/مقامی NN/دہ NN/جواب  
NN/گورنر CC/اور AUXT/ہے AUXA/گئی VBF/ہو NN/تحلیل NN/اسمبلی JJ/صوبائی NNP/پنجاب  
RB/فوری PSP/میں PRR/جن VBF/ہیں JJ/موجود NN/حالات PDM/ایسے SC/کہ VBF/ہیں JJ/مطمئن  
PU./ (NN/ترمیم PU./) JJ/آئینی NN/عبوری SC/کہ NN/جب CC/اور JJ/ضروری VBI/کرنا NN/اقدام  
PSP/میں PRR/جس PU./، CD/4 NN/آرٹیکل PSP/کے NN/1999 RB/بابت PSP/9 NN/نمبر NN/آرڈر  
NN/ترمیم PU./، CD/2000 RB/بابت PSP/11 NN/نمبر NN/آرڈر NN/سربراہ JJ/انتظامی RB/بذریعہ  
NN/گورنر PSP/کا NN/صوبہ PDM/کسی NN/تحت PSP/کے PU./، AUXT/ہے AUXA/گئی VBF/کی  
NN/اب PSP/لیے PRP/اس AUXM/سکتا VBF/کر NN/نافذ CC/اور JJ/جاری NN/آرڈیننس PDM/کوئی  
PSP/میں NN/ضمن PDM/اس CC/اور NN/بالا اختیارات JJ/منکورہ NN/ب NN/پنجا JJ/نر NN/گور PU./،  
AUXA/ہوئے VBF/کرتے NN/استعمال NN/اختیارات Q/تمام JJ/دیگر NN/بنائے والے NN/مجاز PRP/اسے  
AUXT/ہیں VBF/کرتے NN/نافذ CC/اور NN/وضع NN/بخوشی NN/آرڈیننس NN/ذیل NN/مندرجہ PU./،  
PU./- CD/1 NN/باب NN/:

PU./ (PU 1/CD) PU./- NN/نفاذ NN/کار اور آغاز NN/دائرہ PU./، NN/عنوان JJ/مختصر  
PSP/کا NN/حکومت JJ/مقامی NNP/پنجاب RB/بطور NN/حوالہ PSP/کا NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس  
PU./- NN/جائے گا AUXA/دیا VBI/2001 PU./، NN/آرڈیننس

VBF/ہو PSP/پر NNP/پنجاب NN/صوبہ JJ/پورے NN/نفاذ PSP/کا PRP/اس PU./ (PU 2/CD)  
RB/بابت (/PU II/CD) PU./، NN/ایکٹ NN/کنٹونمنٹس NN/ماسوائے PU./، AUXT/گا  
NN/ (PU CXXXVIII/NN) PU./، NN/آرڈیننس NN/یا کنٹونمنٹس [2 PU./، PU./ (VBF/1924  
PSP/پر NN/طور PSP/کے NN/کنٹونمنٹس NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ ] PU./ (VBF/2002 RB/بابت  
NN/تحت [طے PSP/کے NN/ان] NN/بیسلسلہ 3 PU./، NN/علاقے AUXA/گئے VBF/کیے NN/نوٹیفائی  
PU./- NN/معاملات AUXA/گئے VBF/کیے

PSP کو 2001/PU، NNP/اگست/CD/چودہ/NN/نفاذ/PSP/کا/PRP/اس/PU (3/CD/PU)  
 NN/باب/PU، (PSP/کے/PU) NN/سیکشن/NN/ماسوائے/PU، AUXT/گا/VBF/ہو  
 (PU/PU) (1/CD/PU) VBF/196/NN/سیکشن/PSP/کے/NN/XIX/NN/باب/CC/اور/NN/XVII/NN  
 NN/تاریخوں/CC/یا/NN/تاریخ/PDM/اس/PRR/جو/PU، NN/دفعات/PSP/کی/PU (ii/NN)  
 NN/گزٹ/JJ/سرکاری/NN/حکومت/NN/اعلان/PSP/کا/PRR/جن/AUXT/گے/VBF/ہوں/NN/سے/نفاذ/عمل  
 PU-/VBF/کرے/NN/نوٹیفیکیشن/RB/بذریعہ/PSP/میں

PSP/کا/NN/گورنر/PSP/میں/PU (6/NNP/PU) NN/ٹی-120/NN/سیکشن/NN/تالیم/4/CD  
 VBF/کیا/NN/جیسے/نوٹیفائی/AUXT/گا/VBF/رہے/NN/عمل/NN/نفاذ/NN/طرح/PDM/اسی/NN/حکم  
 PU-/AUXT/ہو/AUXA/گیا

2/NN -PU

SC/کہ/PSP/تک/NN/جب/PU، PSP/میں/NN/آرڈیننس/PDM/اس/PU -/NN/ت/NN/یفا/NN/تعر  
 Q/کچھ/PRE/فی/NN/کے/منا/PDM/اس/PSP/میں/NN/ق/NN/سبا/CC/و/NN/ق/NN/سبا/CC/یا/NN/موضوع  
 NN/ادارہ/PDM/کوئی/NN/مراد/NN/ادارے/NN/کارپوریٹ/PU (i/NN/PU) NEG/نہ/NN/درج  
 NN/مہر/JJ/مخصوص/PDM/یہ/NN/ہو/اور/NN/حاصل/NN/تسلسل/NN/دوامی/PRR/جسے/VBF/ہے  
 NN/منقولہ/JJ/غیر/CC/و/NN/منقولہ/PRP/اسے/PU، VBF/ہو/JJ/حامل/NN/کا/{common/NN/seal}  
 PDM/کسی/JJ/موجود/PSP/میں/NN/قبضہ/NN/اور/اپنے/NN/قبضہ/PU، NN/حصول/PSP/کے/NN/جائیداد  
 NN/حاصل/NN/کا/اختیار/VBI/کرنے/NN/معابدہ/PDM/کوئی/CC/اور/NN/منتقلی/PSP/کی/NN/جائیداد  
 PRP/اس/CC/اور/AUXM/سکے/VBF/کر/NN/مقدمہ/PSP/سے/NN/نام/APNA/اپنے/PRR/جو/NN/ہو/اور  
 NN/سال/JJ/مالی/PDM/کسی/NN/مراد/NN/یجٹسے/PU (ii/NN/PU) VBF/چلایا/NN/مقدمہ/PSP/پر  
 PU (iii/NN/PU) NN/گوشوارہ/JJ/سرکاری/PDM/کوئی/PSP/کا/NN/خرچ/CC/اور/NN/آمدنی/PSP/کی  
 NN/چھٹا/JJ/ملحقہ/PU، NN/جھونپڑی/PU، NN/مکان/PU، NN/دکان/PDM/کوئی/PSP/میں/NN/عمارت  
 PSP/بھی/PRP/کسی/PRR/جو/NN/احاطہ/CC/یا/NN/اصطبل/PU، NN/شیڈ/PU، NN/رقبہ/VBF/ہوا  
 PSP/لیے/PSP/کے/NN/مقصد/PSP/بھی/PRP/کسی/CC/اور/VBF/ہو/NN/بنا/PSP/سے/NN/مٹیریل  
 PU، PSP/میں/PRP/اس/CC/اور/VBF/ہے/JJ/شامل/PU، AUXT/ہو/AUXA/جاتا/VBF/کیا/NN/استعمال  
 PU، NN/ڈھلان/PU، NN/تھڑا/PU، NN/چبوترہ/PU، NN/برآمدہ/PU، NN/کنواں/PU، NN/دیوار  
 PSP/سے/NN/فاصل/NN/حد/JJ/تعمیراتی/PU (iv/NN/PU) JJ/شامل/PSP/بھی/NN/قدمچے/CC/اور  
 PSP/کا/NN/عمارت/NN/پرے/PSP/سے/PRR/جس/VBF/ہے/NN/فاصل/NN/حد/PDM/ایسی/NN/مراد  
 CC/یا/JJ/موجودہ/NN/حصہ/PSP/کا/NN/دیوار/JJ/بیرونی/PSP/کی/NN/عمارت/CC/یا/NN/حصہ/JJ/بیرونی  
 PU (v/NN/PU) NEG/نہ/VBF/ہوا/VBF/یڑھا/PSP/میں/NN/سمت/PSP/کی/NN/سڑک/NN/مجوزہ  
 JJ/ضمنی/NN/کردہ/NN/وضع/NN/تحت/PSP/کے/NN/آرڈیننس/PDM/اس/NN/مراد/NN/قوانینسے/JJ/ضمنی  
 NN/ضلع/PDM/کوئی/NN/مراد/PSP/سے/PU 'PU/کونسل/PU 'PU (vi/NN/PU) NN/قوانین





NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/سٹی PDM/کوئی CC/یا NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PU/ (NN/اے PU/) VBF/ہیں  
 CC/اور NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل PU/ (NN/بی PU/) NN/ضلع CC/اور NN/گورنمنٹ  
 NN/ڈی PU/ (NN/ٹاؤن CC/اور NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/ٹاؤن PU/ (NN/سی PU/) NN/تحصیل  
 NN/بد PU' PU/ (NN/xvii PU/) [NN/PSP 8/یونین CC/اور NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/یونین PU/)  
 PU/ (NN/اے PU/) VBF/ہے JJ/شامل PSP/میں NN/اور اس NN/مراد PSP/سے PU' JJ/انتظامی  
 PU/، NN/فیصلہ PDM/کوئی PU/، NN/عمل PDM/کوئی PSP/کا NN/ارتکاب CC/یا NN/فروگزاشت  
 NN/قواعد PU/، NN/قانون PU/ (NN/i PU/) PRR/جو PU/، NN/سفارش CC/یا NN/عمل NN/طریق  
 NN/ضابطہ CC/یا NN/عمل NN/طرز JJ/عمومی CC/یا VBF/ہو JJ/برعکس PSP/کے NN/ضوابط CC/یا  
 NN/متعصبانہ PU/، VBF/مانا NN/من PU/ (NN/ii PU/) VBF/ہو SCK/کر VBF/ہٹ PSP/سے NN/کار  
 NN/نامناسب CC/یا NN/منصفانہ JJ/غیر PU/، NN/خودسر PU/، NN/جابرانہ PU/، JJ/امتیازی PU/،  
 PU/ (NN/iv PU/) VBF/ہو JJ/مبنی PSP/پر NN/وجوہات JJ/متعلقہ JJ/غیر PU/ (NN/iii PU/) VBF/ہو  
 NN/دیانتی NN/بد PU/، NN/داری NN/طرف PU/، NN/ستانی NN/رشوت PU/، NN/زیادتی JJ/انتظامی  
 PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/مقاصد NN/نامناسب CC/اور JJ/غلط PRR/جیسے NN/پروری NN/اقربا CC/اور  
 PSP/سے NN/استعمال CC/یا NN/ناکامی PSP/میں NN/استعمال CC/یا NN/استعمال PSP/کے NN/اختیارات  
 NN/فرائض CC/یا VBI/چلانے NN/انتظام PU/ (NN/بی PU/) VBF/ہو JJ/مشمول PSP/پر NN/انکار کرنے  
 PU/، NN/سستی PU/، NN/تاخیر PSP/میں NN/دبی NN/انجام PSP/کی NN/داریوں NN/ذمہ CC/اور  
 PU/ (NN/سی PU/) NN/غفلت CC/یا NN/استعداد NN/عدم PU/، NN/نااہلی PU/، NN/قابلیت NEG/نا  
 NN/اقدام NN/انضباطی JJ/خلاف PSP/کے NN/دار NN/عہدہ CC/یا NN/افسر PDM/ایسے PDM/کسی  
 NN/اتھارٹی PSP/کو NN/اقدام PDM/کسی PSP/کے PRR/جس PU/، NN/گریز ہو PSP/سے VBI/کرنے  
 VBF/پایا NN/انتقامی CC/یا JJ/قانونی JJ/غیر NN/صریحاً PU/، NN/نامناسب PU/، NN/متعصبانہ PSP/نے  
 PU/-AUXT/ہو

CC/یا NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس NN/مراد PSP/سے PU' PU/منڈی NN/ (NN/xviii PU/)  
 NN/منڈی RB/بطور NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/قانون JJ/دیگر PDM/کسی NN/نافذ العمل NN/الوقت PRE/فی  
 PSP/سے NN/رکن PU/ (NN/xix PU/) NN/جگہ PDM/کوئی AUXA/گئی VBF/کی NN/نوٹیفائی  
 NN/موضع PU/ (NN/xx PU/) NN/رکن NN/شدہ JJ/منتخب PSP/کا NN/کونسل PDM/کسی NN/مراد  
 NN/پی NN/ڈبلیو PU/ (NN/1967 PU/)، NN/ایکٹ NN/اراضی NN/مالیہ NNP/پنجاب NN/مراد PSP/سے  
 NN/مال NN/حلقہ NN/دیاگیا NN/قرار NN/تحت PSP/کے PU/ (NN/1967 NNP/RB/بابت XXVII/)  
 PSP/سے NN/روی JJ/غلط PU/ (NN/xx- NN/اے NN/) [NN/PSP 9/{revenue/NN state/}  
 PSP/سے NN/فرض CC/یا NN/ورزی JJ/خلاف PSP/کی NN/کار NN/ضابطہ NN/مجوزہ NN/مراد  
 CC/یا NN/قواعد CC/یا NN/قانون CC/یا NN/عمل NN/طرز JJ/قانونی JJ/غیر JJ/دانستہ CC/یا NN/غفلت  
 CC/اور VBF/ہے NN/ورزی JJ/خلاف PSP/کی NN/احکامات JJ/حکومتی CC/یا NN/ہدایات JJ/قانونی

NN/ادائیگی PSP/کی NN/فرائض PU/ (NN/اے PU) JJ/شامل NN/ذیل NN/درج PSP/میں PRP/اس  
 NN/بی PU/ NN/غفلت JJ/شدید NN/ساتھ PSP/کے NN/منصوبہ JJ/غلط CC/یا NN/نیت JJ/غلط PSP/میں  
 JJ/غلط PSP/کے NN/قانون PSP/میں NN/نتیجے PSP/کے PRR/جس NN/عمل PDM/ایسا PU/ )  
 PU/ (NN/سی PU) NN/فائدہ JJ/ناجائز PSP/کو NN/شخص PDM/کسی NN/ذریعے PSP/کے NN/اطلاق  
 JJ/غیر CC/یا NN/ورزی JJ/خلاف PSP/کی NN/قواعد CC/یا NN/قانون PSP/کی NN/افسر PDM/کسی  
 CC/یا VBI/کرنا NN/ٹرانسفر CC/یا NN/ترقی PU/، NN/تقرری PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/وجہ JJ/متعلقہ  
 NN/جرائم NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/قوانین NN/میونسپل PU/ 'PU/ (NN/xxi PU) VBI/کرنا NN/انتظام  
 NN/جرائم AUXA/گئے VBF/کیے NN/بیان PSP/میں NN/شیڈول OD/چوتھے NN/مراد PSP/سے PU/ '  
 NN/فراہمی PSP/کی NN/پانی NN/شہر JJ/اندرون PSP/میں NN/خدمات NN/میونسپل PU/ (NN/xxii PU)  
 CC/اور NN/بٹانا PSP/کا NN/گندگی PU/، NN/صحت NN/حفظان PU/، NN/آب NN/نکاسی PU/،  
 CC/یا NN/نالہ NN/گندہ PU/، NN/کرکٹ NN/کوڑا PU/، NN/غلاظت PU/، VBI/لگانا NN/ٹھکانے  
 PU/، NN/مادہ JJ/فاضل NN/مائع CC/یا JJ/ٹھوس PU/، NN/ {storm/NN water/NN} NN/پانی NN/بارشی  
 PU/، NN/پل PU/، NN/ویز NN/ایکسپرس PU/، NN/الخلاء VBF/بیت JJ/عوامی PU/، NN/نکاسی  
 NN/ٹریفک PU/، NN/پاتھ NN/فٹ PU/، NN/گلیاں PU/، JJ/عام NN/شارع PU/، NN/اور NN/فلانی  
 PU/، NN/لائسٹنگ PSP/پر PRP/ان CC/اور NN/پٹڑیاں PSP/کی NN/سڑک PU/، NN/اشارے PSP/کے  
 NN/ارضی PU/، JJ/کاری NN/شجر PU/، NN/قبرستان PU/، NN/باغات PU/، NN/پارک JJ/عوامی  
 PU/، NN/بجھانا NN/آگ PU/، NN/بورڈنگز PU/، NN/بورڈ NNP/بل PU/، NN/آرائش CC/و NN/تزئین  
 PU/، NN/بندی NN/منصوبہ JJ/جامع PU/، NN/بندی NN/حلقہ PU/، NN/کاکنٹرول NN/استعمال JJ/زمینی  
 NN/بندی NN/درجہ PU/، NN/بندی NN/درجہ PSP/کی NN/جات NN/علاقہ JJ/رہائشی CC/یا JJ/کمرشل  
 NN/شہری PU/، NN/ہاؤسنگ PU/، NN/منڈیاں PU/، NN/بندی NN/درجہ NN/یائی NN/خاتمہ PSP/کا  
 NN/سہولیات PRP/ان PU/، NN/تعمیر CC/اور NN/ماحول PU/، NN/انفراسٹرکچر NN/دیہاتی CC/یا  
 RB/متعلق PSP/سے NN/خدمات NN/میونسپل CC/اور NN/ترقی CC/یا NN/بھال VBF/دیکھ PSP/کی  
 PU/ 'NN/ناظم NN/نائب PU/ 'PU/ (NN/xxiii PU) JJ/شامل NN/نفاذ PSP/کا NN/قانون PDM/کسی  
 PU/، NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل NN/نائب PU/، NN/ناظم NN/ضلع NN/نائب VBF/ہے NN/مراد PSP/سے  
 NN/صورت PSP/بھی PRR/جو PU/، NN/ناظم NN/یونین NN/نائب CC/یا NN/ناظم NN/ٹاؤن NN/نائب  
 NN/تحصیل PU/، NN/ناظم NN/ضلع NN/مراد ہے PSP/سے PU/ 'PU/ 'PU/ (NN/xxiv PU)  
 PU/ (PU/ 'PU/ 'PU/، NN/ناظم NN/یونین CC/یا NN/ناظم NN/ٹاؤن PU/، NN/ناظم  
 PU/، NN/گلیوں PU/، NN/محلہ PDM/کوئی NN/مراد PSP/سے NN/بمسائیگی PU/ (NN/xxv)  
 NN/تحصیل PRR/جسے PU/، VBF/ہے NN/گروپ CD/ایک PSP/کا NN/سڑکوں CC/یا NN/راستوں  
 PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/ٹاؤن PU/، NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل  
 PU/ (PU/ 'xxvi) AUXA/گیا VBF/کیا NN/مقرر PSP/پر NN/طور PSP/کے NN/بمسائیگی

NN/مزارع/اراضی/Q/بلا/PRR/جو/VBF/ہے/شخص/PDM/کوئی/مراد/PSP/سے/کسان/NN  
 NN/سال/CD/پانچ/JJ/پچھلے/PSP/سے/سال/PSP/کے/الیکشن/JJ/سابقہ/PRD/جو/CC/یا/VBF/ہو  
 PSP/کا/اراضی/Q/زیادہ/PSP/سے/ایکڑ/CD/پانچ/دوران/PSP/کے/مدت/PSP/کی  
 PSP/لیے/PSP/کے/گزارہ/APNA/اپنے/CC/اور/AUXT/ہو/VBF/رہا/NEG/نہ/مالک/NN  
 PSP/سے/مجوزہ/PU/xxvii/NN/PU/VBF/کرتا/انحصار/PSP/پر/PRP/اس/RB/بلاواسطہ  
 NN/کے/ذریعے/مجوزہ/قواعد/کردہ/وضع/تحت/PSP/کے/آرڈیننس/PDM/اس/مراد/NN  
 PSP/سے/آڈٹ/جنرل/ڈائریکٹر/JJ/صوبائی/PU/xxvii/NN/PU/10/CD [NN  
 PSP/آف/جنرل/آڈیٹر/کردہ/نامزد/PSP/لیے/PSP/کے/مقصد/PDM/اس/مراد/NN  
 NN/رقم/تخصیص/قابل/JJ/صوبائی/PU/xxvii/بی/PU/12/INJ [NN/پاکستان  
 NN/دفعات/PSP/کی/آرڈیننس/PDM/اس/PRR/جو/VBF/ہیں/رقم/PRP/وہ/مراد/PSP/سے  
 NN/اعلان/PSP/لیے/PSP/کے/تقسیم/مابین/PSP/کے/حکومتوں/JJ/مقامی/مطابق/PSP/کے  
 PDM/وبی/مفہوم/PSP/کا/فنانس/JJ/اجتماعی/JJ/صوبائی/PU/xxvii/سی/PU/کردہ/NN  
 PSP/کے/آئین/PSP/کے/پاکستان/جمہوریہ/JJ/اسلامی/PRR/جو/AUXT/گا/VBF/ہو  
 JJ/صوبائی/PU/xxvii/ٹی/PU/AUXA/گیا/VBF/دیا/PRP/اسے/PSP/میں/VBI/118/آرٹیکل  
 JJ/صوبائی/PSP/سے/فنانس/JJ/اجتماعی/JJ/صوبائی/مراد/PSP/سے/رقم/شده/بچت/NN  
 PU/NN/میزان/PSP/کا/PRP/اس/بعد/PSP/کے/VBI/کرنے/منہا/رقم/تخصیص/قابل  
 PU/،/NN/عمارت/PDM/ایسی/PDM/کوئی/مراد/PSP/سے/عامہ/AUXA/جائے/PU/xxviii/NN  
 PU/(/PU/xxix/NN/رسائی/PSP/کی/عوام/جہاں/VBF/ہے/جگہ/CC/یا/احاطہ  
 PSP/سے/جانب/PSP/کی/دار/دار/پٹہ/CC/یا/مزارع/VBF/ہے/مراد/کرایہ/سے  
 CC/یا/سامان/PU/،/مشینری/یا/13/قبضہ/PSP/پر/اراضی/CC/یا/عمارت  
 PSP/میں/صورث/JJ/دیگر/PDM/کسی/CC/یا/رقم/پر/استعمال/PSP/کے/گاڑی  
 NN/گلی/PU/(/PU/xxx/NN/الادا/واجب/PSP/پر/طور/JJ/قانونی/PSP/بھی/Q/کچھ/PRD/جو  
 VBI/بننے/حصہ/PSP/کا/گلی/PDM/کسی/مراد/PSP/سے/فاصل/حد/PSP/کی  
 VBI/کرنے/JJ/علیحدہ/PSP/سے/زمین/JJ/ملحقہ/کی/گلی/کو/زمین/VALA/والی  
 NN/محصول/JJ/مخصوص/PDM/کوئی/PSP/میں/ٹیکس/PU/xxxi/NN/PU/حد/VALA/والی  
 NN/محصول/JJ/دیگر/CC/یا/راہداری/محصول/PU/،/محصول/JJ/مقامی/PU/،/فیس/PU/،  
 AUXA/گئے/VBF/کیے/عائد/تحت/PSP/کے/ایکٹ/PDM/اس/PRR/جو/VBF/ہیں/JJ/شامل  
 NN/اراضی/مالیہ/NNP/پنجاب/مراد/PSP/سے/PU/تحصیل/PU/xxxi/PU/(/PU/xxxii/NN  
 PU/،/ٹبلیو/PU/1967/PU/،/ایکٹ

VBF/کی/نوٹیفائی/NN تحت/PSP کے/PU (RB 1967/NNP/بابت/NN XVII/NN ایکٹ/NN  
 NN/میونسپل/NN تحصیل/PU 'PU (/PU xxxiii/NN) NN/تحصیل/PDM/کوئی/AUXA/گئی/NN  
 NN/ناظم/NN تحصیل/PSP/کا/NN ایڈمنسٹریشن/NN/میونسپل/NN تحصیل/PSP/میں/PU 'PU/ایڈمنسٹریشن  
 NN/VBI 49/سیکشن/PRR/جنہیں/VBF/ہیں/JJ/شامل/NN ملازمین/CC/اور/NN داران/NN عہدہ/CC/اور  
 NN/مراد/NN قصبہ سے/PU (/PU xxxiv/NN) AUXT/بے/AUXA/گیا/VBF/کیا/NN بیان/PSP/میں  
 PSP/کی/NN حکومت/NN تحت/PSP کے/VBI 9/سیکشن/NN ہے جسے/NN علاقہ/PDM/کوئی  
 PSP/پر/NN طور/PSP کے/NN قصبہ/PSP کے/NN ڈسٹرکٹ/NN سٹی/PDM/کسی/PSP سے/NN جانب  
 NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن/NN/میونسپل/NN/ٹاؤن/PU 'PU (/PU xxxv/NN) AUXA/گیا/VBF/کیا/NN نوٹیفائی  
 NN/عہدہ/CC/اور/NN ناظم/NN/ٹاؤن/PSP/کا/NN ایڈمنسٹریشن/NN/میونسپل/NN/ٹاؤن/PSP/میں/PU 'PU  
 JJ/مخصوص/PSP/میں/CD 50/سیکشن/PRR/جنہیں/VBF/ہیں/JJ/شامل/NN ملازمین/CC/اور/NN داران  
 NN/سیکشن/NN/مراد/PSP سے/PU 'PU/یونین/PU 'PU (/PU xxxvi/NN) AUXA/گیا/VBF/کیا  
 VBF/ہے/NN علاقہ/JJ/مقامی/PDM/کوئی/AUXA/گیا/VBF/کیا/NN نوٹیفائی/NN تحت/PSP کے/VBI 6  
 (/PU AUXA/گیا/VBF/دیا/NN قرار/NN یونین/NN تحت/PSP کے/NN آرڈیننس/PDM/اس/PRR/جسے  
 NN/یونین/PU 'PU/،/NN ناظم/NN یونین/PSP/میں/PU 'PU/ایڈمنسٹریشن/NN یونین/PU 'PU/xxxvii/NN  
 (/PU JJ/شامل/NN ملازمین/NN یونین/JJ/دیگر/CC/اور/NN سیکرٹریز/NN یونین/PU 'PU/،/NN ناظم/NN نائب  
 JJ/ملحق/CC/اور/NN مربوط/CD/ایک/NN مراد/PSP سے/PU 'PU/دیہ/PU 'PU/xxxviii/NN  
 PSP سے/NN نام/PDM/کسی/PSP پر/NN طور/JJ/عام/PRR/جسے/VBF/ہے/NN آبادی/JJ/انسانی  
 NN/کلی/PU 'PU/،/NN چک/PU 'PU/،/NN ڈھوک/PSP/میں/PRP/اس/CC/اور/AUXT/ہے/AUXA/جاتا/VBI/جانا  
 NN/آبادی/JJ/دیگر/PDM/کوئی/NN ہی/PDM/ایسی/CC/یا/NN بستی/PU 'PU/،/NN گاؤں/PU 'PU/،/NN گوٹھ/PU 'PU  
 PU 'PU/،/NN چشمہ/PSP/میں/PU 'PU/نخیرہ/PSP/کا/NN پانی/PU 'PU/xxxix/NN) JJ/شامل  
 PU 'PU/،/NN گزرگاہ/JJ/آبی/PU 'PU/،/NN حوض/PU 'PU/،/NN تالاب/PU 'PU/،/NN ویل/NN ٹیوب/PU 'PU/،/NN کنواں  
 NN/ندی/CC/یا/NN جھیل/PU 'PU/،/NN دریا/PU 'PU/،/NN نہر/CC/اور/PU 'PU/،/NN نالے/NN دوز/NN زمین  
 VBF/کیا/NN استعمال/PSP/لیے/PSP کے/VBI/کرنے/NN مہیا/NN پانی/PSP/علاوہ/PSP کے  
 NN/کام/PU 'PU (/PU xli/NN) JJ/شامل/NN ذریعہ/JJ/دیگر/PDM/کوئی/VALA/والا/AUXA/جانے  
 NN/کام/JJ/دیگر/PDM/کسی/RB/خواہ/PU 'PU/،/NN ہے/NN سروے شامل/PDM/کوئی/PSP/میں/PU 'PU  
 NN/مراد/PSP سے/NN ورکر/PU (/PU xli/NN) NEG/نہ/CC/یا/VBF/ہو/PSP/میں/NN ضمن/PSP کے  
 NN/زندگی/PRR/جو/VBF/ہے/NN شخص/JJ/وابستہ/PSP سے/NN کام/PSP/پر/NN طور/RB/بلاواسطہ  
 CC/اور/VBF/کرے/NN انحصار/PSP/پر/VBI/کرنے/NN کام/NN از خود/PSP/لیے/PSP کے/VBI/گزارنے  
 NN/آرڈیننس/NN/تعلقات/JJ/صنعتی/NN جو/VBI 14/ہے/NN ورکر شامل/PDM/ایسا/PSP/میں/PRP/اس  
 AUXA/گیا/VBF/کیا/NN بیان/PSP/میں/PU (RB 2002/NNP/بابت/NN XCI/PU 2002/NN) 'PU  
 ہے/PU -/NN ہے]

## 3/CD -/PU

NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس PU -/ NN/فوقیت PSP/پر NN/قوانین JJ/دیگر PSP/کی NN/آرڈیننس  
PSP/بھی Q/کچھ PSP/میں NN/قانون JJ/دیگر PDM/کسی JJ/رائج NN/الوقت PRE/فی NN/دفعات PSP/کی  
PU -/ AUXT/گی VBF/رہیں JJ/مؤثر RB/باوجود PSP/کے VBI/ہونے NN/درج

## 4/CD -/PU

NN/اندر رہتے PSP/کے NN/ورک NN/فریم JJ/صوبائی PSP/کا NN/حکومتوں JJ/مقامی  
JJ/قائم NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس PU (/PU 1/CD) PU -/ VBI/کرنا NN/کام VBF/ہوئے  
NN/کام NN/اندر PSP/کے NN/ورک NN/فریم JJ/صوبائی PU، NN/حکومتیں JJ/مقامی NN/کردہ  
VBF/ہوں NN/پابند PSP/کی NN/قوانین JJ/صوبائی CC/اور JJ/وفاقی CC/اور AUXT/گی VBF/کریں  
PU -/ AUXT/گی

VBF/لیے PSP/کے NN/دہی NN/انجام PSP/کی NN/افعال APNA/اپنے PU (/PU 2/CD)  
PSP/کے NN/اختیار JJ/انتظامی PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/حکومت NN/حکومتیں JJ/مقامی PU،  
NEG/نہیں JJ/متاثر PRP/اسے CC/یا AUXT/گی VBF/ڈالیں NEG/نہیں NN/رکاوٹ PSP/میں NN/استعمال  
PU -/ AUXT/گی VBF/کریں

## 5/CD -/PU

NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس PU -/ NN/تشکیل CC/و NN/ترکیب PSP/کی NN/علاقوں JJ/مقامی  
VBF/ہوں NN/علاقے JJ/مقامی NN/ذیل NN/درج PU، VBF/لیے PSP/کے NN/مقصد PSP/کے  
PU (/PU iii/NN) PU (/PU ii/NN) PU (/PU i/NN) PU :/SCP/یعنی PU، AUXT/گئے  
PU -/ NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/سٹی CC/اور NN/ڈسٹرکٹ PU (/iv/NN)

## 6/NN -/PU

PDM/ایسے NN/یونین PU (/PU 1/CD) PU -/ NN/بندی NN/حد PSP/کی NN/یونینز  
NN/موضوعات JJ/زائد CC/یا CD/ایک PSP/میں PRR/جس NN/ہوگی JJ/مشمول PSP/پر NN/علاقہ  
PSP/میں NN/علاقے PDM/کسی NN/جب PSP/میں NN/صورت PDM/ایسی PU، CC/یا VBF/ہوں  
AUXA/گئی VBF/کی NEG/نہ NN/نظر ثانی PSP/پر NN/آبادکاری NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/قانون  
PSP/کے NN/شماری NN/مردم JJ/زائد PSP/سے CD/ایک CC/یا CD/ایک PU، SC/تو AUXT/ہو  
PSP/کی NN/علاقے VALA/والے VBI/رکھنے NN/خصوصیات JJ/شہری CC/یا PU، NN/دیہات  
PSP/سے PSP/سے NN/مقصد PSP/کے NN/شماری NN/مردم JJ/آخری JJ/سابقہ PSP/میں NN/صورت  
NN/تعداد NN/کل PSP/کی NN/بلاکس NN/شماری NN/مردم AUXA/گئے VBF/کیے NN/بندی NN/حد  
PSP/کی NN/حکومت PRR/جسے NN/مجموعہ PSP/کا NN/تعداد JJ/کل PSP/کی NN/موضوعات CC/اور  
NN/جہاں PU، SCP/تاہم PU :/AUXT/ہو AUXA/گیا VBF/کیا NN/نوٹیفائی PSP/سے NN/جانب  
NN/علاقائی CD/ایک NN/علاقہ PSP/کا NN/یونین PU (/PU ۱/NN) AUXM/سکے VBF/ہو PSP/تک

PDM/کسی/PU، NN/حدود/PSP/کی/یونین/PDM/کسی/PU (NN/بی/PU) VBF/ہو/NN/اکائی/PSP/کی/ٹاؤن/PDM/کسی/PSP/میں/NN/ڈسٹرکٹ/NN/سٹی/PDM/کسی/CC/یا/PU، NN/تحصیل/NN/تحصیل/PDM/کسی/PU (NN/سی/PU) VBF/کریں/NEG/نہیں/NN/عبور/PSP/کو/NN/حدود/PSP/پر/NN/تعداد/JJ/گل/PSP/کی/حلقوں/NN/پٹوار/NN/علاقہ/PSP/کا/یونین/PDM/کسی/PSP/میں/NN/یونینز/JJ/مکمل/Q/کئی/NN/حلقہ/NN/پٹوار/PDM/کوئی/CC/یا/PU، AUXT/گا/VBF/ہو/JJ/مشتمل/PSP/میں/NN/ڈسٹرکٹ/NN/سٹی/PDM/کسی/PU (NN/ڈی/PU) AUXM/سکتا/VBF/ہو/JJ/مشتمل/PSP/پر/JJ/سابقہ/NN/یونین/JJ/حامل/PSP/کی/خصوصیات/JJ/شہری/CC/یا/PU، NN/علاقہ/PSP/کا/یونین/VBF/کیے/NN/ہندی/NN/حد/PSP/سے/PSP/سے/NN/مقصد/PSP/کے/NN/شماری/NN/مردم/JJ/آخری/CC/اور/NN/تعداد/JJ/گل/PSP/کی/بلاکس/VALA/والے/NN/شماری/NN/مردم/AUXA/گئے/AUXT/گی/VBF/ہو/JJ/مشتمل/PSP/پر/NN/مجموعہ/PSP/کے/NN/تعداد/JJ/گل/PSP/کی/موضعات/CC/و/NN/کم/PU، NN/آبادی/PSP/کی/یونینز/PSP/میں/NN/ضلع/PDM/کسی/PU (NN/ای/PU) SC/کہ/VBF/ہے/PDM/یہ/NN/شرط/JJ/مزید/PU: AUXT/گی/VBF/ہو/JJ/یکساں/PU، JJ/بیش/VBF/لائی/PSP/میں/NN/تحریر/NN/ضبط/PU، PSP/میں/NN/صورت/JJ/مخصوص/PDM/کسی/JJ/بالا/JJ/مذکورہ/NN/حکومت/PU، PSP/پر/NN/بنا/PSP/کی/وجوہات/VALA/والی/AUXA/جانے/PU -AUXT/ہے/AUXM/سکتی/VBF/ہو/NN/دستبردار/PSP/سے/NN/شرائط

7/NN -PU

PU، NN/حکومت/PU - NN/ہندی/NN/حد/PSP/کی/ضلعوں/CC/اور/NN/تحصیلوں/PU - NN/ڈبلیو/PU (NN/1967/PU)، NN/ایکٹ/NN/اراضی/NN/مالیہ/NNP/پنجاب/PU - NN/پی

VBF/کی/NN/نوٹیفائی/NN/تحت/PSP/کے/PU (NNP/1967/RB/بابٹ/NN/XVII/NN/ایکٹ/PU، NN/تحت/PSP/کے/NN/آرڈیننس/PDM/اس/PSP/کو/NN/اضلاع/CC/اور/NN/تحصیلوں/AUXA/گئی/PU، NN/اضلاع/CC/یا/NN/تحصیلیں/NN/ذریعے/PSP/کے/NN/نوٹیفیکیشن/PSP/میں/NN/گرت/JJ/سرکاری/PU -AUXT/ہے/AUXM/سکتی/VBF/دے/NN/قرار/PU، VBF/ہو/NN/صورت/PSP/بھی/PRR/جو

8/NN -PU

NN/حکومت/PU (PU/1/CD) (PU/15/PU - NN/قیام/PSP/کا/NN/ڈسٹرکٹ/NN/سٹی/VBF/کیے/NN/نوٹیفائی/NNP/لاہور/NN/ڈسٹرکٹ/NN/سٹی/RB/بطور/PSP/سے/NN/جانب/PSP/کی/JJ/سرکاری/PU، NN/حکومت/PU، PSP/علاوہ/PSP/کے/NN/کوآرڈر/NN/بیڈ/JJ/صوبائی/AUXA/گئے/NN/اضلاع/JJ/ملحقہ/Q/زیادہ/CC/یا/CD/ایک/PU، NN/ذریعے/PSP/کے/NN/نوٹیفیکیشن/PSP/میں/NN/گرت/NN/قرار/NN/ڈسٹرکٹ/NN/سٹی/PSP/کو/NN/تحصیلوں/CC/یا/NN/تحصیل/PDM/کسی/PSP/میں/NN/آبادی/CC/یا/NN/آبادی/NN/شہری/NN/وہاں/PU (NN/اے/PU) /PU، VBF/ہے/NN/دے/سکتی/PU (NN/بی/PU) JJ/زائد/NN/افراد/سے/CD/لاکھ/CD/دس/NN/تعداد/NN/بھگ/VBF/لگ/PSP/کی

NN/خدماتی/CC اور JJ/صنعتی/PU، JJ/تجارتی/JJ تر/Q زیادہ PSP/کو NN/معیشت PSP/کی PRP/اس JJ/سابقہ/CC اور PU، AUXT/ہو AUXA/گیا VBF/دیا NN/ترتیب PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/شعبوں JJ/زرعی/JJ غیر CC/یا NN/شعبوں PDM/ایسے PU، NN/مطابق PSP/کے NN/شماری NN/مردم JJ/آخری JJ/زائد PSP/سے JJ/فیصد NN/چھپاسٹھ NN/قوت NN/افرادى AUXA/گئی VBF/لگائی PSP/میں NN/شعبوں NN/خدمات NN/انفراسٹرکچر NN/میونسپل CC/اور JJ/انتظامی JJ/موجود NN/وہاں PU (NN/سی PU) CC/اور AUXT/ہو AUXA/چکا VBF/ہو NN/نامناسب PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/فراہمی JJ/مؤثر PSP/کی PSP 16/ضرورت PSP/کی NN/انصرام CC/و NN/انتظام CC/اور NN/ترقی NN/مربوط PRP/اسے NN/مقصد PSP/کے NN/قیام PSP/کے NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/سٹی PDM/کسی PU (2/CD PU) [NN/سیکشن PSP/کی NN/یونینز JJ/متاثرہ PSP/سے NN/قیام PDM/اس PSP/میں NN/ضلع PU، PSP/سے PU: AUXT/ہے AUXM/سکتی AUXA/جا VBF/کی NN/بندی NN/حد NN/مطابق PSP/کے VBI/6 PSP 11/سیکشن PSP/کا NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس PSP/میں NN/اضلاع Q/تمام JJ/دیگر SCP/تاہم PU -AUXT/گا VBF/ہو NN/لاگو

9/NN -PU

NN/گزٹ JJ/سرکاری PU، NN/حکومت PU (1/CD PU) -PU/NN قیام PSP/کا NN/ٹاؤن PSP/کو NN/تعداد JJ/مجموعی PSP/کی NN/یونینز JJ/ملحقہ NN/ذریعے PSP/کے NN/نوٹیفیکیشن PSP/میں NN/قرار NN/ٹاؤن CD/ایک PSP/کا NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/سٹی NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس PU -AUXT/ہے AUXM/سکتی VBF/دے

VBF/دیئے NN/حوالہ PRP/میں PU (1/CD PU) NN/سیکشن JJ/ذیلی PU (2/CD PU) PSP/میں NN/گزٹ JJ/سرکاری PU، NN/حکومت PU، PSP/پر NN/نوٹیفیکیشن AUXA/گئے VBF/دیئے NN/حوالہ PSP/میں NN/سیکشن JJ/ذیلی PDM/اُس NN/ذریعے PSP/کے NN/نوٹیفیکیشن PSP/کی NN/مقاصد PSP/کے NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس PSP/کو NN/ٹاؤن JJ/پر AUXA/گئے PU -AUXT/ہے AUXM/سکتی VBF/دے NN/قرار NN/ڈویژن Q/سب CC/یا NN/خاطر تحصیل

10/CD -PU

- VBI/رہنا JJ/برقرار NN/کا درجہ NN/علاقوں JJ/مقامی NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/قانون JJ/سابقہ VBF/کیا NEG/نہ NN/تبدیل NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/آرڈیننس PRP/اس SC/کہ PSP/تک NN/جب PU/PU 2000/CD (PU/آرڈیننس NN/الیکشن NN/حکومت JJ/مقامی NNP/پنجاب PU، AUXA/جائے PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/حکومت NN/تحت PSP/کے SYM/2000/CD RB/بابت NN/V PSP/کے NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/سٹی CC/یا NN/ضلع PU، NN/ٹاؤن PU، NN/تحصیل PU، NN/یونین PDM/کسی AUXA/گئے VBF/دیئے NN/قرار NN/گئے یا VBF/کیے NN/نوٹیفائی PSP/پر NN/طور PDM/اس NN/اور وہ AUXT/گا VBF/رہے NN/حاصل NN/درجہ PDM/یہ PSP/کو NN/علاقہ JJ/مقامی PU -AUXT/گا VBF/ہو NN/متصور AUXA/گیا VBF/کیا NN/نوٹیفائی NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/آرڈیننس



11/CD -/PU

NN/تحصیل PDM/کسی PU (/PU 1/CD) PU -/NN/تبدیلی PSP/کی NN/علاقوں JJ/مقامی PSP/میں NN/ضلع PDM/کسی CC/یا NN/یونینز Q/زیادہ PSP/سے CD/دو CC/یا CD/دو PSP/کی JJ/متعلقہ JJ/ہر PU، NN/سال OD/تیسرے PSP/کے NN/عہدہ APNA/اپنے PU، NN/تحصیلیں JJ/ملحقہ PU، NN/VBF/ہو NN/صورت PSP/بھی PRR/جو PU، NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل CC/یا NN/کونسل NN/یونین VBI/ہونے NN/پاس PSP/سے NN/اکثریت FR/تہائی CD/دو PSP/کی NN/رکنیت JJ/گل PSP/کی VBI/جانے PSP/لیے NN/اعتراضات JJ/عوامی NN/ذریعے PSP/کے NN/قرارداد CD/ایک VALA/والی PSP/میں NN/حدود JJ/متعلقہ APNA/اپنی NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/شرائط PRP/ان PU، NN/بعد PSP/کے AUXM/سکتی VBF/کر NN/پیش NN/تجویز PSP/کو NN/حکومت PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/تبدیلی VBF/کیا NEG/نہیں NN/اسٹیٹ/تقسیم NN/ریونیو { NN/مال NN/حلقہ PDM/کوئی SC/کہ AUXT/ہیں PSP/میں NN/یونینز PU، NN/VBF/ہو JJ/ممکن PSP/تک NN/جہاں CC/اور AUXT/گنا AUXA/جائے NN/آبادی JJ/اوسط PSP/کی NN/یونینز PSP/میں NN/ضلع PDM/کسی NN/تعداد PSP/کی NN/آبادی PU -/AUXT/گی VBF/ہو NN/بھگ VBF/لگ PSP/کے

NN/یونینز PU، NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/اشاعت JJ/سابقہ PU، NN/حکومت PU (/PU 2/NN) NN/نوٹیفائی PSP/کو NN/تبدیلی PSP/میں NN/حدود PSP/کی NN/ٹاؤنز CC/یا NN/تحصیلوں PU، JJ/اگلے PSP/کے NN/حکومتوں JJ/مقامی NN/تبدیلی PDM/یہ SCP/تاہم PU: AUXT/گی VBF/کرے PU -/AUXT/گی VBF/ہو NN/نافذ العمل PSP/پر NN/اعلان PSP/کے NN/انتخابات

12/CD -/PU

JJ/مقامی JJ/ہر PU (/PU 1/CD) PU -/NN/حکومتیں JJ/مقامی PSP/کی NN/علاقوں JJ/مقامی NN/ذیل NN/درج PRR/جو AUXT/گی VBF/ہو NN/حکومت JJ/مقامی CD/ایک PSP/کی NN/علاقہ JJ/ضلعی PSP/میں NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/یاسٹی NN/ضلع PU (/PU 1/NN) NN/VBF/ہو JJ/مشمول PSP/پر NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل PSP/میں NN/تحصیل PU (/PU 1/NN) NN/اور NN/ضلع NN/حکومت NN/میونسپل NN/ٹاؤن PSP/میں NN/ٹاؤن PU (/PU 1/NN) NN/تحصیل CC/اور NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/یونین PSP/میں NN/یونین PU (/PU 1/NN) NN/ٹاؤن CC/اور NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن PU -/NN/کونسل NN/یونین CC/اور

NN/صورت PSP/کی NN/ضلع JJ/مشمول PSP/پر NN/تحصیل CD/ایک PU (/PU 2/NNP) NN/قیام PSP/کے NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل PSP/کو NN/تحصیل PDM/اس NN/حکومت PU، NN/میں VBI/کروانے NN/الیکشن PSP/کے NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل NN/نائب CC/اور NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل CC/اور PSP/میں NN/صورت PDM/اس NN/ہے اور AUXM/سکتی VBF/دے NN/قرار JJ/مستثنیٰ PSP/سے NN/کام NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ناظم NN/ضلع RB/بلا واسطہ NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل

NN/افعال PSP کے NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل NN/کونسل NN/ضلع CC اور AUXT/گی VBF/کرے  
PU -/AUXT/گی VBF/دے NN/سرانجام

NN/صورت PSP کی NN/تحصیل JJ/مشتمل PSP پر NN/یونین CD/ایک PU (3/CD/PU)  
NN/قیام PSP کے NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل PSP کو NN/تحصیل PDM اس NN/حکومت PU، PSP میں  
VBI کروانے NN/الیکشن PSP کے NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل NN/نائب CC اور NN/ناظم NN/تحصیل CC اور  
NN/صورت PDM اس CC اور AUXT ہے AUXM/سکتی VBF دے NN/قرار JJ/مستثنیٰ PSP سے  
NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/یونین NN/افعال PSP کے NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل PSP میں  
NN/یونین NN/افعال PSP کے NN/کونسل NN/تحصیل 17 CC اور AUXT/گی VBF دے NN/سرانجام  
PU -/NN/گی VBF دے NN/سرانجام NN/کونسل

PU -/VBF 13/JJ/ضلعی NN/باب

JJ/ضلعی PU (1/CD/PU) -/PU NN/تشکیل CC و NN/ترکیب PSP کی NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی  
VBF ہو JJ/مشتمل PSP پر NN/انتظامیہ NN/ضلعی 18 CC اور NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PU، NN/حکومت  
PU -/AUXT/گی

PSP کے NN/آفیسر NN/کوآرڈینیشن NN/ڈسٹرکٹ PU، NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PU (2/CD/PU)  
PU، VBI کرنے NN/حاصل NN/جائیداد NN/منقولہ JJ/غیر CC و NN/منقولہ PDM کوئی NN/ذریعے  
PSP سے NN/نام APNA اپنے PU، VBI کرنے NN/معاہدہ PU، VBI کرنے JJ/منتقل CC یا VBI رکھنے  
AUXT/گی VBF ہو NN/مجاز PSP کی AUXA جانے VBF کیے NN/مقدمہ CC یا VBI کرنے NN/مقدمہ  
PU -/PU

14/NN -/PU

PU (1/CD/PU) -/PU NN/بندی NN/گروپ PSP کی NN/دفاتر CC اور NN/دفاتر PSP گئے NN/مقامیائے  
NN/دفاتر JJ/سرکاری PU، PSP پر NN/نفاذ NN/آغاز PSP کے NN/آرڈیننس PDM اس PU (1/CD/PU)  
NN/اے۔ NN/حصہ PSP کے NN/شیڈول NN/پہلے PSP لیے PSP کے NN/انصرام CC و NN/کے انتظام  
PSP کی NN/ضلع PDM اس NN/اختیار JJ/مالیاتی CC و JJ/انتظامی NN/کیا گیا JJ/مخصوص PSP میں  
NN/پہلے SCP اگر SCP تاہم PU: AUXT/گا AUXA جانے NN/مقامیادیا PSP کو NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی  
PSP میں NN/ضلع PDM کسی NN/کردہ JJ/مخصوص PSP میں NN/حصہ۔ اے PSP کے NN/شیڈول  
PDM کسی PSP کی NN/بعد NN/حکومت CC اور VBF ہو NEG نہ NN/دفتر PSP کا NN/حکومت  
PDM اس NN/دفتر PDM یہ SC تو PU، VBF کرے JJ/قائم NN/دفتر PDM کوئی PSP میں NN/تاریخ  
PU -/NN [19/گا NN/مقامیادیا جائے PSP کو NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PSP سے NN/تاریخ

PSP کے NN/پہلے شیڈول PU، PSP میں NN/ضلع PDM کسی SCP اگر PU (2/CD/PU)  
NN/حکومت SC تو VBF ہو NEG نہ NN/دفتر PDM کوئی NN/کردہ JJ/مخصوص PSP میں NN/حصہ۔ بی

NN/افسران PSP/میں NN/دفاتر PRP/ان CC/اور AUXT/گی VBF/کرے JJ/قائم NN/دفاتر PDM/ایسے PU/-AUXT/گی VBF/کرے JJ/تعینات NN/عملہ CC/اور

CC/اور NN/دفاتر PSP/گئے NN/مقامیائے PSP/کو NN/حکومتوں JJ/ضلعی PU/(PU 3/CD) NN/حصہ سی PSP/کے NN/شیڈول NN/پہلے PSP/کی NN/دفاتر NN/کردہ JJ/قائم PSP/کے NN/حکومت VBF/کی NN/بندی NN/گروپ PSP/میں NN/گروپوں Q/متعدد NN/کردہ JJ/مخصوص PSP/میں NN/پذیری NN/اثر CC/اور NN/کارگزاری PU/، NN/حکومت SCP/تاہم PU/:AUXT/گی AUXA/جائے PDM/کسی NN/کردہ JJ/مخصوص PSP/میں NN/پہلے شیڈول PSP/میں NN/ضلع NN/لیے کسی PSP/کے PDM/اس PU/، PSP/پر NN/بنا PSP/کی NN/موجودگی JJ/غیر PSP/کی NN/دفاتر CC/یا NN/دفتر NN/گزٹ JJ/سرکاری PU/، PSP/سے NN/مشاورت PSP/کی NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PSP/کی NN/ضلع NN/تبدیل PSP/کو NN/بندی NN/گروپ PSP/کی NN/دفاتر NN/ذریعے PSP/کے NN/نوٹیفکیشن PSP/میں SC/کہ VBF/ہے PDM/یہ NN/شرط JJ/مزید PU/:AUXT/ہے AUXM/سکتی VBF/کر JJ/یکجا CC/یا PSP/میں NN/حصہ سی PSP/کے NN/پہلے شیڈول PU/، NN/تعداد PSP/کی NN/گروپوں PSP/کے NN/دفاتر PU/-AUXT/گی VBF/ہو NN/زائد نہیں PSP/سے NN/تعداد NN/کردہ JJ/مخصوص PSP/کی NN/گروپوں

NN/حال NN/صورت JJ/ہنگامی PU/، NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PU/(PU 4/CD) NN/SCP 20/PU، NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PSP/میں NN/حالات JJ/معمولی JJ/غیر CC/اور NN/آفات JJ/قدرتی PU/، PSP/سے NN/حکومتوں JJ/مقامی JJ/دیگر CC/اور NN/حکومت JJ/وفاقی PU/، NN/حکومت JJ/صوبائی NN/ڈپٹی CD/ایک PSP/پر NN/سطح PSP/کی NN/تحصیل PU/، VBF/لیے PSP/کے NN/رابطہ PU/-AUXT/گا VBF/کرے NN/نامزد PSP/کو NN/آفیسر NN/ڈسٹرکٹ

15/CD -PU

NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل PSP/کی NN/دفاتر PSP/گئے NN/مقامیائے JJ/مخصوص NN/سیکشن PU/، PSP/پر NN/نفاذ NN/آغاز PSP/کے NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس PU/- NN/حوالگی PSP/کو CC/اور NN/حکومت JJ/مقامی NN/محکمہ NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/52/VBI NN/سیکشن CC/اور NN/14 NN/ہیلٹھ NN/پبلک CC/اور NN/ترقی NN/شہری PU/، NN/ہاؤسنگ NN/محکمہ PU/، NN/ترقی JJ/دیہی NN/ڈویژن PU/، NN/حلقہ PU/، NN/زون PU/، NN/علاقہ PRR/جو NN/دفاتر PSP/کے NN/انجینئرنگ VBF/دے NN/سرانجام NN/خدمات PSP/پر NN/سطح PSP/کی NN/تحصیل CC/اور NN/ڈسٹرکٹ PU/، NN/دفاتر NN/انصرام JJ/مالیاتی CC/اور JJ/انتظامی PSP/کا PRP/اُن PU/، AUXT/ہیں AUXP/رہے NN/تحصیل JJ/متعلقہ NN/ساتھ PSP/کے NN/ملازمین VALA/والے VBI/کرنے NN/کام PSP/میں PSP/بھی PRR/جو PU/، NN/منسٹریشن NN/ایڈ NN/میونسپل NN/ٹاؤن CC/یا NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل SC/بشرطیکہ PU/:AUXT/گا NN/دیاجائے SCK/کر NN/حوالے PSP/کے PU/، VBF/ہو NN/صورت NN/ہیلٹھ NN/پبلک CC/اور NN/ترقی NN/شہری PU/، NN/ہاؤسنگ NN/محکمہ NN/حکومت NN/افسران VALA/والے VBI/کرنے NN/کام NN/حصے وہاں JJ/مخصوص PSP/کے NN/انجینئرنگ

JJ/برقرار NN/ساتھ PSP/کے NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی RB/سمیت NN/اراکین PSP/کے NN/عملہ CC/اور  
 PU-/AUXT ہے AUXM/سکتی VBF/کر JJ/جاری NN/ہدایات PSP/کی VBI/رکھنے

16/CD -/PU

PU (/PU 1/CD) PU -/NN داری NN/ذمہ CC/اور NN/اتھارٹی PSP/کی NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی  
 NN/کی 21 NN/دفتر PSP/کے NN/محکموں PDM/ان NN/اتھارٹی PSP/کی NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی  
 AUXT/گی VBF/ہو JJ/مشمول PSP/پر NN/کنٹرول CC/اور NN/انتظام [PU، VBF/گزاری NN/کار]  
 NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس PRR/جنہیں CC/یا AUXT/ہیں VBF/گئے NN/مقامیائے PRP/اسے PRR/جو  
 JJ/ضلعی SC/بشرطیکہ PU، AUXT/ہے AUXM/سکتا AUXA/جا VBF/کیا JJ/قائم NN/تحت PSP/کے  
 PSP/کے NN/پالیسی JJ/عمومی PSP/کی NN/کو حکومت NN/اختیار PDM/اس PU، NN/حکومت  
 VBF/کرے NN/استعمال NN/اندر PSP/کے NN/حدود PSP/کی NN/ضلع NN/اختیار PDM/یہ NN/مطابق  
 PU-/AUXT گی

NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PSP/کا NN/حکم JJ/پر PSP/کے NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PU (/PU 2/CD)  
 CC/اور AUXT/گا AUXA/جائے VBF/کیا JJ/واضح VBI/ہونا JJ/جاری PSP/سے NN/نام PSP/کے  
 VBF/بنائی NN/مجاز PSP/پر NN/طور JJ/باضابطہ PSP/کی NN/حکومت NN/پر ضلعی PDM/اس  
 VBF/کیا NN/درآمد NN/عمل PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/افسر CC/یا NN/اتھارٹی AUXA/گئی  
 PU-/AUXT گا AUXA/جائے

PRP/اُسے NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PU (/PU 3/CD)  
 PU، AUXA/ہوئے VBF/رہتے NN/اندر PSP/کے NN/حدود PSP/کی NN/اختیار PSP/گئے NN/مقامیائے  
 PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/فراہمی PSP/کی NN/خدمات CC/اور NN/بہتری PSP/میں NN/حکمرانی NN/طرز  
 PU-/AUXT گی VBF/ہو NN/دہ NN/جواب PSP/کو NN/حکومت CC/اور NN/لوگوں

17/NN -/PU

PSP/کی NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PU (/PU 1/CD) PU -/NN ناظم NN/ضلع  
 AUXT/گا VBF/دے NN/سرانجام NN/افعال PDM/ایسے CC/اور AUXT/گا VBF/کرے NN/سربراہی  
 NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس PRR/جو AUXT/گا VBF/کرے NN/استعمال NN/اختیارات PDM/ایسے CC/اور  
 NN/ڈسٹرکٹ CC/اور AUXT/ہیں AUXA/گئے VBF/سونپے PRP/اُسے NN/تحت PSP/کے  
 PU-/AUXT گا VBF/کرے NN/معاونت PSP/کی PRP/اس NN/آفیسر NN/کوآرڈینیشن

PSP/کو NN/امور PSP/کے NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PU (/PU 2/NN)  
 NN/قوانین JJ/دیگر NN/نافذ العمل NN/الوقت PRE/فی CC/اور NN/دفعات PSP/کی NN/آرڈیننس PDM/اس  
 PU-/AUXT گا VBF/بنائے JJ/یقینی PSP/کو NN/دہی NN/انجام NN/مطابق PSP/کے

18/NN -/PU

NN/ضلع/PU (PU 1/CD) /PU -/NN/اختیارات/CC اور NN/افعال/PSP کے NN/ناظم/ضلع  
 (PU) /AUXT/گے VBF/ہوں NN/ذیل NN/مندرجہ NN/اختیارات/CC اور NN/افعال/PSP کے NN/ناظم  
 JJ/بہر NN/ضلع/PSP لیے PSP کے NN/مؤثرکارگزاری PSP کی NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PU) (NN/اے  
 NN/ضلع/PU (NN/بی/PU) NN/ویژن PSP کا NN/رہنمائی CC اور NN/قیادت PU، NN/ترقی PSP کی  
 NN/حصول PSP کے NN/اہداف JJ/متعلقہ NN/شدہ NN/منظور PSP سے NN/جانب PSP کی NN/کونسل  
 NN/معینہ CC اور NN/تدابیر PSP سے NN/معاونت PSP کی NN/انتظامیہ JJ/ضلعی PSP لیے PSP کے  
 JJ/متعلقہ PSP سے NN/امان CC و NN/امن PSP میں NN/ضلع PU) (NN/سی PU) NN/طے NN/مدت  
 PSP گئے NN/مقامیائے PSP کو NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PU) (NN/ڈی PU) NN/انجام NN/سر NN/افعال  
 NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PU) (NN/ای PU) JJ/یقینی PSP کو NN/دبی NN/انجام PSP کی NN/افعال  
 NN/کارگزاری CC اور NN/فراہمی PSP کی NN/خدمات PU، NN/منصوبہ JJ/ترقیاتی JJ/سالانہ PSP کے  
 PU) (NN/ایف PU) NN/نگرانی PSP کی NN/درآمد NN/عمل CC اور NN/بندی NN/ضابطہ PSP کی  
 NN/تبادلوں JJ/مالیاتی NN/الاضلاع NN/بین CC اور NN/کونسل NN/ضلع PU، NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی  
 NN/تجویز PSP کو NN/کونسل NN/ضلع PSP لیے PSP کے VBI کرنے NN/منظور NN/بجٹ PSP کا  
 CC و NN/نظم JJ/مالیاتی CC اور JJ/انتظامی PSP میں NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PU) (NN/جی PU) NN/پیش  
 NN/تجاویز PSP کی NN/ٹیکس PSP کو NN/کونسل NN/ضلع PU) (NN/ایچ PU) JJ/قائم NN/نسق  
 Q/کم PSP سے Q/کم PSP میں NN/سال PSP کو NN/کونسل NN/ضلع PU) (VBF/آئی PU) NN/پیش  
 PRF خود NN/بذات NN/رپورٹ PSP کی NN/کارکردگی PSP کی NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی NN/مرتبہ CD/و  
 PSP کی NN/اجلاس PSP کے NN/کمیٹی NN/مشاورت NN/ضلع PU) (NN/جے PU) NN/پیش  
 JJ/امدادی PSP میں NN/آفات JJ/قدرتی CC یا NN/حادثات PU) (PSP کے PU) NN/صدارت  
 VBI کرنا NN/ہست NN/ہندو PSP کا PRP/اس PU، VBF/لینا NN/داری NN/ذمہ PSP کی NN/سرگرمیوں  
 NN/افسران PSP کے NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PU) (NN/ایل PU) NN/تیاری PSP کی PRP/اس CC اور  
 NN/مجاز NN/کرنے کا NN/دستخط PSP پر NN/دستاویزات PSP سے NN/جانب PSP کی PRP/اس PSP کو  
 NN/میونسپل NN/تحصیل PSP میں NN/ضلع NN/مطابق NN/کے 135 NN/سیکشن PU) (NN/ایم PU)  
 NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/یونین CC اور NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن NN/میونسپل NN/ٹاؤن PU، NN/ایڈمنسٹریشن  
 NN/کام PSP کے NN/آفس NN/آٹھ JJ/داخلی PU) (NN/این PU) NN/آغاز PSP کا NN/معائنوں PSP کے  
 CC اور NN/آفیسر NN/کوارڈینیشن NN/ڈسٹرکٹ PU) (INJ/او PU) NN/نگرانی CC اور NN/تعیین PSP کا  
 PSP گئے NN/مقامیائے PSP کے NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PSP کو NN/آفیسرز NN/ڈسٹرکٹ NN/ایگزیکٹو  
 NN/کرنا اور JJ/جاری NN/احکامات JJ/انتظامی PSP لیے PSP کے NN/دبی NN/انجام PSP کی NN/افعال  
 NN/SCP [\*\*] 22/PU) (VBF/پی PU) NN/پولیس NN/ڈسٹرکٹ PSP لیے PSP کے NN/وامان NN/امن  
 PU) (NN/نمائندگی PSP کی NN/حکومت JJ/ضلعی PSP پر NN/مواقع NN/تقریباتی CC اور JJ/عوامی

PSP کی NN/حکومت PRR جو VBF دینا NN/سرانجام NN/فعل JJ/دیگر PDM/کوئی PU) NN/کیو  
 PU -/AUXT ہو/AUXA گیا VBF/سونپا PRP/اُسے PSP/سے NN/جانب

NN/مقرر PSP/میں NN/دفتر APNA/اپنے PU، NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PU) (PU 2/NN)  
 NN/افسران JJ/دستیاب PSP/میں NN/ضلع PU، PSP/علاوہ PSP/کے NN/عملہ JJ/معاون NN/کردہ  
 NN/سیکرٹری JJ/پولیٹیکل CC/یا JJ/خصوصی NN/معاون PU، NN/مشیر PDM/کسی PSP/سے PSP/میں  
 PU -/AUXT 23[ NN/گا VBF/رکھے NEG/نہیں PSP/پر NN/ملازمت PSP/کو

19/NN -/PU

PSP/کا NN/شرکت PSP/میں NN/اجلاس PSP/کے NN/کونسل PSP/کا NN/ناظم NN/ضلع  
 PSP/میں NN/کارروائیوں PSP/کی NN/کونسل NN/ضلع PSP/کو NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PU -/حق  
 NN/حق PSP/کا VBI/لینے NN/حصہ JJ/دیگر NN/بصورت CC/یا VBI/کرنے NN/خیال NN/اظہار  
 NN/حق PSP/کا VBI/دینے NN/ووٹ PRP/اسے SCP/لیکن PU، AUXT/گا VBF/ہو NN/حاصل  
 PU -/AUXT/گا VBF/ہو NEG/نہیں NN/حاصل

20/NN -/PU

JJ/ذاتی NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PU -/NN/داری NN/ذمہ JJ/ذاتی PSP/کی NN/ناظم NN/ضلع  
 NN/آرٹیننس PDM/اس CC/اور NN/تحت PSP/کے NN/ہدایات APNA/اپنی CC/یا PSP/پر NN/طور  
 PSP/کی NN/قانون JJ/دیگر PDM/کسی NN/نافذالعمل NN/الوقت PRE/فی CC/یا NN/دفعات PSP/کی  
 VALA/والے VBI/ہونے PSP/سے NN/فیصلوں AUXA/گئے VBF/کیے PSP/میں NN/ورزی JJ/خلاف  
 VBF/کیے PSP/بغیر PSP/کے NN/اختیار JJ/قانونی CC/اور NN/نقصان JJ/دیگر CC/یا JJ/مالی  
 VBF/ہو NN/دار NN/ذمہ PSP/پر NN/طور JJ/ذاتی PSP/لیے PSP/کے NN/خرچ AUXA/گئے  
 PU -/AUXT/گا

21/NN -/PU

JJ/انتظامی PSP/کے NN/صوبہ NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PU -/NN/استغفی PSP/کا NN/ناظم NN/ضلع  
 NN/عہدہ SCK/کے VBF/کر NN/پیش NN/استغفی PSP/پر NN/طور JJ/تحریری PSP/کو NN/سربراہ  
 PU -/AUXT/ہے AUXM/سکتا VBF/ہو NN/مستغفی PSP/سے

22/NN -/PU

PU) (PU 1/CD) PU -/VBI ہونا JJ/خالی PSP/کا NN/عہدہ PSP/کے NN/ناظم NN/ضلع  
 PU، NN/استغفی PU، NN/وفات PSP/کی PRP/اس PU، NN/عہدہ PSP/کا NN/ناظم NN/ضلع SCP/اگر  
 AUXA/جائے VBF/ہو JJ/خالی PSP/سے NN/وجہ PSP/کی NN/[\*/\*/\*] 24/برطرفی  
 JJ/جسمانی CC/یا JJ/ذہنی PRP/وہ PSP/میں NN/رائے PSP/کی NN/کونسل NN/ضلع SCP/اگر PU، CC/یا  
 PSP/کے NN/دبی NN/انجام PSP/کی NN/افعال APNA/اپنے PSP/سے NN/وجہ PSP/کی NN/معذوری  
 PSP/کی NN/ناظم NN/ضلع PU، NN/ناظم NN/ضلع NN/نائب SC/تو VBF/رہے NEG/نہ JJ/قابل

PSP تک NN جب AUXT/گا VBF کرے NN کام PSP تک NN وقت PDM/اُس PSP سے NN حیثیت NN تحت PSP کے PU (PU 6/NNP) NN سیکشن JJ ذیلی PSP کے VBI 156/NN سیکشن SC/کہ AUXA/جائے AUXA لیا VBF کر NEG/نہ NN [منتخب] 25/NN ناظم NN مقام JJ قائم PDM/کوئی NN ضلع JJ نیا NN تحت PSP کے PU (PU 5/CD) NN سیکشن JJ ذیلی PSP کے NN سیکشن NN یا اس PU۔/AUXA/جائے AUXA لیا VBF کر NEG/نہ JJ منتخب NN ناظم

JJ غیر NN ناظم NN ضلع NN نائب PSP سے NN وجہ PDM/کسی SCP/اگر NN تاہم] 26/SCP NN 48/CD سیکشن SC/تو VBF ہے JJ خالی NN عہدہ PSP/کا PRP/اس CC/یا VBF ہے JJ حاضر CC/یا PSP تک VBI ہونے NN الیکشن PSP کے NN ناظم NN ضلع NN مقام JJ قائم NN تحت PSP کے NN سیکشن CC/یا PSP تک VBI/سنبھالنے NN افعال PSP کے NN کے اس NN ناظم NN ضلع NN نائب JJ نئے PDM/کسی PSP سے NN جانب PSP کی NN کونسل NN ضلع NN تحت PSP کے VBI 156/NN صورت PSP/بھی PRR جو PU، PSP/تک NN انتخاب PSP کے NN ناظم NN ضلع NN نائب PU (PU 5/CD) NN سیکشن JJ ذیلی PSP کے VBI 42/NN سیکشن PSP میں NN پینل PU، VBF ہو NN ناظم NN ضلع NN آفیسر NN پریزائڈنگ NN ترین NN سینئر NN شدہ JJ منتخب NN تحت PSP کے PRP/اس PSP میں NN پینل CC/اور AUXT/گا VBF کرے NN کام PSP سے NN حیثیت PSP کی NN ناظم NN ضلع NN نائب NN آفیسر NN پریزائڈنگ NN ترین NN سینئر JJ اگلا PSP سے PU۔/AUXT/گا VBF کرے NN کام PSP سے NN حیثیت

PU، NN ناظم NN ضلع NN مقام JJ قائم SC/کہ VBF ہے PDM/یہ NN شرط JJ مزید AUXT/گا VBF ہو NEG/نہیں NN امیدوار PSP/لیے PSP کے NN ناظم NN ضلع PSP میں NN الیکشن PU۔/PU

JJ غیر JJ عارضی APNA/اپنی NN ناظم NN ضلع PDM/کوئی SCP/اگر PU (PU 2/CD) VBF دے NEG/نہ NN سرانجام NN افعال APNA/اپنے PSP سے NN وجہ PSP کی NN حاضری PSP کو NN ناظم NN ضلع NN نائب PSP پر NN طور JJ تحریری PRP/وہ SC/تو AUXM/سکے PSP تک NN وقت PDM/اُس PSP/لیے PSP کے NN دبی NN انجام PSP کی NN افعال APNA/اپنے APNA/اپنے NN {ناظم NN ضلع} SC/کہ PSP تک NN جب AUXT/گا VBF بنائے NN مجاز PU۔/AUXA/لے VBF/سنبھال NEG/نہ NN واپس NN فرائض

27/SCP [23/NN -PU

NN \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN -PU/برطرفی NN خارجی PSP کی NN ناظم NN ضلع NN 24/VBF -PU

NN ضلع SCP/اگر PU (PU 1/CD) PU -PU/برطرفی] کی NN 28/ناظم NN ضلع NN یقین PDM/اس PU، PSP میں NN رائے PSP کی NN رکن PDM/کسی PSP کے NN کونسل NN مفاد CC/یا NN پالیسی JJ عوامی NN ناظم NN ضلع SC/کہ VBF ہو JJ موجود NN وجہ PSP کی

PSP کا NN غفلت CC یا AUXT ہے AUXP ربا VBF کر NN کام JJ خلاف PSP کے NN عامہ NN ذمہ APNA اپنی CC یا NN بہتری PSP میں NN حکمرانی NN طرز CC یا VBF ہے NN مرتکب NN فراہمی PSP کی NN سہولیات PSP کو NN لوگوں PSP میں NN کار NN دائرہ PSP کے NN داریوں CD ایک PRP وہ SC تو VBF ہے NN دار NN ذمہ PSP کا VBI کرنے JJ ضائع NN مواقع PSP کے PSP کی NN ناظم NN ضلع PSP سے NN تائید PSP کی NN کونسل NN ضلع NN رکن CC اور NN کونسل NN ضلع NN ذریعے PSP کے NN ناظم NN ضلع NN نائب PSP لیے PSP کے NN برطرفی PU -/AUXT ہے AUXM سکتا VBF دے NN نوٹس PSP کا VBI کرنے NN پیش NN تحریک PSP میں

VBF دیا NN حوالہ PRP میں PU (PU 1/CD) NN سیکشن JJ ذیلی PU (PU 2/CD) NN ضلع PU، NN ناظم NN ضلع NN نائب PSP پر VBI ہونے NN موصول NN نوٹس AUXA گیا NN صورت PSP کی VBI ہونے NEG نہ JJ جاری PSP سے NN پہلے NN اجلاس PSP کا NN کونسل PSP کا NN کونسل NN ضلع PU، NN اندر PSP کے NN دن CD سات PSP سے CD تین PSP میں PU -/AUXT گا VBF کرے NN طلب NN اجلاس

PSP سے NN پہلے NN اجلاس PSP کا NN کونسل NN ضلع SCP اگر PU (PU 3/CD) VBF دی NN حوالہ PRP میں PU (PU 1/CD) NN سیکشن JJ ذیلی SC تو VBF ہو JJ جاری JJ اگلے PSP کے VBI ہونے NN موصول PSP کو NN ناظم NN ضلع NN نائب NN تحریک AUXA گئی PU -/AUXT گئی AUXA جائے VBF کی NN پیش PSP لیے PSP کے NN غور NN روز

PRP میں PU (PU 1/CD) NN سیکشن JJ ذیلی SCP اگر PU (PU 4/CD) NN SCP 29 CD دو PSP کی NN اراکین JJ گل PSP کے NN کونسل NN تحریک AUXA گئی VBF دی NN حوالہ NN انعقاد PSP کا PRR جس PU، PSP سے NN شماری NN رائے JJ خفیہ PSP کی NN اکثریت FR تہائی AUXT گا VBF کرے NN آفیسر NN ریٹرننگ NN کردہ NN نامزد PSP کا NN [کمیشن NN الیکشن] 30 NN طور RB فوری NN ناظم NN ضلع SC تو AUXT ہے AUXA جاتی VBF ہو NN منظور PU، NN [سے 31 NN مناسب PDM اسی CC اور AUXT گا AUXA دے VBF چھوڑ NN عہدہ PSP پر NN نوٹیفیکیشن PSP سے NN حوالے PDM اس PSP سے NN جانب PSP کی NN [کمیشن NN الیکشن] PU -/AUXT گا AUXA جائے VBF کیا JJ جاری

32/SCP [NN (PU 5/CD) PU \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN \*/NN (PU 6/CD) PU اگر SCP ضلع NN کونسل NN تحریک PSP میں NN ناظم NN تحریک PRP اس SC تو VBF ہے NN بوجاتی NN تائید CC اور NN کنندہ NN تجویز PSP کا NN تحریک PRP اس SC تو VBF ہے NN بوجاتی PU، NN ناظم NN یونین CC اور NN کونسل NN ضلع NN رکن JJ 33 RB بطور NN کنندہ PU، VBF ہو PSP بھی NN ناظم NN یونین PDM کوئی PSP سے PSP میں PRP اُن SCP اگر PU -/AUXT گے AUXA جائیں VBF ہو NN سے] محروم NN نشستوں APNA اپنی



SC/کے/AUXT/گا/VBF/ہو/NN/حاصل/NN/حق/PSP/کو/NN/ناظم/NN/ضلع/PU/(/PU 7/NN)  
 (/PU 34/NN) سیکشن/JJ/ذیلی/CC/اور/VBF/ہو/NN/پیش/PSP/میں/NN/کونسل/NN/ضلع/PRP/وہ/CC/یا/NN/منظور/PSP/کے/NN/تحریک/AUXA/گئی/VBF/دی/NN/حوالہ/NN/میں/PU] (1/CD)  
 NN/خطاب/PSP/سے/PRP/اس/PSP/میں/NN/دفاع/APNA/اپنے/NN/قبل/PSP/سے/VBI/ہونے/NN/مسترد/PU-/VBF/کرے

NN/پہلے/PSP/کے/VBI/سنبھالنے/NN/عہدہ/PSP/کے/NN/ناظم/NN/ضلع/PU/(/PU 8/NN)  
 PDM/کوئی/PSP/کی/NN/برطرفی/PSP/کی/NN/ناظم/NN/ضلع/NN/دوران/PSP/کے/NN/ماہ/CD/چھ/  
 PDM/ایسی/NEG/نہ/CC/اور/AUXT/گی/AUXA/جائے/VBF/کی/NN/پیش/NEG/نہیں/NN/تحریک/  
 PSP/سے/VBI/گزرنے/NN/ماہ/CD/بارہ/PSP/کے/VBI/ہونے/NN/مسترد/NN/تحریک/JJ/سابقہ/NN/تحریک/  
 PU-/NN] گئی/35/AUXA/جائے/VBF/کی/NN/پیش/RB/دوبارہ/NN/قبل

NN/ناظم/NN/ضلع/PSP/سے/NN/جانب/PSP/کی/NN/سربراہ/JJ/انتظامی/PSP/کے/NN/صوبے  
 NN/صوبے/PU، SCP/اگر/PU/(/PU 1/CD) PU-/AUXA/جانا/VBF/کیا/NN/مسترد/NN/کاحکم/  
 PDM/کوئی/PSP/کا/NN/ناظم/NN/ضلع/PSP/میں/NN/رائے/PSP/کی/NN/سربراہ/JJ/انتظامی/PSP/کے/  
 CC/یا/AUXT/ہو/VBF/رکھتا/NEG/نہ/NN/مطابقت/PSP/سے/NN/قانون/NN/فیصلہ/CC/یا/NN/حکم/  
 VBF/لانی/PSP/میں/NN/تحریک/NN/ضبط/PRP/وہ/SC/تو/VBF/ہو/JJ/خلاف/PSP/کے/NN/مفاد/JJ/عوامی  
 PSP/پر/NN/بنیاد/PSP/کی/NN/وجوہات/AUXA/گئی/VBF/بھیجی/PSP/کو/NN/ناظم/CC/اور/AUXA/گئی/  
 NN/مسترد/PU، VBF/ہو/NN/صورث/PSP/بھی/PRR/جو/PU، NN/فیصلہ/CC/یا/NN/حکم/PDM/ایسے  
 VBI/کرنے/JJ/مکمل/NN/اندرانکوائری/PSP/کے/NN/دن/NN/اورنوں/AUXT/ہے/AUXM/سکتا/VBF/کر  
 VBF/کر/NN/حوالے/PSP/کے/NN/کمیشن/NN/حکومت/JJ/مقامی/JJ/صوبائی/PSP/لیے/PSP/کے/  
 NN/سفارشات/PSP/کو/JJ/اعلیٰ/NN/منتظم/PSP/کے/NN/صوبہ/SCP/تاہم/PU: AUXT/ہے/AUXM/سکتا  
 PSP/کو/NN/ناظم/NN/ضلع/NN/کمیشن/NN/حکومت/JJ/مقامی/JJ/صوبائی/NN/قبل/PSP/سے/VBI/بھیجنے  
 PU-/AUXT/گا/VBF/دے/NN/موقع/CD/ایک/PSP/کا/NN/شنوائی

NN/حکومت/JJ/مقامی/JJ/صوبائی/PU، JJ/اعلیٰ/NN/منتظم/JJ/صوبائی/PU/(/PU 2/CD)  
 NN/رپورٹ/PSP/کی/NN/انکوائری/AUXA/گئی/VBF/کی/PSP/سے/NN/جانب/PSP/کی/NN/کمیشن/  
 PRR/جو/AUXT/ہے/AUXM/سکتا/VBF/کر/NN/اقدام/PDM/ایسا/PSP/پر/VBI/ہونے/NN/وصول  
 NN/ضلع/NN/بشمول/PU، VBF/لگے/JJ/موزوں/PSP/میں/NN/روشنی/PSP/کی/NN/رپورٹ/PDM/اس/  
 SCP/اگر/SCP/تاہم/PU: PSP/کے/NN/منسوخی/PSP/کی/NN/فیصلہ/CC/یا/NN/حکم/PSP/کے/NN/ناظم/  
 NN/دن/NN/نئے/PSP/کے/NN/معطلی/PSP/کی/NN/فیصلہ/CC/یا/NN/حکم/PSP/کے/NN/ناظم/ضلع/  
 NN/حکم/PDM/ایسا/SC/تو/AUXA/جاتا/VBF/کیا/NEG/نہیں/NN/اقدام/PDM/کوئی/NN/اندر/PSP/کے  
 AUXT/گا/AUXA/جائے/VBF/ہو/JJ/بحال/PU، VBF/ہو/NN/صورث/NN/جوبھی/PU، NN/فیصلہ/CC/یا  
 PU-/

VBF/دیئے NN/حوالہ PSP/میں PU (/PU 2/NNP ) NN/سیکشن JJ/ذیلی PU (/PU 3/CD )  
 PSP/سے NN/جانب PSP/کی NN/حکومت NN/منسوخى PSP/کی NN/فیصلہ CC/یا NN/حکم AUXA/گئے  
 PU -/PU 26/CD -/AUXT/گی AUXA/جائے VBF/کی NN/نوٹیفائی PSP/میں NN/گرت JJ/سرکاری