A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN AND ITS URDU TRANSLATION: A STUDY INTO TRANSLATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT

By

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ABSTRACT

Thesis Title: A Comparative Analysis of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and its Urdu Translation: A Study into Translation Quality Assessment

Legal translation is a complex and highly skilled task, often seen as "the ultimate linguistic challenge" (Harvey, 2002), due to its demand for both literal and technical accuracy. It involves navigating differences in language, culture, and legal systems, requiring translators to make syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic adjustments to achieve equivalence between source and target texts. The present study investigates how legal translators have addressed syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic shifts in the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This study adopts a two-step methodology, first by using Chesterman's (1997) translation strategies to analyze what kinds of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic shifts occur and how they are applied by the translators. Second, Alan Duff's (1989) principles (i.e., meaning, form, register, source language influence, style and clarity, and idiom) are subsequently applied to evaluate the quality of the identified translation shifts. These principles offer a comprehensive lens through which the accuracy, appropriateness, and naturalness of the translated legal content can be assessed and they help establish a structured model for Translation Quality Assessment (TQA), a comprehensive framework for evaluating the quality of translations in terms of linguistic accuracy, cultural equivalence, and stylistic appropriateness. The study primarily adopts a qualitative content analysis approach that blends structural analysis with qualitative evaluation to examine the accuracy, clarity, and overall effectiveness of legal translations. The findings reveal that the translated text accurately preserves the original meaning without arbitrary additions or omissions. Structural fidelity is maintained, though necessary adjustments have been made due to syntactic differences between English and Urdu. The translators have also demonstrated awareness of register by adapting the tone and rhythm to suit the formality of the target language. Despite this, stylistic conventions of Urdu have been respected, including directionality, numbering systems, and clarity in presentation. Overall, the translation succeeds in maintaining the style, clarity, and legal tone of the original. However, the researcher also highlights specific instances where translation choices may lead to ambiguity in the target text, particularly in

relation to G2: Loan (the direct borrowing of source language terms without translation), the Calque strategy (a literal translation that mirrors the structure of the source expression), and Pr3: Information Change (where information is either added or omitted to adapt to the target language context). These instances suggest that certain lexical and structural decisions may compromise clarity or accuracy, prompting a recommendation for the concerned authorities to revisit and refine the translated segments to ensure greater transparency and consistency in legal communication. These findings contribute to improving legal translation practices and carry broader implications for the accurate interpretation of the Constitution of Pakistan in multilingual legal contexts.

Keywords: Legal Translation, Syntactic, Semantic and Pragmatic Translation Shifts, Translation Quality Assessment (TQA), Principles of Translation

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ST   Source Text

TT   Target Text

SL   Source Language

TL   Target Language

SC   Source Culture

TC   Target Culture

DE   Dynamic Equivalence

RL   Receptor Language

RT   Receptor Text

RC   Receptor Culture

LSP   Language for Special Purposes

TQA   Translation Quality Assessment

CAT   Computer-Assisted Translation

EU   European Union

LTS   Legal Translation Studies

G   Syntactic Translation Strategies

S   Semantic Translation Strategies

Pr   Pragmatic Translation Strategies

NPC   National People's Congress

ATA   American Translators Association

PKU   Peking University

SFG   Systemic Functional Grammar

ATR   Automatic Term Recognition

SFG   Systemic Functional Grammar

CAR   Classroom Action

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DEDICATION

To my parents, children & late brother

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Communication has always been an essential element for the existence and survival of all societies. Through communication, we are able to express our ideas, information, opinion, and social realities and to make this all possible people around the globe need a common language to understand each other. It is through language that we can communicate and respond to each other. Languages have uniqueness of their own and they express their socio-cultural reality differently. Culture expresses the ways people live and perform social actions, beliefs, traditions, norms, customs, and so on. Language strengthens our relations with people of variant cultures. When we try to know other cultures, we actually try to comprehend their language and there we need translation that leads us towards knowing and understanding each other. Beaugrande et al. state (1992), "…translation as the process of conveying messages across linguistic and cultural barriers is an eminently communicative activity" (p. 182). Translation helps people, who speak different languages, to maintain healthy communication. In this context, Toury (1995) elucidates that translation is "…a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions, that is, at least two sets of norm-systems on each level" (p. 56).

In the process of translation, the code units are carried from one text to another, while doing so the translator faces difficulties in linguistic and cultural choices. As no two languages behave in the same way or present social reality in a similar way, the same happens in translation. Nida (1964) states, "…no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences" (p. 156). Therefore, it has been believed that translation is a complex activity and that total translation is a misleading term. The translator makes

many linguistic choices intentionally, by altering the structure of the original text, aiming to preserve the message of the original text.

With the outburst of modern technology, translation studies, as an interdisciplinary field, is growing rapidly. People around the globe are taking translation as an authentic medium to transfer information. It has also become the need of the hour to translate the books in every field, so that the message would transfer globally. This change contributes to the field, translation studies, to further appear as literal translation, commercial translation, legal translation, scientific translation, software localization, technical translation, medical translation, administrative translation, machine translation, art translation, audio/visual translation, travel translation, and so on.

Within this broader context, legal translation emerges as a highly specialized and demanding subfield. Legal texts, such as constitutions, statutes, and contracts, are characterized by precise terminology, complex syntactic constructions, and an authoritative tone that leave little room for ambiguity. The stakes are exceptionally high since legal documents define rights, obligations, and governance frameworks. Therefore, the quality of legal translation directly affects legal clarity and the proper functioning of judicial systems. Unlike general texts, legal translation must maintain strict equivalence not only in terms of meaning but also in legal force and interpretation, making it a critical task that requires both linguistic expertise and deep understanding of legal systems. Legal translation is not a conventional translation rather it involves legal phraseology and terminologies that require to be dealt with skillfully during the course of translation. Cao (2013) exhibits that "Legal translation is a type of specialist or technical translation, a translational activity that involves special language use—that is a language for special purposes (LSP) in the context of law, or language for legal purposes (LLP)" (as mentioned in Chapelle, 2013, p. 1). Any translation that is done aims to produce a text that carries the source text's message successfully. The translation of legal texts carries legal purposes, and any inappropriate treatment, while translating, the text may create ambiguities for the target readers. The criteria for the assessment of good and bad translation rely on the purpose and manner of translation. There exists no single method or formula that will fit into the assessment sheet rather the assessment will be made keeping in mind the nature of

the translated text. As House (1997) exhibits that "evaluating the quality of a translation presupposes a theory of translation. Thus different views of translation lead it to different concepts of translational quality, and hence different ways of assessing it" (p. 1). This thought provides ways to the notion of Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) that examines the quality of the translated text and also elucidates the idea that how far a particular translation has kept the message of the original text. Koby et al. 2014 state, "…a quality translation demonstrates accuracy and fluency required for the audience and purpose and complies with all other specifications negotiated between the requester and provider, taking into account end-user needs" (as mentioned in Barros et al., 2019, p. 3).

Translation quality is a cornerstone of effective communication across languages and cultures. It encompasses not only the accurate transfer of words but also the preservation of meaning, tone, and function between the source and target texts. Achieving equivalence at the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels is essential to maintain the integrity and clarity of the original message. Sapir's (1949) observation that "no two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality. The worlds in which different societies live are distinct worlds, not merely the same world with different labels attached" (pp. 68-69), emphasizes the profound challenge translators face as languages embody different cultural and social realities. This challenge becomes especially critical in the translation of legal texts, where language does not merely describe but actively shapes social order, rights, and obligations. Legal documents, such as constitutions, are deeply embedded in specific cultural and juridical contexts, meaning that translators must carefully mediate between distinct legal systems and societal realities. Thus, maintaining translation quality in legal texts requires not only linguistic accuracy but also a deep understanding of the social and legal frameworks that language represents, ensuring that the translated text preserves both its legal validity and cultural relevance. The challenges in legal translation are intensified by the cultural and jurisdictional differences that exist between source and target languages. Many legal concepts are culturally bound and may not have direct equivalents in the target language, requiring translators to apply pragmatic strategies such as cultural adaptation, explicitation, and coherence adjustments. These strategies help preserve the functional meaning and interpretive consistency of legal texts while addressing differences in legal traditions and social realities. Sapir's insight into

distinct linguistic worlds is particularly relevant here, as legal translation must bridge these gaps to produce a text that is both legally sound and culturally comprehensible. This complexity underscores legal translation's importance within translation studies, highlighting its role in facilitating cross-cultural legal communication and contributing to the broader understanding of language's role in shaping social and political realities.

This study engages with legal translation, focusing on the Urdu rendering of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, where fidelity to meaning and legal authority must be carefully preserved. In this context, the notion of convenient translation is particularly relevant, as it refers to the process of producing a translation that is both accessible and functional for its intended audience while remaining faithful to the source. Convenient translation aligns with the constitutional context by ensuring that the text is not only legally precise but also readable and culturally resonant for Urdu-speaking users. By highlighting this balance, the study situates convenient translation as a guiding principle that underpins the analysis of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies employed in the target text.

The research, therefore, explores how these strategies enable the Urdu Constitution to maintain equivalence with the English source text while addressing translation challenges at multiple levels. Syntactic strategies maintain the structural and grammatical precision necessary for legal discourse; semantic strategies preserve terminological accuracy and conceptual clarity; and pragmatic strategies ensure contextual appropriateness within Pakistan's socio-legal environment. Together, these processes embody convenient translation, as they demonstrate how translators navigate structural fidelity, terminological consistency, and cultural adaptation to preserve the overall quality of the Urdu Constitution. Thus, convenient translation emerges not as simplification, but as a principled approach that reconciles equivalence with accessibility, ensuring that the translated Constitution remains both authoritative and usable for its readers.

In light of the above discussion, the current study has been planned to assess the quality of the English version of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as amended up to 31st May 2018) and its Urdu translation *Islami Jamhuria Pakistan ka Dastoor*. The translation of legal documents from English, the original language of the

Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, into Urdu presents several significant challenges. While English serves as the source language, Urdu is the first language for the majority of the population, making the quality of the Urdu translation crucial for ensuring that legal rights and obligations are clearly understood and effectively communicated. Challenges in this translation process include preserving precise legal terminology, maintaining complex syntactic structures, and adapting cultural and legal concepts that may not have direct equivalents in Urdu. Given that most citizens rely on the Urdu version for their legal understanding, any inaccuracies or ambiguities in the translation can lead to misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and potential legal disputes. Therefore, it is essential to rigorously assess the quality of the Urdu translation to ensure that it faithfully represents the original text's legal intent, clarity, and functional effectiveness, thereby safeguarding the rule of law and public trust.

1.1 The Text under Study

The text under study is a legal document that is Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan that was passed, by the National Assembly, on April 10th, 1973, which has been authenticated by the president of the National Assembly on April 12th, 1973, and then published by the National Assembly. So far, a number of amendments (25) have been made according to the need and requirements. In 2018, an updated version, Eighth Edition (25th amendment incorporated), has been published by the National Assembly that includes all the amendments that have been made till 31st May 2018. The current research is based on the English version, that is, Eighth Edition, of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as amended up to 31st May, 2018) and its Urdu translation *Islami Jamhuria Pakistan Ka Dastoor* which has been published by National Assembly Secretariat. However, the English version has been considered supreme for making the necessary amendments. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Eighth Edition, is comprised of twelve parts. The parts are further divided into chapters, sections, articles, clauses and sub-clauses.

Figure 1

Representation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
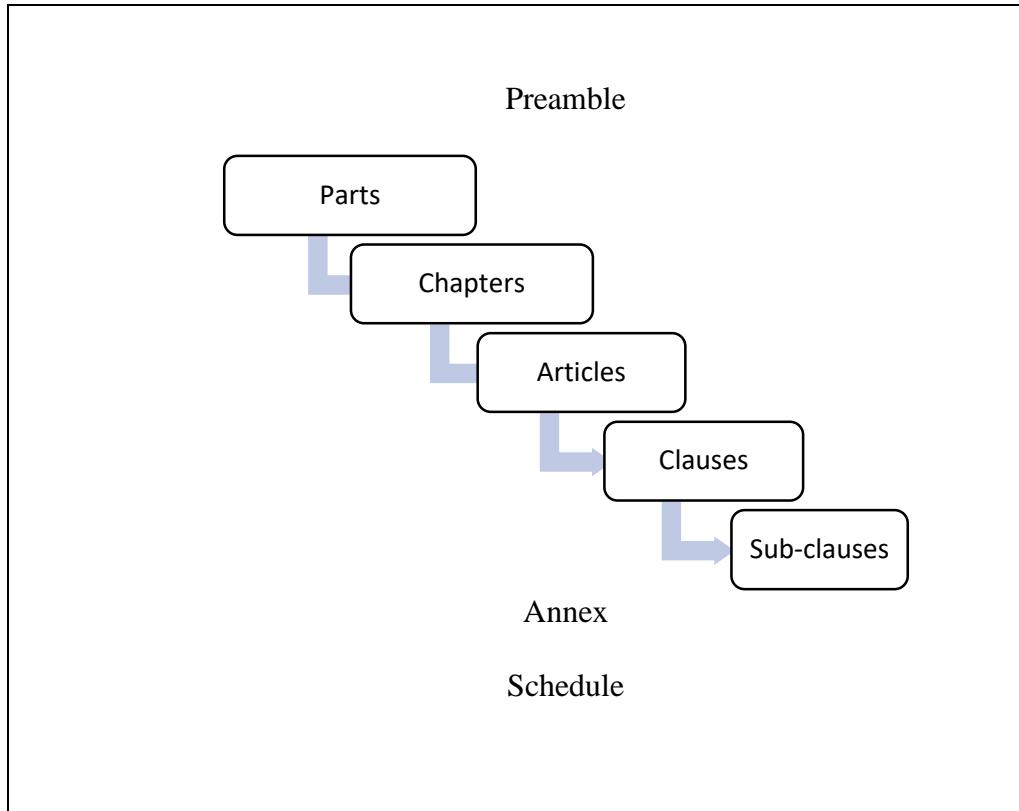
As we are aware of the fact that constitution is a lengthy document and it is not possible to assess the source text and the target text line by line. For this reason, the researcher has purposively selected specific sections of the legal document. These selections were made with careful consideration of their significance in facilitating the understanding of the constitution for the average Pakistani citizen. Additionally, the source text and the target text have been downloaded from the official website of government of Pakistan (i.e., http://www.na.gov.pk).

1.2 The Statement of Problem

Translating legal texts poses unique challenges that go far beyond lexical substitution, particularly when the source and target languages are not only structurally different but also embedded in distinct legal and cultural frameworks. In the case of the

Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, originally authored in English and later translated into Urdu, the process becomes even more intricate due to the equal legal authority of both versions. This bilingual constitutional reality demands a translation that is not only linguistically accurate but also functionally equivalent, culturally appropriate, and legally precise. However, significant challenges arise at the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels. Syntactically, English and Urdu differ markedly in sentence construction, word order, and nominal structures, making literal transfer often untenable and at times misleading. Semantic accuracy plays a pivotal role in legal translation, as it safeguards the intended meaning, legal intent, and contextual nuance of the original text. Inaccurate or imprecise semantic choices can result in distorted interpretations, which may compromise legal clarity and lead to conflicting judicial outcomes. Since legal language relies heavily on exactness, preserving semantic fidelity is essential to ensure consistency, transparency, and the equal authority of the translated text within the target legal system. Pragmatically, preserving the force, intent, and authoritative tone of legal discussion requires careful calibration to ensure that the translation resonates appropriately within the Pakistani legal and cultural context.

Moreover, legal translation in this context is further complicated by contested translation issues, such as culturally specific concepts, untranslatable legal terms, and divergent legal traditions. These complexities demand more than surface-level equivalence; they require a context-sensitive approach that accounts for the legal function, discursive force, and institutional role of the original text. Failure to address these intricacies may lead not only to linguistic imprecision but also to a breakdown in interpretive coherence, undermining the legal integrity and operational clarity of the constitutional document.

The current study has been planned to investigate how these complex translation challenges are negotiated in the Urdu rendering of the Constitution. It aims to recognize systematic translation shifts using Chesterman's (1997) structured framework, while assessing the quality and adequacy of these shifts through Duff's (1989) principles of translation. By doing so, the research contributes to a deeper understanding of the intersection between language, law, and meaning in constitutional translation, and offers

recommendations for improving legal clarity, transparency, and textual fidelity in state-sanctioned translations.

1.3 Objectives of Study

- To explore how syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies enable the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to maintain equivalence with the source text.
- To investigate how translation challenges at the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels are addressed in order to preserve the overall quality of the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

1.4 Research Questions

1. How do syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies enable the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to maintain equivalence with the source text?
2. How are translation challenges at the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels addressed in preserving the overall quality of the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan?

1.5 Methodology

The present research has been intended to study the English version of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as amended up to 31st May 2018) and its Urdu translation *Islami Jamhuria Pakistan ka Dastoor*. The nature of the present research employs qualitative content analysis of the source text and the target text by following Chesterman's (1997) syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies. After highlighting the translation shifts, which happen in the target text, the study then utilizes Duff's (1989) principles of translation to evaluate the quality of the translated text. The researcher uses matricess and charts for the visual communication of the statistical data. All the calculations, presented in matrices and charts, have been done manually, by the researcher, with an aim to organize data efficiently and improve readability. While doing the research, the researcher also presents, side by side, how two distinct linguistic systems

create numerous problems, for the translators, while transferring the specific features of the source text.

1.6 Significance of Study

The present research seeks to critically examine the quality of the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan by systematically tracing the translation shifts that occur between the source text (English) and the target text (Urdu). Given the constitutional mandate that both versions carry equal legal authority, this study assumes particular importance in evaluating the fidelity, adequacy, and functional equivalence of the translated text in legal and institutional contexts. By focusing on translation shifts across syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels, the study offers a rigorous framework for understanding how linguistic structures interact with legal meaning. In doing so, it highlights the unique individuality of languages like how they encode and express legal realities differently within their own linguistic ecologies. This insight is vital in a multilingual legal system, where the risk of misinterpretation due to linguistic divergence is not merely academic but has real-world implications for governance, justice delivery, and constitutional integrity.

Moreover, the research contributes to the growing body of scholarship in legal translation by exposing the complexities and challenges faced by translators in negotiating equivalence between two languages rooted in different legal, cultural, and discursive traditions. It foregrounds the translator's role not merely as a linguistic mediator but as a co-constructor of legal meaning, the one whose decisions may influence legal interpretation, judicial reasoning, and public understanding. The study is also significant in its potential to inform multiple stakeholder groups. Legal scholars, linguists, policymakers, and translation practitioners stand to benefit from its findings, as they provide a clearer understanding of how translation shapes legal communication. Furthermore, by offering empirical and theoretical insights into translation processes, this research serves as a pedagogical resource for trainee translators and students of legal linguistics and translation studies. In essence, the study not only deepens our understanding of translation as a cross-cultural and cross-legal phenomenon but also makes a timely

contribution to efforts aimed at improving the clarity, transparency, and reliability of official legal translations in Pakistan and other multilingual legal systems.

1.7 Delimitation

The present study has been delimited to the English version of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as amended up to 31st May 2018) and its Urdu translation *Islami Jamhuria Pakistan ka Dastoor*. The researcher works on an updated edition (Eighth Edition) of the constitution of Pakistan that incorporates all amendments made in it till May 31st, 2018. The current study helps detect the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translational inadequacies that are there in the Urdu translation of the English version of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and how these inadequacies have (not) been addressed. For this purpose, the researcher has taken support from Chesterman's (1997) translation strategies that further benefit the researcher in assessing the quality of the translation through Duff's (1989) principles of translation.

1.8 Organization of Study

Chapter 1 introduces the research problem, outlines the aims and objectives, and highlights the significance and scope of the study. It also presents the research questions and the overall structure of the thesis.

Chapter 2 provides a comprehensive review of relevant literature, focusing on translation theory, particularly Chesterman's translation strategies and Duff's principles of translation. It establishes the theoretical foundation and identifies research gaps that this study aims to fill.

Chapter 3 outlines the methodological framework of the study, detailing the qualitative approach, sampling techniques, and tools used for data collection and analysis.

Chapter 4 presents the process of data collection and the application of analytical tools to the selected samples. It explains how Chesterman's (1997) strategies and Duff's (1989) principles are applied to evaluate translation quality at the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels.

Chapter 5 discusses the key findings of the analysis in relation to the theoretical framework. It highlights how translation strategies have affected the clarity, accuracy, and legal tone of the Urdu translation and where challenges or ambiguities were observed.

Chapter summarizes the major findings and reflects on their broader implications for legal translation practices in Pakistan. It offers recommendations for improving the quality of future translations and suggests directions for further research.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 The Term "Translation"

The term translation has been well-defined by Colina in her book *Fundamentals of Translation* as "the process or the product of transforming a written test or texts from one human language to another which generally requires a significant degree of resemblance or correspondence with respect to the source text" (Colina, 2015, p. 12).

Munday (2010) posits that the term translation can not be explained in one sense rather it talks about the process (that is the act of translating a text from one language to another), the product (the way a text has been transformed), and also categorizing translation as a discipline (p. 5). Munday further elaborates on the definition and asserts that translation not only handles two texts but also deals with two language patterns and two distinct cultures, where the translator modifies the source text (also named as the original text) that is written in the source language into the target text (also termed as translated text) that is translated keeping in mind the target language requirements (p. 5). Munday's explanation of the translation procedures parallels with Jakobsons's one of the three categories (interlingual) of translation that are following:

- Intralingual translation, or rewording: an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language;
- Interlingual translation, or translation proper: an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language;
- Intersemiotic translation, or transmutation: an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign systems. (p. 5)

The key focus of translation is to transmit the sense of the source text into the target text, which has been done by also altering the form of the source language into the target language.

Linguists around the globe present varied forms of meaning; Crystal (1997) posits,

> when it relates language to events, entities, and so on, it is called referential/denotative meaning. When it relates language to the mental state of the speaker, it is called attitudinal/connotative/expressive meaning. If the extra-linguistic situation affects the interpretation of the text, it is called contextual/functional/ interpersonal/situational meaning. (as mentioned in Hassan, 2011, p. 3)

Translation is not defined as mere transmission of message from one language to another rather it involves competence at different levels. Schaffner (2000) asserts, translation is a sensible effort of the translators where they concentrate on transmitting the source text's message to the target readers (as mentioned in Schjoldager, 2008, p. 20). In the process of translation, the translator acts wisely and deals with various competences, called:

- Linguistic Competence: The mastery and proficiency of the translator in the source text (ST) and target text (TT).
- Cultural Competence: The translator must know the socio-economic, political and historical background of the two languages.
- Textual Competence: The translator must be knowing register and genre conventions.
- Subject-specific Competence: The translator needs to have the required mastery related to the content.
- Research Competence: The translator should know the valid and logical research sites, so to distinguish between good and bad translation.
- Transfer Competence: The translator should know the complexities of translating or transferring the meaning adequately. (Schaffner and Adab, 2000, p. 147)

1.2 History of Translation Studies

Looking back over the history of translation, we come across George Steiner's division of history that is comprised of four periods. The first period starts with Cicero and Horace (Roman Translators) to Alexander Fraser Tytler. The second one lasts till Valery, whereas the third period pays attention towards a hermeneutic methodology of approach.

This period also brings in structural linguistics and communication theory into the field of translation. The last period starts from the 1960's and mainly focuses on the deterioration of hermeneutic inquiries (Ray, 2008, p. 2).

In the past, translation has not been given the primary place "translation theory is much sparse in antiquity, and the theories that emerge at the time are unsystematic remarks, mainly situated in the discipline of rhetoric" (Ghanooni, 2012, p. 77). Cicero (First Century BCE), Quintillian (Roman Commentators) and St. Jerome (late Fourth Century CE) have been considered the early pioneers who work on word-for-word and sense-for-sense translation. Cicero translates the speeches of Greek orators into Latin and asserts that the translation of these documents has not been done word-for-word, rather prefer the natural flow of thought to remain closer not only to the source text's ideas but also to the overall style of the original text. This can only be done when you leave the text aside and recall the information that you have read. This strategy helps you achieve the true essence of the text (Cicero 46 BCE/1960 CE, p. 364) (as mentioned in Munday, 2001, p. 19).

Another major work, translating Bible from Hebrew to Greek (also known as Septuagint), has been done in the third Century (BCE). Later Septuagint has been translated into Latin by St. Jerome (in the Fourth Century BC). His translation has got criticism and considered an incorrect translation, because he follows the form of the ST strictly that brings an entirely illogical translation, for which he himself posits, "now, I not only admit but freely announce that in translating from the Greek- except in the case of the Holy Scripture, where even the syntax contains a mystery- I render not word-for-word, but sense-for-sense" (as mentioned in Munday, 2001, p. 20).

The Arabs encourage translation activity by translating books on geometry, music, medicine, logic, and algebra from Sanskrit to Arabic during the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries. During this era, the Arabs also translated Plato, Hippocrates, Aristotle and Galen's work into Arabic language (Ray, 2008, p. 2).

The sixteenth century has been considered remarkable, for the field of translation, as the theory of translation has been formulated by Etienne Dollet. Martin Luther also introduced modern English usage in translation. Translation gains value and status and it has no more considered as a mere secondary activity. Later, in the seventeenth century much

of the French work, in France, has also been translated into English. In the eighteenth century, translation emphases transferring the essence of the original text in the target text. Many great writers' work has also been retranslated to make them more understandable and natural for the readers. Tytler, Samuel Johnson and George Campbell have been considered prominent figures. They also focus on the role of the translator that he/she must keep in mind the reader's perspective while translating and must try to transmit the true essence and spirit of the source text (Ray, 2008, p. 2).

The nineteenth century has been considered fruitful, for the field of translation studies, as new theories emerged. "Shelley was cynical towards translation and Coleridge tried to distinguish between fancy and imagination. Friedrich Schleiermacher suggested a separate sublanguage to be used for translation and Dante proposed that the translation should show faithfulness to the forms and language of the original" (Ray, 2008, p. 3). Many writers have been criticised, who focus on literal translation or word-for-word, as they ignored the crux of the original text. In the twentieth century, the field of translation studies has got developed. Many new theories emerge like "communication theory, the expansion of the field of structural linguistics and the application of linguistics to the study of translation effected significant changes in the principles and theory of translation" (Ray, 2008, p. 4).

Roman Jakobson (1959) has remained a prominent figure in the field. In his essay, "On Linguistic Aspects of Translation", he presents three types of translation (intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic). For Jackobson, equivalence from one language to another brings problems at the level of terminology and structure of the ST as they belong to a completely different code unit. Equivalence has remained problematic for linguists, as they act as interpreters after receiving the message, the translator receives the message from the original text, decodes it and then transfers it to another language. This activity of translation revolves around two similar messages but in two different language systems (Jakobson, 1971, p. 262).

Nida (1964) clarifies the concept of meaning as "translation is a thorough acquaintance with the manner in which meaning is expressed through language as a communication code" (p. 30). Here three things are considered important, first, the parts

that help constitute these codes, second the manner in which they operate and last how these codes, as language, are related to other codes. Nida (1964) explains the notion of code as a grammatically organised combination of words in a language system. Nida's (1964) theory on the nature of meaning also highlights different types of meaning, he divides it into linguistics, referential and emotive meanings. He discourages the ancient notion of a word having a constant meaning, and posits that the meaning of a word is highly dependent on its context as they carry culturally associated meanings (Munday, 2001, p. 38). Nida (1964) also classifies types of equivalence named dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence. In dynamic equivalence, he focuses on transferring the message of the ST with true manner and spirit, he defines the term as "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (Nida and Taber, 1982, p. 12). As far as formal equivalence is concerned, it focuses on preserving the form of the original text which means preserving the ST structure and style.

Peter Newmark (1981) moves a step ahead from Nida's concept of equivalence. He asserts that equivalence is a misleading term, there remains the gap between the source text and the target text, no matter how hard the translator tries to get the equivalence. He theorizes that if the translator comes across any terminology that has a strong contextual or cultural meaning, in such a scenario, the translator should go for semantic and communicative translation. He defines the terms as "communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original. Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original" (as mentioned in Munday, 2001, p. 44). Newmark also designates the relationship between translation theory and translating theory. He explains this relation as,

> … the level of naturalness binds translation theory to translate theory and translating theory to practice. The remainder of my translating theory is in essence psychological - the relationship between language and 'reality' (though all we know of 'reality' is mental images and mental verbalizing or thinking) - but it has practical applications. (Newmark, 1988, p. 20)

After the work on the theories of equivalence, the theorists like Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) find gaps, or lacunae in the TL. In order to avoid any discrepancy in transferring the message of the ST these gaps are tackled with other related elements. The translator fills up these linguistic gaps by making appropriate changes in the TT, named translation shifts. They highlight the fact that there exist many "structural or metalinguistic differences, certain stylistic effects" that are not possible to transfer because of the contextual or cultural gap between the original text and the translated text (as mentioned in Hatim and Munday, 2004, p. 149).

John Catford (1965) uses the term translation shift for the first time and states that "linguistic and literary changes are known as shifts". Catford differentiates shifts as i. level/rank shift, and ii. category shift/formal translation. He subdivides the category shift as i. structural shifts, ii. unit shifts, iii. class shifts, and iv. intra-system shifts (as mentioned in Sharma, 2018, p. 217).

Later on, during the 1970s and 1980s, the focus of translation moves towards functionalist approaches for the analysis of translation. Katherine Reiss's (1977) and Christiane Nord's (1988) work on functional approach has been seen as practical. Reiss focuses on systematizing translation assessment. Her model brings out the invariances in translation with reference to the functional approach that means that the translated text should convey the same function that has been presented in the ST. These functions of the text are divided into text types. Reiss distinguishes these text types as i. informative, ii. expressive, iii. operative, and iv. audio medial.

> For the informative text type, the aim is invariance of content, and the translation is successful when the information has been transmitted in full. In case of the expressive text type, the aim is analogy of the artistic form, and the translation method is called identifying. For the appellative or operative text type, the aim is identifying the behavioural reactions, and the translation method is called adaptation. (as mentioned in Schäffner and Wiesemann, 2001, p. 10)

Christiane Nord's (1988) text analysis model proves fruitful, not only for the students but for the translators as well, to analyse all sorts of texts and the problems that

exist during the process of translation. The model helps the translators to understand the ST features (intra-extra textual features). She mentions the three most important steps for the translator to ponder over while translating. The three crucial points are:

- The standing of the translation commission,
- The role of source text (ST) investigation, and
- The functional hierarchy of translation problems (Munday, 2001, p. 82).

She further explains the idea that during the course of translation, the translator should look back and concentrate on the aspects and components of the source text's situation as it would aid the translator to present the target text context appropriately. "Being culture-bound communicative signs, both the source and the target text is determined by the communicative situation in which they serve to convey a message" (Nord, 2005, p. 8).

Before the 1990's, the focus of translation studies has been on text analysis (the way words, phrases and sentences are linked together). During the 1990s, the focus moves towards discourse analysis that concentrates above the sentence level. Halliday's (1994) systemic functional grammar has remained a great work that examines the author's linguistic choices and how these choices create meaning in a socio-cultural setting. Halliday asserts that "the aim has been to construct a grammar for purposes of text analyses: one that would make it possible to say sensible and useful things about any text, spoken or written, in modern English" (as mentioned in Eggins, 2004, p. 2). Halliday's theory aids House (1997) to devise his translation quality assessment model. House disregards the idea of translation to be more target-oriented and presents a model that will take both the source and the target texts at equal levels. The reason behind formulating such a model is to provide a platform for future translators to bring a target text that would match with the source text contents. The main elements of his model are register, genre, field, tenor, and mode (Munday, 2001, p. 93).

Translation studies has worked harder to achieve its status as a specialized field. With continuous practice and research, now-a-days, translation has expanded into many broader fields and activities like "globalization, internalization, software localization, computer-assisted translation (CAT), terminology management and translation-oriented terminology work, revising, reviewing and language for specific purposes" (Colina, 2015,

p. 24). The main fields, as far as their popularity is concerned, are: technical translation (documents like operating and assembly instructions, manuals, guidelines for installation, software and automotive documentation, etc.), legal translation (mainly focuses on case hearings, certificates, contracts, etc.), marketing translation (brochures, press releases, blog posts, website and advertisement copy, etc.), tourism translation (websites used by airlines and travel agents, hotel listings, vacation brochures, etc.), media translation (newspaper reports, interviews, speeches, conferences, etc.), medical translation (medical issues or reports), art or humanities translation (cultural and history related notions like museums, art galleries, auction houses, etc.), literary translation (addresses all texts related to literary works like play, theatre, prose, poetry, fiction, etc.), audio visual translation (the translation involved in the form of subtitles and video games, other soft wares involved in audio video texts). The above-mentioned types of translation studies depict that it has now become an interdisciplinary field because of its involvement in all other fields.

The evolution of translation studies, spanning from early conceptualizations in the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries to the seminal theoretical contributions of Jakobson, Nida, Newmark, Vinay and Darbelnet, Catford, Reiss, Nord, and Halliday, constitutes an essential theoretical foundation for the present research. These foundational paradigms collectively interrogate the multifaceted nature of translation, foregrounding the imperative of achieving equivalence across syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic dimensions. Jakobson's typology of translation and Nida's dynamic equivalence theory underscore the complexity of interlingual transfer, advocating for fidelity not only to lexical meaning but also to the communicative function of texts. Such insights are directly pertinent to the first research objective, which seeks to evaluate the extent to which the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan preserves structural alignment, terminological precision, and functional equivalence relative to the English source text. Moreover, the descriptive frameworks of Newmark and Vinay and Darbelnet offer indispensable strategies for analyzing the nuanced shifts, both linguistic and cultural, that occur in legal translation, a genre that demands unparalleled accuracy and clarity due to its normative and authoritative nature.

In addition, Catford's linguistic theory, alongside Halliday's systemic functional linguistics, provides sophisticated analytical tools to scrutinize syntactic alterations and semantic ambiguities, thereby facilitating a rigorous categorization of translational inadequacies in the target text. The functionalist perspectives of Reiss and Nord further emphasize the paramount importance of the text's communicative purpose and socio-cultural embeddedness, reinforcing the necessity to uphold the constitutional text's legal efficacy and interpretive coherence in translation. By critically engaging with these theoretical frameworks and situating them within their historical development, this study not only anchors itself within a well-established scholarly tradition but also leverages these insights to construct a comprehensive methodological apparatus. This ensures a systematic and nuanced assessment of the Urdu constitutional translation's equivalence and reveals specific deficiencies that may compromise legal clarity and the document's constitutional integrity.

2.3 History of Legal Translation

Professional translators have been serving in the field of legal translation for centuries. Though a large number of articles have been written on legal translation studies, but, a few of the them present the information related to the history of legal translation (Lavigne, 2006, p. 145). Moving back to the history of legal translation which is colorful and long, we come across prominent legal texts that have been translated in varied languages.

The first ever evidence of legal translation has been seen in the translation of the Egyptian-Hittite peace treaty (also named as The Eternal Treaty or The Silver Treaty) of 1259 B.C., with the aim to establish peace and brotherhood between two strong tribes, Egypt and Hittite (empires of the Near Eastern world). The document has been first written in the Akkadian language (source text) by the Hittites, emblazoned on silver tablets and sent to Egypt for consideration, which was later translated into Egyptian language (Target Text).

The purpose of the translation has been to bring peace between Egypt and Hittite. The original Akkadian version is now displayed on the entrance gate of the United Nations Security Council in New York. Next, masterpiece that has been found in record is the legal

text of Emperor Justinian's Corpus Juris Civilis (also named as The Justinian Code), a fundamental work in Jurisprudence that means Corpus of Civil Law, that has been first written in Latin between 529 to 534 (6th Century). He issued a directive admitting only strict literal translation or word-to-word translation to retain the law. Actually, Justinian is modelled on the practice of the Church, which was closely related to the state at that time. It has been expected that the sacred texts will be preserved and transferred only through word-for-word translation. On the contrary, this absolute literal translation resulted in awkward, vague and problematic translations without making any sense in the target language in most of the cases, "and this strict literal translation period was later referred to as dark ages in translation history". (Zhao, 2019, p. 202). This full fledge document of Civil Law has also been translated into Italian, French, and German, later translated (1932) into English (by Samuel Parsons) with the name The Civil Law (Way, 2016, p. 1010).

"In literal translation, the basic unit is still a word, but it is permitted to change the syntax according to the rules of grammar in the target language, as long as keeping the idea of the source text closely as possible, so as to increase the comprehensibility" (Zhao, 2019, p. 202). According to Zhao (2019) after Middle Ages, when French and other languages started gaining popularity, legal translation shifted from strict literal translation towards meaningful legal translation. Which meaning of legal text gained more popularity which increased comprehensibility. Pierre Daniel Huet translated words in context rather than in isolation. However, it was not until the translation of "Code Napoleon" which confirmed this principle of legal translation (pp. 202-203).

In the 19th Century, official, non-official and semi-official Flemish translations of parliamentary and legislative translations occurred in Belgium. They were translated on personal requests of jurists and government officials. From 1878 onwards, the summary of the parliamentary proceedings was printed in a single Flemish edition. These legal translations were published in periodicals, pamphlets and newspapers. They included paraphrases, royal decrees, summaries, various managerial decisions of provincial and local admins, commentaries of laws, and information on parliamentary sessions. Non-official translations were still considered necessary although Flemish translations of these types of texts were provided at the official level. Hence, it portrays multiple legal translation

strategies at both official and non-official levels. "J.O. De Vigne, for instance, stated that he translated the electoral laws and C. Ledeganck explained his goal, that is, providing an accurate translation of the Civil Code, and his views on translation procedures" (Gerwen, 2019, p. 110)

Furthermore, the legal translation of the German text "Swiss Civil Code" into French and Italian (1907) lead towards debate between letter and spirit. It also shows their impact on various other legal systems and cultures as witnessed in Belgium and Switzerland (Gerwen, 2019, p. 107). It becomes most significant as two groups come up with their own viewpoint of translating texts. One group, known as traditionalists, holds the opinion that the French and Italian texts should follow, for legal translation, the letter or German text closely. On the contrary, the other group supports the spirit of the targeted language. Rossel, who produced a revolutionary French translation, upholds the principle of spirit or language equality. According to him, translator must deliver the sense and meaning of the text not the words in isolation. However, legal translation studies has emerged as an academic field in the late 1970s, when Gémar (1979), in one of the journals (Meta), highlights legal translation as a new discipline and throws light on its peculiarities and nature of the subject/field via bringing forth the need to have an interdisciplinary field. In the same journal, Michel Sparer (1979) presents that culture-bound communication has lead ways for the legal professional to expand legal translation in varied communities (cultures).

In the 20th century, the traditional role of legal translator as a moderator between the source text author and the target reader altered into an active role where legal translators struggle for their legitimacy and linguistic objectivity. The status of the translators has not been changed accidentally, rather, the translators have proven themselves with their constant efforts and remarkable achievements (Zhao, 2019, p. 203). It is quite a sign of awakening consciousness to ponder over the role of communicating process of translation between the source text drafter and the target text receiver. The outcome of this interaction, between the legal translator and drafter, is that the legal translator talks with the drafter the way to express the uniform intent in the target text. That is how legal translator progressively contributes or takes part in the process of drafting. In this case, the translator becomes a codrafter as he equally participates during the drafting process of the legal text. Codrafting

further assists the translators not only in practicing translation but also in legislation. The legal translator then gets the opportunity to decide enthusiastically the essence of the source text rather than passively besieged to understand the real intent of the drafter. This authority and unprecedented power contribute to many factors, one of them being the principle of language equality that is apparently the most important one. It is the result of the efforts of generations of linguists, nationalists, and translators who completely stimulated the common consciousness of language purity, which is the emblem of cultural independence.

In the 21st century, the role of legal translation comparatively increased as legal and administrative structures progressed parallel to increasing population and its mobility. The creation of civil registers to keep note of birth certificates, marriages and deaths has increased the role of legal translation. "For example, the European Commission Directorate-General of Translation, which translated more than 2 million pages in 2013 for European Union citizens into the 24 official languages at a cost of about €1 billion per year" (Way, 2016, p. 1011). Legal translation is now booming as it has vastly enlarged in the 21st century.

The role of a legal translator is also exacerbated with time as he has to take account of not only languages but their culture as well. It is quite difficult because of strong socio-cultural and historical influences exerted on them. Translation has been considered as a complex and tricky task. European Union (EU) is conscious of the interconnections of law, culture and language and has made recent developments in it because of the difficulties being generated by translating it into English as a lingua franca. It has created neutralized European Union's legal culture and legal language. With the advent of information technology, it is believed that man tasks will be swapped by machine translation but it will never happen because human translators can use these tools effectively to their own advantage. They can take help online before translating any legal document. Now-a-days, the translators have announced their fee per hour that would include their research time, drafting, writing, revising, editing, and other related tasks (Way, 2016, p. 1016). This, novice approach towards translation, shows the complete change in the legal translation and the work of the translator as well.

In the light of arguments provided above, since the inception of legal translation, it is widely observed and felt that legal translators are not appreciated as they should be. As we have discussed in earlier parts, that translation is one of the eldest fields but it is still struggling to be appreciated and accepted by other fields (Way, 2016, p. 1014). Legal translators have far more complicated translations than that of other common documents because of the technical and multifaceted nature of the legal language. The legal translator is expected to do extensive research on legal text, its law, culture and society to produce good translation by using methods of proofreading and editing the target document. It is a rare skill possessed by very few individuals and this is acknowledged by the translation community as well. In the contemporary world, legal translators must be experts in both fields of law and translation.

2.4 Defining Law

The current research study aims to discuss, in detail, about Legal translation (as the study revolves around the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and its Urdu translation), its history, how it has emerged as an independent field and what wonders it has been doing in the recent times. With every passing day, we find that the law or the legal conditions are infused in every step that we take in our life. Our life has become more technologically based because of the daily use of modern inventions like inserting or withdrawing money from ATM, legal terms and conditions or rules behind registering over any website, application or filling any Performa, using a passport and tickets while moving from one place to another, selling or purchasing any property, marriage contracts, and so on. Hugh Evander Willis (1926) quotes in his article the explanation given on law by Sir William Blackstone:

> Law, in its most general and comprehensive sense, is that rule of action which is prescribed by some superior and which the inferior is bound to obey. Civil law he defined as a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong. (p. 203)

It has been observed that law is highly influenced by the social, political, economic and cultural development of the people living in a country. In such a scenario, the legal texts

replicate the complexity that revolves around such social and legal systems. Legal texts are based on technical documents and it is difficult for a layman to understand the legal or organisational contexts may be because of its, policies, rules and regularities, boundaries, legal conditions, and so on. In recent years, the demand for legal translators has also increased (Way, 2016).

2.5 Legal Texts and their Features

Any text that has any connection or link with the law will be considered a legal text. Gémar explains the term as "… any text which is produced by: (a) a legislator (e.g., constitution, law, decree), (b) the judge (e.g., judgments), and (c) other institutions such as other legally empowered officials, e.g., a notary or an attorney (e.g., contracts)" (as cited in Berukstiene, 2016, p. 95).

The study of varied linguistic (lexico-grammatical), functional and structural features helps in understanding law and the legal texts and how they are further categorized into genres. With the passage of time, scholars have been working hard to figure out the features of legal language that will aid us in understanding the legal texts. Gracia (1995) presents that the main objective of the legal texts is to present, communicate, save and implement the rules and regulations that are necessary to be obeyed by the people of the state to maintain harmony and peace (as cited in Berukstiene, 2016, p. 95).

The structural feature of legal texts mainly focuses on the particular format and the relationship or arrangement of varied components of legal texts. The research in the field shows that the structural organization of legal texts is extremely dependent on the nature of the genre. The varied genres of legal texts like contracts, judgments, books, notices, articles, arguments, jury instructions, legislation, and so on, have a particular structure. These genres are not only having "the organizational plan and division of a text into parts but also the layout on the page, including spacing, paragraphing, punctuation and even typographic characteristics such as capitalization, typeface, boldface, and underlying" (Varo and Hughes (2002) as cited in Berukstiene, 2016, p. 98). The last feature delineates the linguistic areas of a legal text. Tiersma (2015) presents a list of linguistic features of a legal text that includes archaism, intertexuality, nominalizations, use of doublets and triplets, syntactic complexity,

precision and redundancy (as cited in Yuan et al., 2020, p. 153). The list portrays the linguistic feature, of a legal text mainly focuses on the lexico-grammatical areas.

The lexical feature of legal texts talks about the legal vocabulary that is highly unique and complex and sometimes includes archaic words that are difficult to understand. The legal texts are also marked as Latinisms because of the incorporation of Latin words and phrases like de facto (actually), de jure (legally), prima facia (at first sight), restitutio in integrum (restoration to the original position), and onus probandi (burden of proof) (Varó and Hughes, 2002, p. 5).

In legal texts, we also come across archaic compound adverbs and prepositional phrases such as without prejudice to, hereinafter, at the motion/instance of, thereunto, pursuant to, notwithstanding, and so on (p. 8). Moreover, there is a tendency to use the forms of reduplication, for example, doublets and triplets, in legal texts for emphasis. Reduplication is another important feature of legal texts. It consists of two or three proximate synonyms, for example: fit and proper, null and void, mind and memory, cancel, annul and set aside, full, true and correct, and so on (p. 10). Such doublets and triplets make translator's job difficult because of the technicality behind translating them as it is hard to have the exact equivalent of these words in another language. However, the researchers in the field should also investigate other features as well like the use of collocations, euphemisms, sequence of recurrent words, and so on, in other genres of legal texts.

The grammatical feature deals with morphology and syntax of the legal texts and a lot of work has been done like:

> …the discussion of cohesive links in statutory texts (Yankova 2006), the syntax of –ing forms in legal English, also known as legalese, (Janigova 2008), the function of conditional structures in legal writing (Duran 2010), linking words in syntactic constructions (Akelaitis 2012) to the grammatical equivalence in translation (Mažeikienė 2012), the suffix – imas (–ymas) in Lithuanian administrative language (Pečkuvienė 2012), usage of citations in Finish statutes (Piehl 2013), the compatibility of syntactic features of legal English and plain English (2014). (as cited in Berukstiene, 2016, p. 101)

The researchers in the field have also investigated the use of conditionals and hypothetical formulations. Varo and Hughes have conducted thorough research and they have observed that the legal texts are often long and complex. They have concluded in their research that "to keep the stress on the action, rule or decision rather than on the personality of the doer" (Varó and Hughes, 2002, p. 20).

In legal language, the use of conditional and hypothesis syntactic indicators may be used to make the difference in meaning in both positive and negative senses. The positive indicators include if, when, provided that, assuming that, in the event of, and so on, and negatives are unless, failing, except if, but for, and so on. Moreover, their research observes that with the help of a verb, we may make a passive voice by adding the suffix "ee" in the end like assigner and assignee, bailor and bailee, and so on (p. 22).

The thorough discussion helps us understand the nature of legal texts with the help of varied features. However, we find that legal translation largely depends on the translator's acquaintance with the arcane vocabulary of legal language. The legal translators are expected to train themselves in the working of legal systems along with the study of top-down and bottom-up linguistics processes.

2.6 Categorization of Legal Translation Studies

The researchers, over the period of time, have made much discussion on legal translation studies themes, functions, categories, classifications, and so on. Legal translation studies is not an ordinary translation rather it is technical in its nature as it analyses the use of language with respect to language for legal purposes (LLP) or law. Cao (2007) explains that:

> Legal language is a type of register, that is, a variety of language appropriate to different occasions and situations of use, and in this case, a variety of language appropriate to the legal situations of use. Legal texts refer to the texts produced or used for legal purposes in legal settings. (p. 9)

Prieto Ramos plays a pivotal role in expanding the field of legal translation studies by not only providing legal translation models but also presenting the categorization of legal

texts. In 2011, he comes up with a holistic model for legal translation studies. The model brings forth the sub-competences that play a fundamental role between law and translation. Prieto Ramos offers a holistic model that tries to avoid any repetition among group traits. It aims at grouping the competences according to their relevance like thematic and cultural competence, strategic and translation knowledge competence and professional and interpersonal management competence.

Figure 2.1

Legal Translation-Oriented Methodological competence (Ramos, 2011, p. 12)

Sub competence	Explanation
"Strategic or methodological competence	(It takes complete control over the application of other skills and it consists upon: general work planning, decision making argumentation, macro contextualization, quality control, procedures of translation, problem identification, self-assessment and translation brief analysis).
Communicative and textual competence	linguistic, sociolinguistic and pragmatic knowledge, including knowledge of linguistic variants, registers, specialized legal linguistic uses and legal genre conventions
Thematic and cultural competence	knowledge of legal systems, hierarchy of legal sources, branches of law and main legal concepts; awareness of asymmetry between legal notions and structures in different legal traditions
Instrumental competence (documentation and technology)	knowledge of specialized sources, information and terminology management, use of parallel documents, and application of computer tools to translation
Interpersonal and professional management competence	teamwork, interaction with clients and other professionals, knowledge of legal framework for professional practice and fiscal obligations, and deontological aspects (Ramos, 2011, p.12).

The division, among varied groups, aids the researchers to have the basic idea about interdisciplinarity of the components of translation competence, by also shedding light on the relationship between law and translation and how these two work in the process of legal translation. Among these competences, thematic and cultural competence stands as a distinctive feature because it helps in doing the work related to the practical field of legal translation studies.

Prieto Ramos (2014) in his research study presents the disciplinary boundaries of legal translation studies (LTS) shared with the professional field of translation studies, Law and Linguistics. Translation studies, as a field, emerges out from culture studies, sociology, psychology, and so on, whereas LTS has not only been formed from the theories of translation studies but also relies heavily on its methodology, pedagogy, sociology or technology. The figure portrays that legal translation studies also takes help from Linguistics while working over phraseology, terminology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics of translated texts.

LTS finds its true academic or professional place while sharing the boundaries with translation studies and Law. LTS cannot imagine building its theories and methodologies without taking the help of legal knowledge, law and its associated branches. Prieto Ramos (2014) states that "in the case of international law, translation plays a central role in rendering legal instruments multilingual in institutional settings, which attracts considerable attention in LTS, as has been traditionally the case with multilingual national systems" (p. 267).

Figure 2.2

Disciplinary boundaries of legal translation studies (Prieto Ramos, 2014, p. 266)
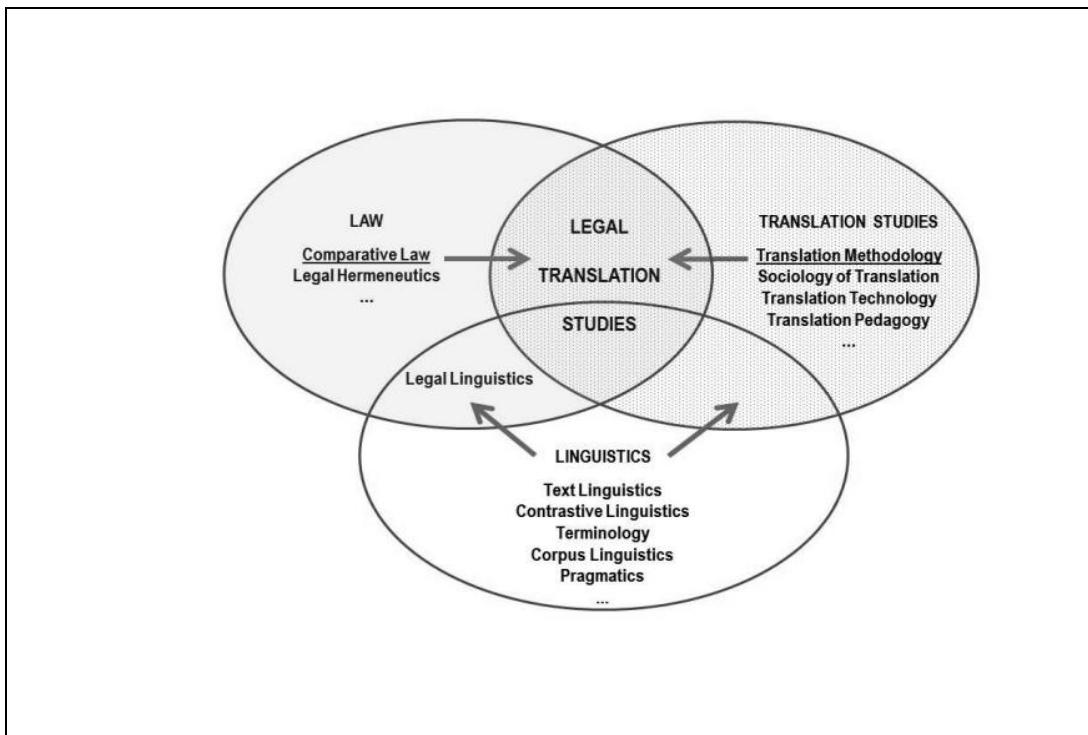
Prieto Ramos (2014) expands his research by presenting the classification and categorization of legal texts. The classification has helped the investigators and specialists in the field to define the boundaries of legal translation studies like judicial translation, official/certified translation or institutional translation. The process of categorization is not at all simple as the differences occur in figuring out "legal effects of particular text types by legal system" (p. 265), but it also aids:

> …to situate specific genres within general text types in order to better frame the comparison of discursive features. For instance, the law making role played by judicial decisions in common law countries cannot be equated with that of most judicial rulings in civil law systems, and their discursive features vary by genre and jurisdiction. (Ramos, 2014, p. 265)

Figure 2.3

Categorization of Legal Texts (Prieto Ramos, 2014, p. 265)

1. Main functions	- Govern public or private legal relations - Apply legal instruments in specific scenarios - Convey specialized knowledge on sources of law and legal relations
2. Text types	- Legislative (including treaties) - Judicial (including court and litigation documents) - Other public legal instruments or texts of legal implementation (issued by institutional bodies, public servants or registries; subtypes to be identified by legal system*) - Private legal instruments - Legal scholarly writings
3. Genres	Textual realizations of specific legal functions following culture-bound discursive conventions (for example, different kinds of court orders or contracts)
*Notarial instruments can be considered as a specific category in civil law countries.	

Prieto Ramos later expanded his notion of classifying and categorising legal texts by drawing the opinion of varied legal researchers. The classification has been presented below.

Table 2.1

Classification of Legal Texts (Ramos, 2019, p. 32)

Classification of legal texts			
Trosborg (1997, p. 20): "types of texts or genres" by situation of use	Borja Albi (2000, pp. 84–134): "text categories" by discursive	Bhatia (2006, pp. 6–7): "system of legal genres" by communicative	Cao (2007, pp. 9–10): "variants or sub-varieties of legal texts" by situation of use

	situation	purposes	
Language of the law (legal documents): • legislation • common law (contracts, deeds)	Prescriptive texts (e.g., acts, statutes, bills, regulations)	Primary genre (legislation)	Legislative texts (e.g., statutes and subordinate laws, international treaties)
Language of the courtroom: • judge declaring the law • judge/counsel exchanges •counsel/witness exchanges	Judicial texts (claim forms, judgments, appeals, writs, orders, etc.) Case-law (decisions of higher courts)	Derived secondary genres (e.g., judgments, cases)	Judicial texts (produced by judicial officers and other legal authorities in judicial processes)
Language in textbooks	Reference works (dictionaries, repositories, encyclopaedias) Scholarly texts (articles, textbooks, manuals, casebooks, manuals, etc.)	Derived enabling (pedagogic) genres: • academic (e.g., textbooks, moots) • professional (e.g., legal memoranda, pleadings)	Legal scholarly texts (scholarly works and commentaries)
Lawyers' communication: • to other lawyers	Law application texts (contracts, deeds, wills, legal	Target genres (property conveyance	Private legal texts • texts written by lawyers (e.g., contracts,

• to laymen	briefs, etc.)	documents, client consultation documents, affidavits, agreements and contracts)	leases, wills and litigation documents) • texts written by non-lawyers (e.g., private agreements, witness statements, etc.)
People talking about the law			

The table presents varied approaches and a sort of parallel has been drawn to make the meaning clear in terms of commonalities or differences. Ramos has come up with a view that "the link between legal discourse features and legal function or theme emerges as their common ground, and explains the inclusion of legal subcategories of macro-genres as legal texts, for example, legal academic articles as a subcategory of academic articles" (Ramos, 2019, p. 31). The differences are found in the way legislative and contractual texts are presented in one group bearing in mind the normative value they share. He concludes his representation of the classification of legal texts that no matter what legal purpose, function or theme a text possesses, the activity of translating such texts keeps in mind the translation settings rather than the discourse features.

Ghenadie Rabacov cites in his research the work of Canadian researcher Jean-Claude Gemar (1988) who has classified legal texts into three main categories. The first category "document of public interest talks about laws and regulations, court decisions and pleadings; secondly, the document of private interests presents contracts, administrative or commercial formulas, wills and collective conventions; and lastly the doctrinal texts" (as cited in Rabacov, 2012, p. 47).

Koskinen (2014) discusses in detail what she calls "regimes of translational practices" (p. 488). She posits that the government institutes require a certain type of legitimacy and accountability that would help them perform smooth operations.

Figure 2.4

Translation Practices Involved in Government Activities (Koskinen, 2014, p. 488)
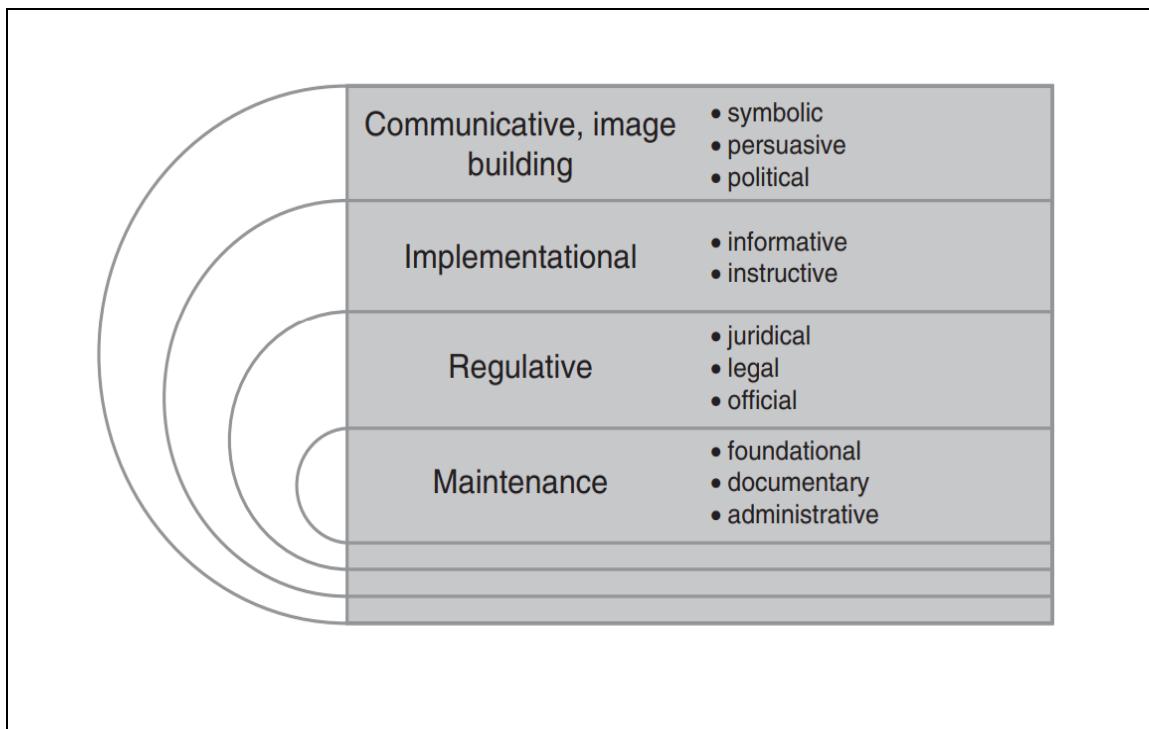
The theorist classifies translational practices in four categories and these are maintenance, regulation, implementation and image building. She further elaborates in her model that all these regimes of translational practices are involved in any of this type of government activity. She places regulation in the center and asserts that:

Regulation is a core activity in governing, and core genres include legislation and other juridical and administrative texts, as well as secondary documents required by law or needed for legal processes. Regimes of legal, official and authorized translation are thus in their entirety located within the art of government by translation, but it also utilizes several other text and translation types that are not restricted to governing functions (Koskinen, 2014, p. 488).

Though Koskinen model gives the basic idea of regimes of translational practices but few ideas remain unclear for the researchers and theorists as highlighted by Ramos (2019) that:

> …it is not clear whether judicial processes and adjudicative functions have been considered, why foundational documents (typically legal) are classified as "maintenance", why "official" genres or "modes of communication" are reserved for the "regulative" category, or in which way legislation is less "extroverted" than other categories. (p. 37)

This posits that the researchers may come across categorization problems while studying interrelated textual varieties. Therefore, this requires more experimental research in the field to properly distinguish the text categories.

The LETRINT approach that provides the basics for text categorization matrix has been presented by Prieto Ramos (2019) that moves from general categorization to specific one. The matrix first recognizes the primary categories and in later stages, after having an in-depth textual analysis, the categorization has been revised according to the textual needs. It appears like a "cyclical fashion". Biber (1993) defines the term in a way that:

> A pilot corpus should be compiled first, representing a relatively broad range of variation but also representing depth in some registers and texts. Grammatical tagging should be carried out on these texts, as a basis for empirical investigations. Then empirical research should be carried out on this pilot corpus to confirm or modify the various design parameters. Parts of this cycle could be carried out in an almost continuous fashion, with new texts being analysed as they become available, but there should also be discrete stages of extensive empirical investigation and revision of the corpus design. (p. 256)

Figure 2.5

LETRINT Text Categorization Matrix (Ramos, 2019, p. 40)

Main functional categories	Subcategories based on relevance to the main function (illustrative genres)
1. Law- and policy- making 1.1. Hard law	Key (e.g. treaties, agreements, regulations, directives) Secondary (input, instrumental or derived) (e.g. technical reports, proposals
1.2. Soft law and other policy formulation	Key (e.g. declarations, resolutions, guidelines, model laws) Secondary (input, instrumental or derived) (e.g. records, technical reports, letters)
2. Monitoring 2.1. Mandatory compliance monitoring	Key (e.g. States' reports, monitoring bodies' reports) Secondary (input, instrumental or derived) (e.g. procedural notes, letters)
2.2. Pre-accession monitoring	Key (e.g. communications, questions and replies) Secondary (input, instrumental or derived) (e.g. statements, minutes)
2.3. Other monitoring and implementation matters	Key (e.g. progress reports, working papers) Secondary (input, instrumental or derived) (e.g. checklists, letters)
3. Adjudication	Key (primary case documents, e.g. requests, appeals, judgments) Secondary (input, instrumental or derived) (e.g. activity reports, summaries, press releases)
4. Administrative functions a. Organization's human resources and finance b. Other coordinations	(e.g. budgets, recruitment notices, calls for tenders, staff notices) (e.g. minutes, notes, presentations, reports)

The matrix presents three primary categories, first, the law and policy-making (encompassing both the soft law and hard law), second, categorization talks about monitoring and third focuses on adjudication. This provides us a way to come up with the understanding that the primary categorization serves as the legal core while dealing with varied institutional work or genres. The processes rely heavily on these categories.

However, it is worth mentioning that web pages are not included because of the issue of record maintenance and reliability of the sources, also much of the work presented on websites is based on the texts already included in the administrative functions (the fourth category) like reports, memorandums, and so on. The categories presented in the fourth category appear shadowy and no further classification has been made, because of the fact that it encompasses a hybrid subgroup of the primary category, that is, administrative. The matrix aids the researchers in the field to get over the idea that each institutional setting is patterned in such structures of genres that appear revolving around the main genres.

Figure 2.6

LETRINT Primary Functional Categories (Ramos, 2019, p. 40)
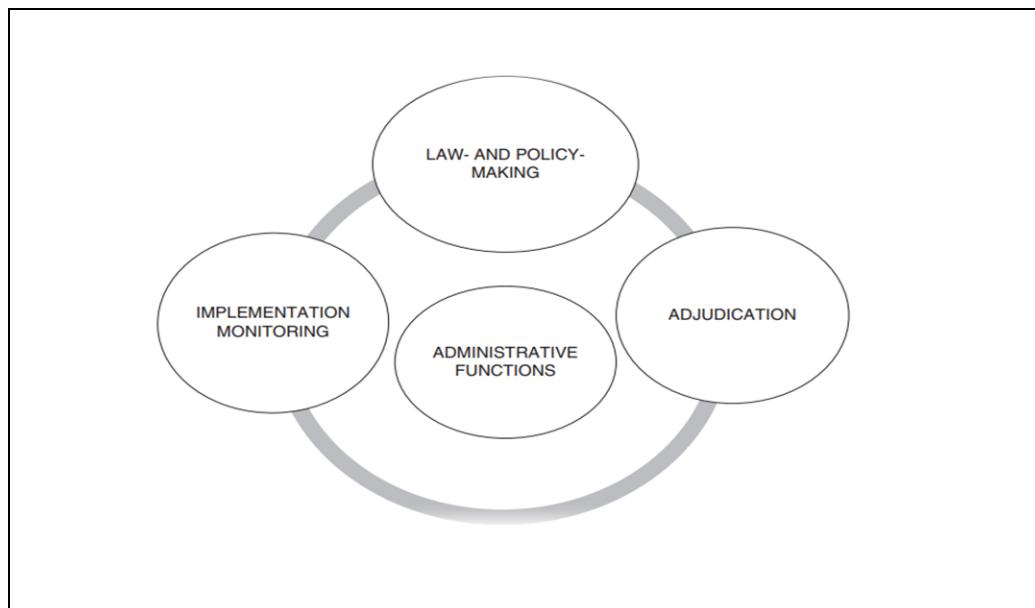
The same phenomenon has been presented earlier by Bazerman (1994) who explains the legal systems of genres as:

A complex web of interrelated genres where each participant makes a recognizable act or move in some recognizable genre, which then may be followed by a certain range of appropriate generic responses by others. The sequence of generic responses results at particular junctures in certain laws, rulings, and declarations, that offer stabilized meanings that can then be used to assign values, punishments, and

obligations with impact on extra-legal life. Unless these rulings, and laws are challenged in some legally appropriate way, the judgments will stand. (p. 81)

Figure 2.7

A Layered Structured Model of Legal Translation Studies by Madsen (1997) (as cited in Sandrini, 2018, p. 559)
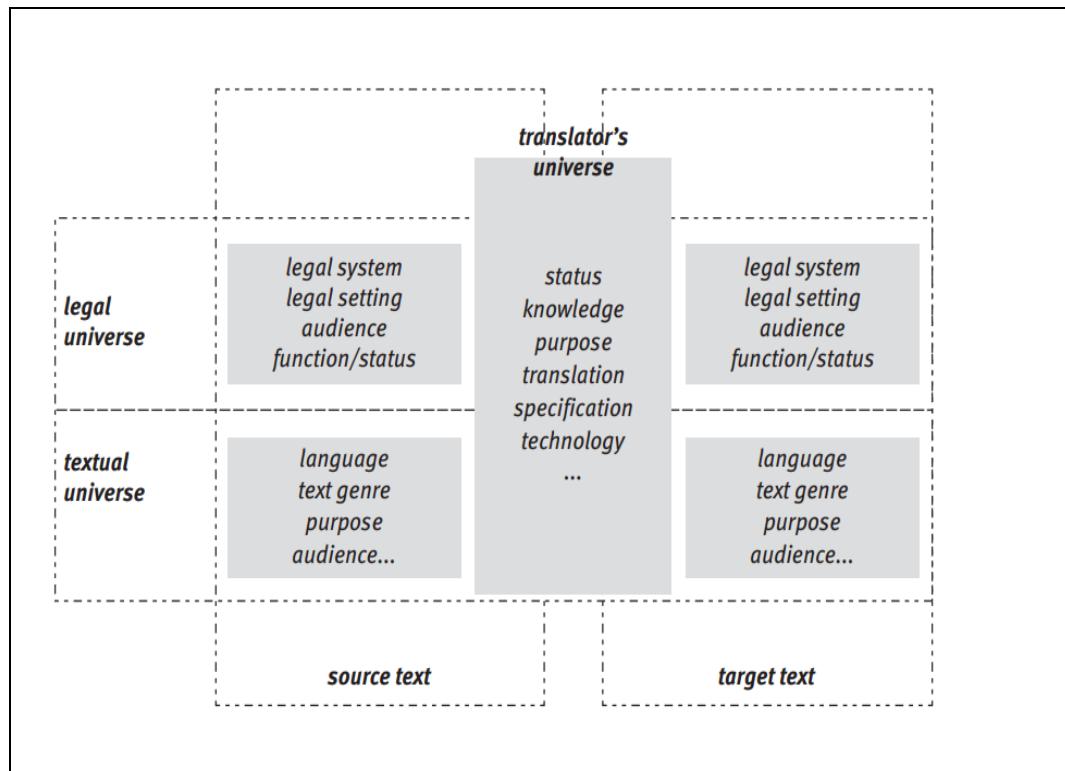
A layered model of legal translation studies has been presented by Madsen (1997) that portrays that these three universes participate actively during the process of legal translation. The three universes are legal universe, textual universe, and translator's universe. The legal universe deals with the legal system and setting and what legal effect has been produced by the legal content. The legal universe clarifies the legal system of the source text, the legal setting or context of the source text, the background of the receivers of the source text, and translators having adequate legal knowledge to deal with the source text. Moreover, it also explains the target text setting, the receiver's background, and the ways to translate a legal text in a target language.

The second universe, that is, the textual universe, covers the elements of genre, text, language and audience. It exhibits, in detail, the type/genre of the source text, the author of the source text, the language and its communicative purpose. It also asserts the target text genre, the translator(s) of the text, receivers of the target text and the purpose of translating a text. The last layer is the translator's universe that mentions the intentions of the translator behind translating a text, translator's background information of both the legal languages (the ST and the TT) and his status as a legal translator.

Summing up the layered model, we see that these layers help analyse and understand legal translation particularly talking about "the legal context and the communicative intent of the target text, or the type of text and its status and the status of the translation, and so on" (Sandrini, 2018, p. 560).

The in-depth discussion, of these categories, models, functions, themes and classifications, helps the researcher of the study to analyse that it is somehow difficult and complex to restrict or categorise legal language as one legal discourse as it involves a set of related legal discourse and all of these are coming up with their own peculiarities. The legal language is not restricted only towards the language of law but talks about every sort of communication in legal settings. Therefore, the term legal translation studies has been viewed as an umbrella term that will not only encompass law-related translation activities but also varied legal discourse, frameworks or communication happening in legal settings/contexts and branches.

2.7 Research Framework for Legal Translation Studies

Legal texts speak about varied notions that exist in legal frameworks, branches and communicative settings. The translation of such legal texts requires much delicacy to achieve equivalence while translating the source text. Chromá (2007) asserts that:

Translating legal texts means transferring legal information from one language and culture into another language and culture, considering the differences in the legal systems and the purpose of the translation. […] since the legal information contained in the source text (ST) is often vague, indefinite, and may also be ambiguous, it should be interpreted within the source language (SL) first, the interpreted

information translated into the target language (TL), and, finally, the translated information conformed to the purpose of translation and genre of the target text (TT). (as stated in Gotti, 2016, p. 7)

Łucja Biel (2017) highlights four notable postulates that reveal that legal translation is transdisciplinary, multidimensional, bi-relational, and multi-methodological in research. These postulates support legal translation to achieve a multi-perspective research framework in order to have the holistic view of the filed. The figure below presents a multi-perspective research framework for legal translation.

Figure 2.8

A Multi-Perspective Framework for Researching Legal Translation (Biel, 2017, p. 80)
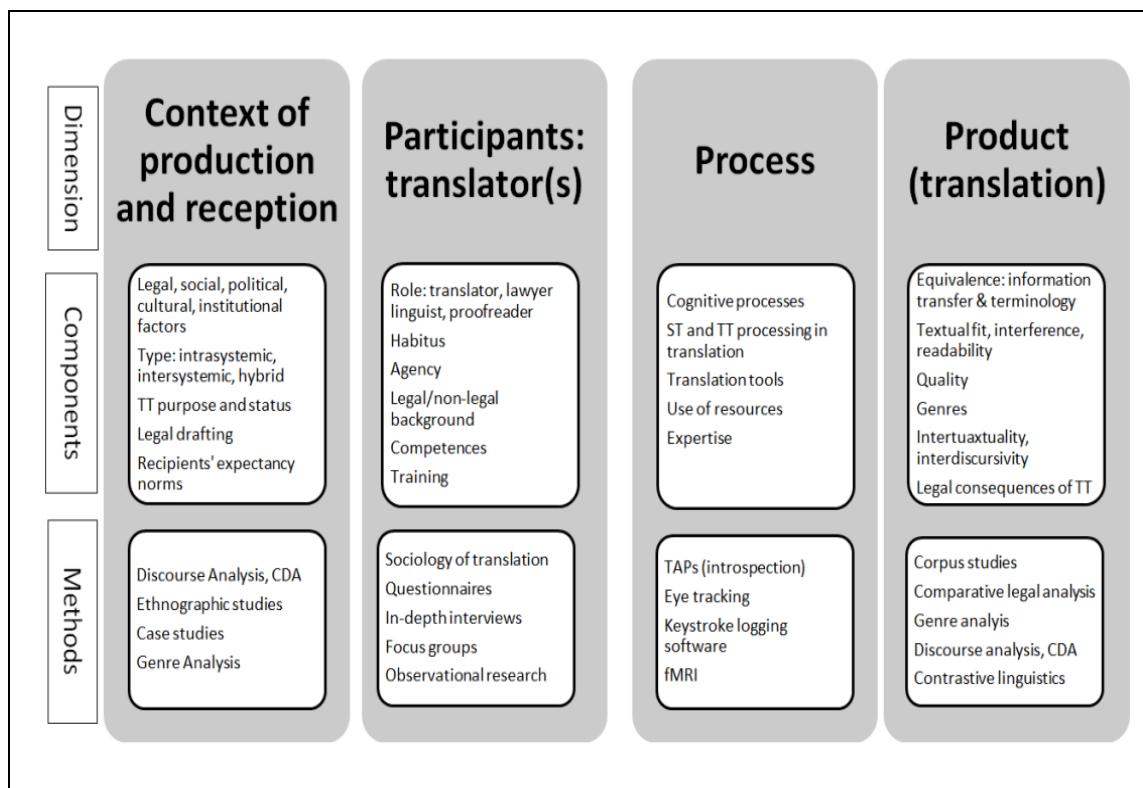
The framework provides four dimensions of translation, that are the process, the product, the participants and the context of production and reception. Usually, it has been perceived that in the context of production and reception, the first dimension, only the source text and the target text are involved. On the contrary, there exist the external factors

(legal, social, cultural, political, institutional factors and purpose of translation informative, normative, judiciary, etc.) that influence the text and the translator as well. The second dimension exposes the varied nature of participants, such as translators, interpreters and proofreaders. Biel (2017) asserts that "qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method research can be done on participants, whereas, study on the translators depends on the translator's attitude and agendas that influence them to make certain choices while translating" (p. 81).

As compared to the previous two dimensions, we see that little research has been conducted in the third dimension, that is, process. It explains in detail how the translators use resources, for example "paper versus electronic dictionaries, and term bases, legislative databases, corpora, computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools or machine translation (MT) systems". Such research helps understand how the ST and the TT have been perceived and translated by the trainers, interpreters, professional translators, lawyers and non-lawyers. It also helps differentiate their performance in the field of translation as well.

The fourth dimension, product (translation), has been analysed with the help of varied methodologies. The translation of legal terminologies has been studied with the help of qualitative methods, few legal terms have also been analysed via a quantitative approach with corpora. Contrastive methods have also been considered important to evaluate the quality of the translation of legal documents. Biel (2017) sums up the framework with the view that the division of these dimensions should not be considered a line of demarcation rather "in reality it is rather a partially overlapping continuum or a sequence. Any research into translation products, processes and participants has to — to some extent — account for the wider context of translation" (Biel, 2017, p. 82). It has also been viewed that quality, being the central component of translation, transcends all boundaries.

Though with an advancement in technology, we see rapid development in the field of legal translation studies but the question of retaining quality has become challenging. As legal translation is a professional branch that relies heavily on a translator's knowledge and expertise. Ramos (2014) asserts that "legal translation leaves little margin to creativity and subjectivity. It rather depends on legal conditions, comparative law and legal interpretation rules to achieve accuracy and adequacy" (p. 14). He assembles the work of variant theorists, about quality assurance in legal translation studies, in a table mentioned below.

Figure 2.9

Variant Approaches to Assess Quality of Translation (Ramos, 2015, p. 16)

Author	Evaluation components/criteria
Al-Qinai [1, pp. 499–516]	Textual typology (province) and tenor
	Formal correspondence (textual arrangement, punctuation, logos, etc.)
	Coherence of thematic structure
	Cohesion
	Text-pragmatic (dynamic) equivalence (degree of proximity of TT to the intended effect of ST and the illocutionary function of ST and TT)
	Lexical properties (register)
	Grammatical/syntactic equivalence
Brunette [8, pp. 175–177]	Logic (including coherence and cohesion)
	Purpose (effect and intention)
	Context
	Language norm (rules and conventions of the language)
Mossop [33, pp. 125–139]	Transfer (accuracy, completeness)
	Content (logic, facts)
	Language and style (including cohesion, tailoring, sub-language -genre, terminology, phraseology-, idiom, mechanics -spelling, punctuation, house style, correct usage-)
	Presentation (layout, typography, organization)
Colina [12, pp. 103–106]	Target language (spelling, grammar, lexicon, etc.)
	Functional and textual adequacy
	Non-specialized content (meaning)
	Specialized content and terminology
Angelelli [3, pp. 40–41]	Source text meaning
	Style and cohesion
	Situational appropriateness
	Grammar and mechanics
	Translation skill

The above mentioned figure presents that the suggested criteria can be used to assess any form of translation. This helps understanding the idea that the translators should pay their attention towards specialised typology, terminology, phraseology, syntax, grammar, and so on. As far as legal translation is concerned, Ramos (2015) summaries the process of

translation, that not only benefit the researchers but also translators to measure the quality of any form of legal text.

Figure 2.10

Process of Translation (Ramos, 2015, p. 16)

1. **Definition of adequacy strategy**

1.1. Analysis of translation brief and communicative situation:

- Type of translation and general conditions
- TT communicative situation (*skopos*) and relation to ST communicative situation

= General elements of strategy (instrumental / documentary translation, TT legal effects, quality requirements)

1.2. Legal macro-contextualization of translation process:

- Legal system/s (linguistic and jurisdictional coordinates)
- Branch/es of law (thematic and normative coordinates)
- Text-type and genre (procedural and discursive coordinates)

= Specific elements of strategy

2. **Source text analysis**

Particular attention to:
- Culture-bound legal concepts
- Relevance of text segments in relation to main legal function
- Established formulas and conventions
- Comprehension and ambiguity problems

4. **Revision**

Verification of adequacy to TT communicative situation according to elements of strategy

3. **Reformulation**

Terminological and phraseological problems:
- Substrategy or *subskopos* (prioritization of formal / conceptual / functional ST-TT correspondence at microtextual level) in light of function and relevance of text segment, legal constraints and receivers' needs and expectations
- Acceptability analysis (type and degree of correspondence between ST segments and possible TT formulations identified through comparative legal and linguistic analysis) leading to application of most adequate technique for *subskopos* and general strategy

Other reformulation problems (semantic accuracy, style, cohesion, syntax, etc.)

The process opens up with the aim to define an adequacy strategy. The first stage gives an idea about the functional and instrumental affiliation between the source text and the target text, the type of legal system, branches of law, text type and genre. The second stage revolves around the analysis of the source text features like translational inadequacies, culture-specific terminologies, cohesion and coherence. The third stage deals with translation problems at syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels. During the last stage, that is, revision, "the adequacy of the TT with regard to the relevant legal communicative situation is verified according to all the elements of the translation strategy at macrotextual and microtextual levels" (Ramos, 2015, p. 20).

The process of translation assists the translators and the reviewers in assessing the quality of legal texts. The professional translators should look at legal texts with expert eyes and they are also required to be fully aware of legal discourse, the procedures involved in legal documents and settings, rules, jurisdiction, and so on. It is not enough for them to have the knowledge of legal systems rather they should be mindful of intra-linguistics and inter-systemic features as well.

Fernando Prieto Ramos (2015) exhibits that the quality assessment of legal translation relies heavily on the following categories:

1. Legal semantic accuracy and legal consistency
2. Adequacy of translation decisions on legal discursive features (including legal terminology, legal phraseology and legal genre conventions) considering the overall translation strategy and the microtextual priorities
3. General linguistic correctness (including cohesion, syntax, punctuation, etc.). (Ramos, 2015, p. 24)

After having an in-depth analysis of the legal translations, the translators can then place the quality level on a grade scale as mentioned in the figure below.

Figure 2.11

Quality Matrix in Legal Translation Studies (Ramos, 2015, p. 24)

Excellent (A/5)	Maximum accuracy and consistency, adequate decisions according to the legal conditions and communicative situation, no linguistic error
Acceptable (B/4)	Only some minor inaccuracy, inconsistency, inadequate decision or linguistic error not affecting main functions or microtextual priorities
Borderline (C/3)	Inadequate decisions hinder main functions or microtextual priorities; significant linguistic error or several minor ones (e.g. punctuation problems)
Poor (D/2)	Major problems of accuracy, consistency, adequacy or linguistic correctness even if the text is readable
Unacceptable (E/1)	Inaccurate content, systematically inadequate decision-making and serious linguistic errors

The above-mentioned holistic approach gives an in-depth insight towards the quality assessment of legal translation. It provokes the field experts to have standardized quality assurance activities that will help assemble and systematizing legal translation variables and then further devise methodological models. Such contributions will not only raise the quality parameters but also strengthen the ground of legal translation studies on broader levels.

Back translation has been preferred by the researchers for cross-cultural social research. This research deals with a broad range of fields like psychology, sociology, and anthropology, and assessing the quality of research in varied settings. Tyupa (2011) defines back translation as a common tool to evaluate the quality of the translated text. In this method, the translated text has been again translated into the source language by a new translator who has no understanding of the original text. This process highlights whether there exist discrepancies between the two translations (the back-translation and the original) (Tyupa, 2011, p. 36).

Back translation has been viewed as a prevalent tool for translation quality assessment. However, this method does not stand alone for assessing the quality rather it is part of a conceptual framework that varies from study to study. Keeping in view the nature of the research, various procedures have been designed and used to conduct the research, whereas the most common flow is presented below:

Figure 2.12

The process of Back Translation (Wild et al., 2005, p. 97)

Forward Translation > Back-Translation > Back-Translation Review and Discussion > Finalization
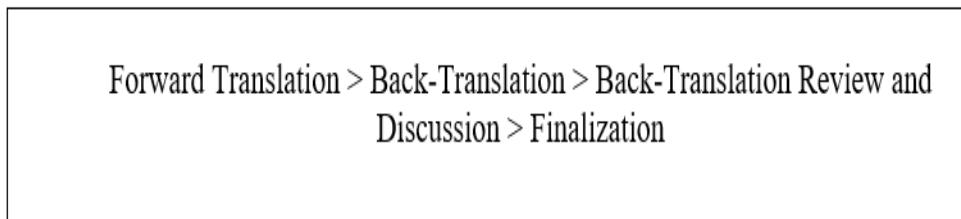
The above-mentioned figure illustrates that the first step is forward translation. Wild (2005) defines the term as "… translation of the original language, also called source, version of the instrument into another language, often called the target language" (p. 97). After receiving the forward translation, back translation has been done which is the process of translating that fresh language form back into the source text. During the whole process, the most problematic step is the "review and discussion process", which actually compares original text and back translation and then brings out the inadequacies that are later tackled delicately. The success of the back translation process is highly dependent on the reviewer's linguistic competence and its contributors who "understand the nature of linguistic meaning and share with each other their understanding of specific expressions" (Tyupa, 2011, p. 45). At the end, the suggested changes have been made and a written report has been submitted highlighting the progress of each type of translation.

In the professional legal setup, there is a great need to evaluate the quality of legal translation because of the professional nature of the legal texts and settings. Alireza Akbari (2018) works on raising the notion of quality assurance in the field of legal translation. He sums up variant key elements involved in legal translation, mentioned below, which have been influenced by the translation quality categories and matrix presented by Prieto Ramos (2015).

Figure 2.13

Key Elements Involved in Legal Translation Competences (as cited in Akbari, 2018, p. 21)

Language Competence
1. The importance of utilizing and understanding legal grammatical, lexical, idiomatic structures, and stylistic conventions of the source and target languages.
2. The importance of using legal-specific structures in both languages.
Contrastive and Translation Competences
Translation from language A to B and B to A
– The importance of a legal source text in the mother language and vice versa.
The role of the target language in legal translation
– Translation between the foreign language and the mother language to scrutinize the contrasting facets and to differentiate between the two language systems;
– To survey the influences between the two languages when dealing with legal translation problems.
Methodological and Strategic Competences
The informative target of assessing legal translation
– Translation brief analysis;
– Macro-contextualization planning;
– Implementation of translation procedures;
– Self-evaluation;

– Quality control Process of legal translation – Prior to the act of translating, one must design the whole framework and then identify the legal translation problems; – Translating (translation process): translation of the source language into the target language taking legal lexicologies, terminologies, expressions, and the types of genres into consideration; – Restructuring: assessing the quality of the legal translation with regard to grammatical, stylistic conventions, and textual equivalents.
Legal Competence Knowledge of different legal Systems – The importance of different rules within foreign languages.
Extra-linguistic Competence 1. Knowledge of extra-linguistic (macrostructure) factors in legal translation such as institutions, authors, target readers, customers, publishers, markets, etc.; 2. The importance of encyclopaedias and thematic knowledge to solve legal translation problems; 3. The importance of legal translation techniques based on the legal genre and receiver of the text such as glossaries, footnotes, and parenthesis to expatiate the terms absent from the target language.
Information Mining and Instrumental Competences Documentation Resources (paper-based or digital based) – Dictionaries (either general or specialized), encyclopaedias, glossaries, style conventions, grammatical structures, expressions, collocations, idioms, etc.; Parallel Texts (the recognition of the comparable texts sentences in both parallel source and target texts – Electronic, Audiovisual, and paper parallel texts Efficient Search Strategies in Legal Databases – Legislative materials, judicial law, law journals, scholarships, treaties and reports; 4. The importance of utilizing and familiarizing with legal translation tool – EU-JRC Acquis Multilingual Corpus

Textual Competence
Typical text features
– The importance of text types: A contract, letter of complaint, a certificate of registration, etc.
Legal genres translation
– Translation of informative texts
– Translation of administrative texts
– Translation of power of attorney
– Translation of marriage certificate
– Translation of contractual rent
Translation of specific legal genres
– Ethics problems
– Signatures – Stamps
– Handwritten corrections
4. Linguistic and practical knowledge such as linguistic registers, legal genre conventions, and linguistic variants.
Professional Management Competence
1. Interaction with clients and professionals
2. Knowledge of legal structures for deontological ethics and financial obligations
Educational and Evaluative Competences Course Preparation
– Each student prepares a course very thoroughly and gives feedback to fellow students who make the translation during the workshop

A detailed overview of the main features of legal translation competences has been provided in the above-mentioned table. The table posits that the methodological and strategic competences help determining the whole process of legal translation. Moreover, the proposed elements try to make a systematic way to reach translation quality assessment.

The thorough research depicts that the criteria for evaluating the quality of translation are highly dependent on the type of legal text and its purpose in a particular legal setting. The translators, over a period of time, are working day and night to achieve the maximum quality of legal translation. However, it has been perceived that the translation models, strategies, competences, translation agencies and organizations are heavily responsible in making translation quality assessment a challenging task. The professional

legal translators should look forward towards valid and reliable approaches that will help promote and strengthen the quality matrix in the field of legal translation studies.

2.8 The Role/Status of a Legal Translator

The role of a legal translator is of a mediator (intercultural mediator). The legal translator should keep in mind that langauegs have their own linguistic and culture-specific peculiarities and his primary mission is to achieve legal equivalence. As far as law or legal language is concerned it rests on words and in addition to that these legal words appear unclear for a layman. We do find some sort of phonetical resemblance with few words but they differ while making meanings.

This has been perceived that the proponents of law favour that a legal translator should be a legal representative. Whereas, the linguists disapprove their opinion and vouch for a linguist to be a legal translator. The thorough discussion moves towards the concept that at the end we all look for transference of message as the objective of translation is to understand the sense or message of the source text. However, we conclude that the legal translator should not only have the adequate linguistic skills but also appropriate understanding of legal field. Laurea (2012) affirms that "the legal translator, as any other LSP translator, besides linguistic, translational and methodological competences should have a certain degree of competence in the special field he/she is operating in, namely law" (p. 62).

The legal translator hangs between the producer and the receiver. It is therefore essential for the legal translator to be fully aware of the sense of the source text and then to transfer it to the target text readers keeping in mind the true spirit and essence of the source text. The legal translators must possess the following attributes:

1. The legal translators are required to have the knowledge of basic legal notions and have good guidance on the legal text and terminology in the languages involved in translation;
2. The legal translators need to know the rules concerning functional-stylistic and lexical-semantic features of the target language, the possibilities of grammatical and syntactical transformations in translation;

3. The legal translators must avoid using terms of national legislation to designate concepts specific to other law systems. (Rabacov, 2012, p. 53)

Gémar (1998) exhibits that a legal translator adopts variant types of responsibilities depending on the nature of the legal document.

Figure 2.14

The Responsibilities of a Legal Translator Presented by J.-Cl. Gemar (1998) (as cited in Rabacov, 2012, p. 48)
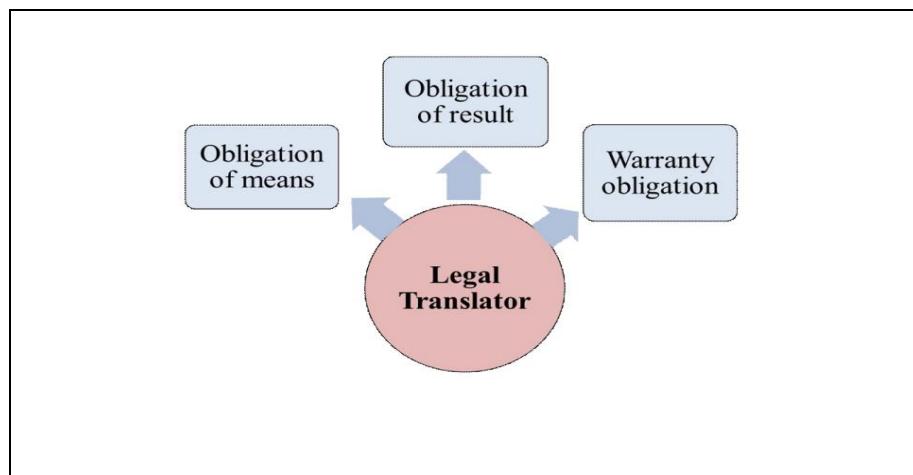
The first responsibility talks about the obligation of means in which "the author implies tasks the translator should implement fully as well as the linguistic and lingual resources which are almost unlimited" (as cited in Rabacov, 2012, p. 48). The second responsibility lays stress on the content of the target text, that is, obligation of result. The third responsibility, warranty obligation, brings forth the reliability of the target text.

The task of legal translators is highly complex as there exists a constant negotiation to develop equivalence between the source text and the target text legal systems. Scott (2017) draws an approach that is based on a mathematical concept, tesseract. This concept presents eight multi-layered effects by the legal translator.

Figure 2.15

Depiction of a Legal Translator's Textual Agency Based on a Tesseract (Scott, 2017, pp. 41-42)
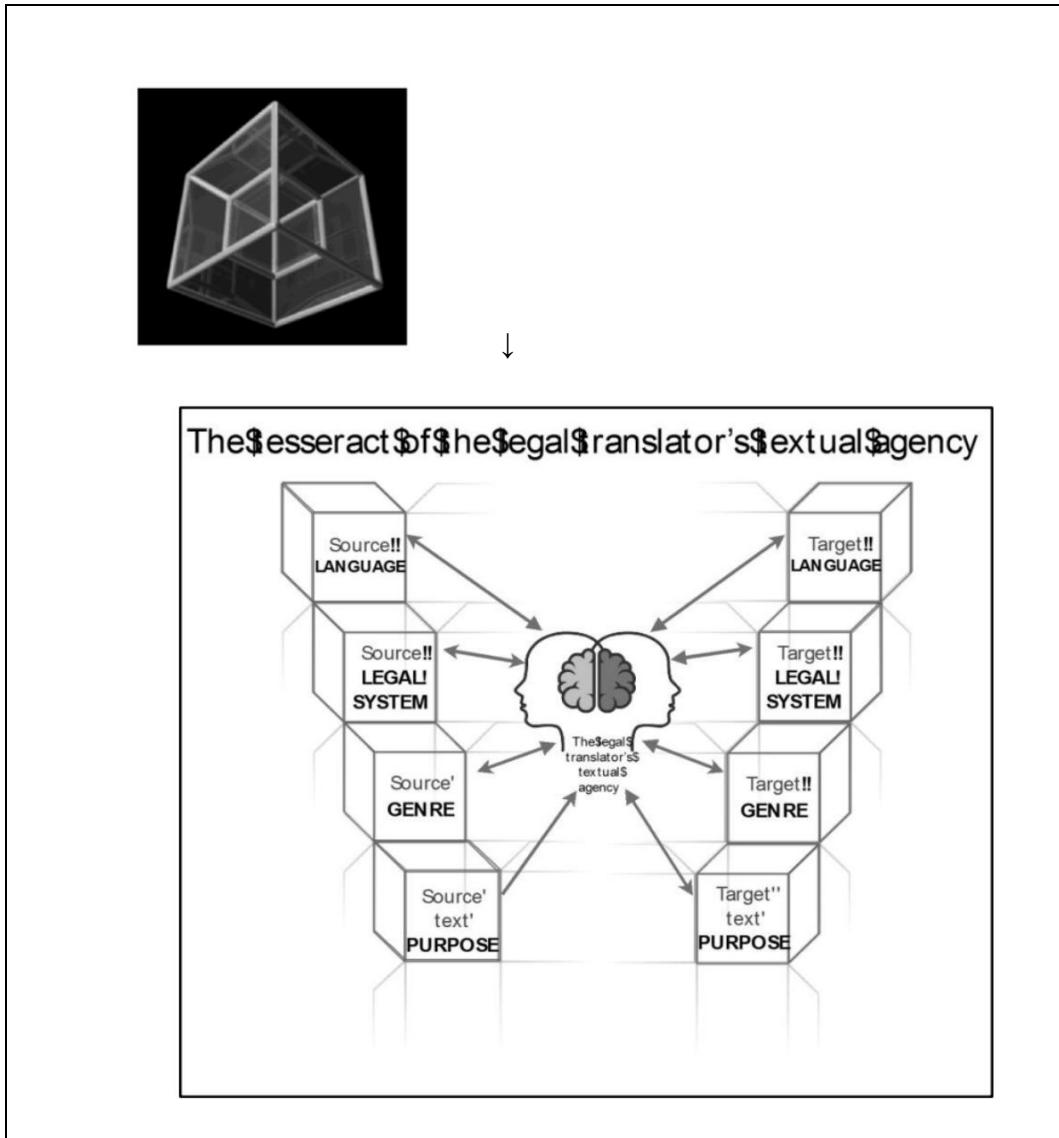
The concept is then simplified to analyse the textual agency of a legal translator. The arrows posit that the legal translator endeavours to maintain equivalence, in the best possible way, between the source and the target text's "linguistic/legal systemic-conceptual/generic/purposive aspects…. The myriad directionality of the flows seeks to underline the fact that translators' agency may itself have an effect on the fields involved" (Scott, 2017, p. 42).

In legal translation, the question of fidelity vs creativity arises. Traditionally, the legal translators bound themselves towards the principle of fidelity, that is, through translation, word for word, of the source text style, grammar, and lexicon. Baggio (2022) asserts that initially, the legal translators had no liberty to present ideas in their ways but gradually they have now reached a position where they can actively show their presence by taking part during the drafting stage as well. This has given the translators a higher platform to perform skilfully (Baggio, 2022, p. 56).

Though legal translation as a field has emerged in recent years, even then the legal translators who work as an interpreters and court translators enjoy their status as they are physically involved in legal settings. Whereas, the legal translators who translate the daily routine tasks for the citizens or for the varied organization are in worse condition because of their invisibility in legal contexts. Such legal translators have no recognition in the field, lag behind in their professional work, and people also raise questions about the quality and liability of the work they produce. However, this does not make the legal translators inferior rather we have seen that it is because of the hard work of such translators that legal translation studies has achieved its status among other competent fields and professions (Way, 2016, p. 1010). Summing up the notion, we see that there is a dire need to provide enough training and practice to the legal trainers and make it professional, this will undeniably be improving the quality of translation practices and services.

2.9 Theorists of the Study

Chesterman (1997) draws significant judgements about translation strategies. He starts the discussion by first explaining the term meme as "[A meme is] a unit of cultural transmission, or a unit of imitation" (p. 5), the idea of meme further contributes in bringing the concept of translation memes. The translation memes are the conceptual tools, that not only analyze the translation rather provide ways to resolve the issues that exist in translation.

During the process of translation, the translators "change something" in order to solve the communication inadequacies. These problems are sorted out via translation strategies that are also termed as memes. Chesterman (1997) defines strategies as "forms of explicitly textual manipulation" (p. 89). These strategies are referred to as "operations" that

are performed to make the target text grammatically correct, semantically appropriate and pragmatically strong. Based on his theoretical assumptions, Chesterman classifies these strategies into three groups that are syntactic translation strategies (coded as G), semantic translation strategies (coded as S), and pragmatic translation strategies (coded as Pr). Chesterman makes no theoretical and formal distinction among these strategies. Rather, he highlights that these translation strategies overlap to certain extent as well. Let us briefly explain these strategies.

1.   Syntactic Translation Strategies (G)

These translation strategies concentrate on the manipulation of the form of the text.

(i)   G1: Literal Translation: It is defined as word-for-word translation but the target text requires to be grammatically and idiomatically appropriate.

(ii)   G2: Loan, calque: This indicates deliberate choices of the translators to borrow source language individual items (form and sound) and arrangement of words.

(iii)   G3: Transposition: It explains structural changes at the level of word class (like a change from a verb to a noun, adverb to an adjective, etc.).

(iv)   G4: Unit shift: It indicates unit changes at the level of morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence and paragraph.

(v)   G5: Phrase structure change: It highlights the changes made by the translators at the level of noun phrases (like changing the number, definiteness, modification and verb phrase (person change, tense change, mood change).

(vi)   G6: Clause structure change: It deals with changes at clause level. It includes changes in active vs passive forms, transitive vs. intransitive and changes in finite vs. non-finite structure.

(vii)   G7: Sentence structure change: It presents changes that affect the overall structure of the sentence unit.

(viii)   G8: Cohesion change: It talks about the changes at intertextual level (like ellipsis, use of connectors, substitution, and repetition of various items).

(ix)   G9: Level shift: It points out the change in the mode of expression, when words are translated, from one level to another (Chesterman defines levels as morphology, phonology, lexis and syntax).

(x)   G10: Scheme change: It reflects changes that are associated with rhetorical schemes (alliteration, rhythm, parallelism, etc.).

2.   Semantic Translation Strategies (S)

Semantic translation strategies are referred to as manipulation of the meaning.

(i)   S1: Synonymy: It does not provide the exact equivalent of the source text item rather brings the closest equivalent in order to avoid recurrence in the text.

(ii)   S2: Antonymy: This refers to the choice of translator where he joins antonym with an element of negation to produce desired translation.

(iii)   S3: Hyponymy: It talks about changes that shift ST superordinate to TT hyponym, ST hyponym to TT superordinate and ST hyponym X to TT hyponym Y.

(iv)   S4: Converses: The translators make use of certain pairs that express contrasting standpoints.

(v)   S5: Abstraction change: The changes from abstract terms to concrete terms and vice versa are dealt with in this type of change.

(vi)   S6: Distribution change: This explains the changes that are dealt by compressing (compression) and expanding (expansion) the text.

(vii)   S7: Emphasis change: The translators usually add, remove and alter the text to create the desired emphasis in the target text.

(viii) S8: Paraphrase: Sometimes, the translators prefer loose, free, and under translation, in situations, where they feel helpless to translate the text. This happens mostly with culturally associated terms.

(ix)   S9: Trope change: The changes that deal with the translation of rhetorical tropes (like fixed expressions) are made in this strategy.

(x)   S10: Other semantic changes: Numerous semantic changes are included in this category like deictic expression, change of symbol, point of view, modulation, reversal of terms, part-whole, part-another part, rethinking of time and space, and so on.

3.   Pragmatic Translation Strategies (Pr)

The strategies manipulate the message of the text as a whole.

(i)   Pr1: Cultural filtering: It highlights the conscious efforts of translators to make the target text natural and logical for the target readers. For this purpose, they opt domestication, foreignization and nominalization.

(ii)   Pr2: Explicitness change: These changes posit the intentional choices of the translators to make the text more implicit (implication) or more explicit (explicitation).

(iii)   Pr3: Information change: The translators add or remove the information from the text to generate the desired impact.

(iv)   Pr4: Interpersonal change: The changes that reflect the relationship between the text, reader and writer.

(v)   Pr5: Illocutionary change: The changes that disturb the mood of the verb (like changes in indicative, imperative, statement and request verb moods).

(vi)   Pr6: Coherence change: It includes changes that deal with the syntactic (logical) arrangement of the information.

(vii)   Pr7: Partial translation: This contains transcription, summary translation, and translation of various sounds in the text.

(viii)   Pr8: Visibility change: These are the deliberate changes made by the translators by adding footnotes, glossary addition, including extra points or explanations, making comments, and so on.

(ix)   Pr9: Trans-editing: When the original text does not justify the needs of the text, the translators rewrite certain points to avoid ambiguities in the target text.

(x)   Pr10: Other pragmatic changes: It includes changes in the layout and overall style of the text.

This set of strategies are noteworthy for not only the researchers but also for the translators to build in-depth understanding of the strategies that play pivotal part in making the translated text similar to the original text.

After analysing the study with the help of Chesterman's translation strategies the researcher will then employ Duff's principles of translation that will help the researcher figure out the quality of the translation with reference to the notion of TQA. Alan Duff (1989) has presented principles of translation in his book *Translation.* Alan's book does not

highlight the theories of translation. What he stresses are the ways that will help not only professional translators, but also trainees, researchers and students to evaluate the quality of the translation. For that, he has presented six principles of translation, adapted from Frederick Fuller 1984, that are the following:

1. The first principle of translation talks about meaning which explains that the pivotal role of the translation activity should be the transference of meaning and it should be given preference in any case. The translators should also be aware of the fact that the choices they make should not be made for the sake of having them rather they should carefully add, remove or alter the text to preserve the meaning of the source text. The principle of meaning focuses on the clarity of message, hidden meaning of certain expressions, and having unnatural or fake text.

2. The second principle focuses on form.   This principle illustrates that though languages differ in their ways of stating ideas the translators should not produce a text that is altogether different from the source text rather the words and concepts should be correlating with the source text.

3. The third principle describes the register. It explains that languages have a uniqueness of their own and their formality levels also vary in a particular situation. The way any expression (formal, personal and fixed) is described in one language may act differently if expressed with the same tone in another language. This principle also highlights how changes in the expression can impact the message of the source text. The translators usually set the tone to direct the audience to think and comprehend the text in a certain way.

4. The fourth principle presents the source language's influence on translators' thinking process. During the process of translation, the translators get affected by the source text, and they keep the terms and expressions as it is in the target text. The translators should leave the text aside and prefer the natural patterns of thought to make the target text comprehensible for the target readers. A good translation does not only appear natural in the target language but also it makes the target readers get connected with the text.

5. The fifth principle focuses on the style and clarity of the target text. As we all know each language carries a unique structure. The translators should not modify the style of the source text for the sake of having a change, rather they should correct the flaws that may affect the overall message of the text if not dealt with carefully.

6. The last principle talks about idiom. This principle states that idiomatic expressions are extremely difficult to translate because they carry culturally associated meanings. Such expressions are dealt with delicacy. These expressions include colloquial terms, jargon, proverbs, similes, and so on. The translators should not forcefully translate these expressions, rather adopt certain strategies that will convey the similar meaning as they convey in the source text (Duff, 1989, pp. 10-11).

2.10 Review of Existing Research Work

The work that has already been done always supports future researchers to not only find breaches in existing literature but also to outline the objectives of their own research. Fink (1998) defines the term literature review as "a systematic, explicit and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating and interpreting the existing body of recorded work produced by researchers, scholars and practitioners (as cited in Pasian, 2015, p. 154). A thorough research has been conducted by the researcher to examine the translation of varied legal documents. Let us discuss a few of the works produced by numerous researchers around the globe.

A recent research has been conducted on "Heritage Module within Legal Translation and Interpreting Studies: Didactic Contribution to University Students' Sustainable Education" by Anastasia Atabekova (2021). The study aims at analysing the theoretical framework for the heritage module with reference to legal translation and interpreting studies. This understanding will aid the research in scheming and implementing the heritage modules to train the graduate students and how these modules have been perceived by them. The duration of this study is a bit longer as it starts in 2012 (when the master's course has been started) and ends in 2020. The research requires much attention towards understating the heritage framework and selecting wisely the contents of the modules. The researcher takes help from various legislative sources and the public comments have been taken from

the individuals who work in translation academia and industry. UNO-affiliated World Heritage Center has been used as it is an authentic legislative source. Whereas, the google search engine has been preferred to gather the comments of the legal trainers and interpreters. The collected data has been analysed via QDA Minor Lite. The students (179 students) who were enrolled in the master programme (the heritage module on Legal Translation and Interpreting Studies) have been called to present their points of view via questionnaire. The gathered data has then been analysed via qualitative paradigm along with the field research. The findings present that the theoretical framework for heritage modules includes "tangible heritage, that is, movable heritage (sculptures of legal interpreters, manuscripts of translated legal documents, analytical works and commentaries on translation practices of past centuries) and immovable heritage (monuments and archaeological sites which depict translators and represent the products of their work)" (Atabekova, 2021, p. 18). The research also depicts the challenges faced by legal translation studies during the developmental phases. The study further suggests that the findings may be used while designing the curriculum of master programmes heritage module of legal translation and interpretation studies.

A study has been conducted on the topic "Reconceptualising the Third Space of Legal Translation" by Clay and McAuliffe in 2021. The researchers intend to focus on the perception of the European Union Court of Justice (ECJ) regarding legal translation studies. The researchers conducted thorough research with the assistance of an empirical data and elucidates that the legal translation studies has been recognised as a third space because of the convoluted texts produced by ECJ. The texts contain differentiating lexical and textual features that result in getting a hybrid text. The processes involved in creating a text and the product of ECJ'S language system contemplate legal translation as a third space.

Sosoni and O'Shea (2020) investigate the topic "Translating Property Law Terms: An Investigation of Greek Notarial Deeds and Their English Translations". The research aims at investigating the language differences while translating property-related legal terms from the Greek language to the English language. The research further elaborates on the way legal-specific terminology has been translated from the Greek law system to the English law system. A parallel corpus-navigated methodology has been chosen and the data is

comprised of altogether twenty notarial deeds that are translated from Greek (Corpus A) into English (Corpus B). The researchers opt for Šarčević's categories of equivalence as a theoretical framework to carry out their research with an aim to bring out the difficulties faced and tackled by the translator during the process of translation. SketchEngine10 and YouAlign have been used for producing and analysing (both quantitatively and qualitatively) the corpora.

The results posit that "there were no exact equivalents or near equivalents in the ten terms discussed. On the contrary, in five cases partial equivalence was established, while in the remaining five cases, terminological incongruency was observed" (Sosoni and O'Shea, 2020, p. 12). In certain cases, where non-equivalence has been seen the translators favour literal translation and paraphrasing. Summing up the whole research, the researchers present that there exist huge differences between Greek and English legal systems and legal terminologies. The researchers also figure out the differences in the way they have been perceived and understood in their own systems. As far as a translator is concerned, having the knowledge of law and translation is not enough rather he should be fully aware of the legal language system as well.

The next research that is related to the field of legal translation, is on the topic "Translation Decisions in Qualitative Research: A Systematic Framework" by Abfalter et al. in 2020. The activity of translation relies heavily on the decisions taken during the process of translation. As with varied research analyses, it has been figured out that such decisions help shape the translation output. In light of the explained phenomenon, the present research proposes a methodical research framework related to translation decisions, with reference to qualitative analysis, that will contribute to developing the field. The framework provides a smooth platform to professional translators and researchers to not only formulate the best suitable translation decisions but also to assess the quality of translation at later stages. The framework talks about seven generic queries that are mentioned in the figure below.

The framework highlights the need to ask these questions during the translation process. The order of asking these questions can be altered according to the demand of the research situation. The researchers conclude that the design of each research consists of

distinct interdependent decisions which can be gathered in the checklist of the framework. The researchers go through the experience of language competencies, their epistemological paradigms along with their methodological and theoretical backgrounds, and most importantly available resources and specific context factors are mirrored by various research designs. Being precise and transparent about a particular translation can increase the quality of research by exploring and opening up new fields of discussion while joining the benefits of a lingua franca.

Figure 2.16

Systematic Research framework of Translation Challenges (Abfalter et al., 2020, p. 4)
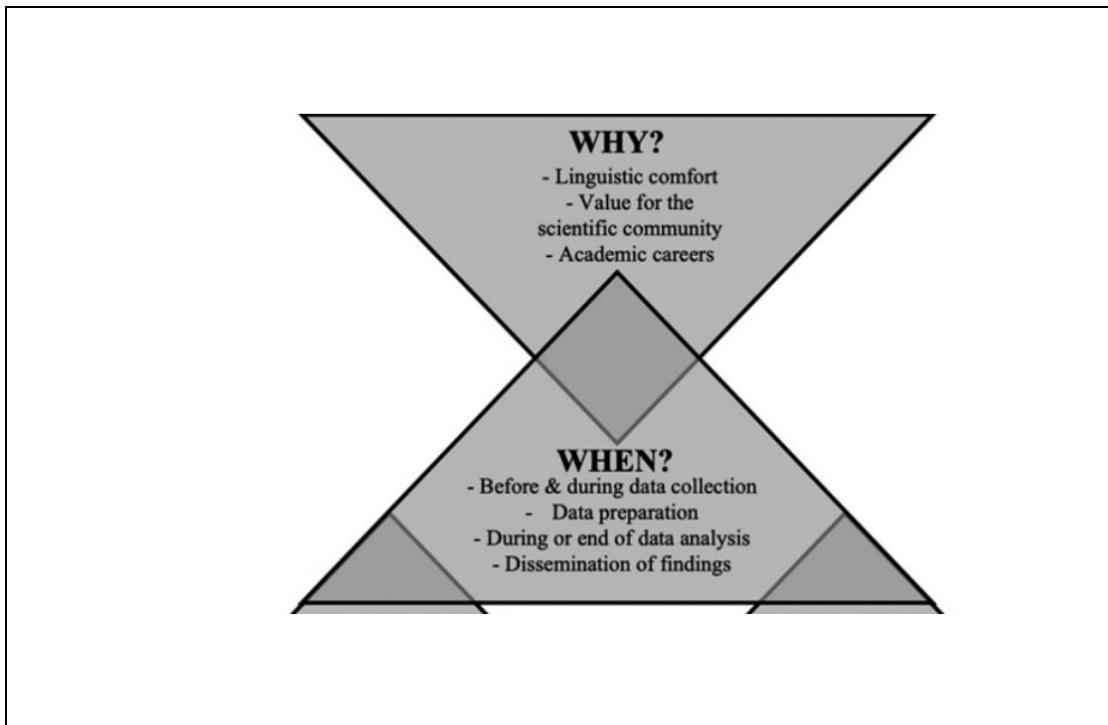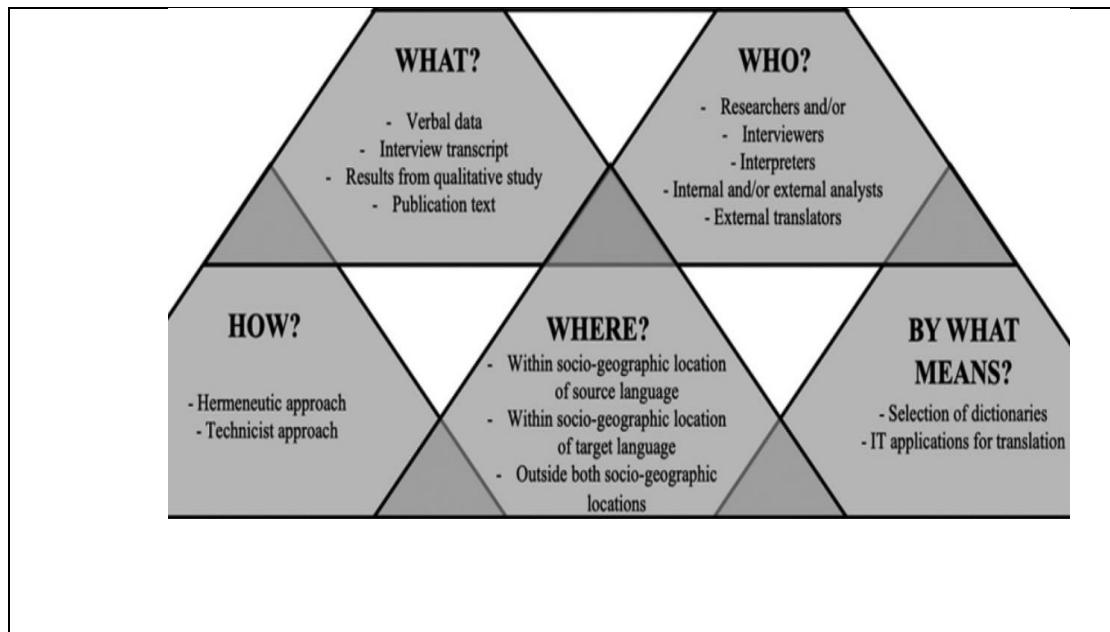
Enhancing transparency of translation may cause damage to subtleties of cross-language research but it does not decrease the epistemological or methodological whirlpools of language. This sensitivity in research will provide the direction for a critical debate of the translator position and ethics of research which may include gender or postcolonial perspectives. The study sums up with the significant point that we, as researchers, need to conduct more research in the field in order to systematize these translation decisions that will ultimately proliferate objectivity and relevance.

In 2019, a research, "A Case Study of Modality in Legal Translation: The Omani Constitution", has been conducted by Mohammed Farghal. Much research has already been conducted covering the concept of modality both in languages and literature as well. Viewing modality with reference to legal translation is quite a novice concept. Fraghal (2019) aims at analysing the use of Arabic modality markers of the Omani constitution (amended in 2011) that is translated from Arabic to the English language. The concept of modality is divided into deontic and epistemic types. Farghal (2019) proclaims that:

> … epistemic modality involves the producer expressing his or her judgement of a
> state of affairs in terms of the likelihood of its occurrence apart from asserted
> propositions, deontic modality views any state of affairs in terms of necessity, which

ranges between placing a strong obligation on the referent and a weak one (permission). (p. 163)

The researcher focuses on the use of Arabic deontic modality, in Omani constitution (amended in 2011), to observe the treatment of Arabic modality markers while translating them into English. The selected data is comprised of two hundred deontic modality markers. The in-depth analysis of the modality markers aids the researcher to conclude that Arabic deontic modality markers appear more lexicalised and less grammaticalized, whereas the English translation of the constitution appears more grammaticalized. The deontic modality markers have been used to perform various functions (prohibition, permission, obligation, etc.) in the source text. On the contrary, the English version is more inclined towards the use of modal auxiliaries (shall, may, etc.) to perform various functions. The use of the verb in the Arabic version has also been seen as a trademark of deontic modality, even in various Arabic sentences that are verbless, the deontic modality markers have been preferred to perform the function of a verb (Farghal, 2019, pp. 180-181).

The topic "Translation Strategies in Legal Texts: Selected Articles of the Translation of the US-Iraqi Security Agreement" has been researched by Abed et al. in 2019. The purpose of the inquiry is to scrutinize the use of translational strategies, from English to Arabic, in seven articles of the US- Iraqi security agreement. The researcher has adopted Dr. As. Safi's translational strategies (domestication, compensation, compensation in kind and place, compensation by merging, splitting, and addition, strategy of addition, elaboration and explication, and approximation and compromise) to conduct his research. The research concludes that the legal-culture values are transformed by using this strategy of translating the legal texts depending on domestication. Similarly, merging, adding, and splitting are also used to move to same effect explored in the ST and using it in TT. To cope with TT, the addition method is used in order to sum up certain expressions and words. Furthermore, approximation and elaboration is also used to balance between the texts of TT and ST (Abed et al., 2019, p. 141).

Another research on the topic "Popularity of Latin and Law French in Legal English: A Corpus-Based Disciplinary Study of the Language of the Law" has been managed by Yuan et al. in 2018. The objective of the study is to expound, in detail, the reasons that have

made Latin and French Law famous in legal English. To carry out the investigation, a corpus has been devised that includes both the legal texts (800,000 words) and the journal articles (2,000.000 words). The researchers affirm that out of the collected 6,626 occurrences, only 34 of them used the most popular Latin words, the token ratio is measured as 0.24%. In order to find the patterns of genre distribution of legal English, we practically incorporate the above-selected 34 Latin words to the sub-corpus of law journals and law textbooks respectively. Results show that those 34 Latin words occur 6,050 times and 576 times in the sub-corpora of law journals and law textbooks, accounting for 0.30% and 0.07% of the two corpora respectively (Yuan et al., 2018, p. 158). The results posit that active instances, of the usage of Latin and law French, have been seen more in legal journals than in legal textbooks. Moreover, the teachers prefer using legal textbooks in their classes and the students use these textbooks as reference material.

Marín (2017) works on the topic "Legalese as Seen through the Lens of Corpus Linguistics". She works on Legal English with reference to the corporal studies involved in the respective field. The study focuses on the variant ways through which legal corpus has been designed and implemented. In addition to that, the study highlights the usage of Automatic Term Recognition (ATR) for the analysis of legal terminology and positioning of collocate networks. The research is divided into three major sections. As far as legal corpora are concerned, we see that it is indeed challenging to design a field-specific corpus, as the choice of the inappropriate corpus will affect the results ultimately. The researcher concludes that the law reports should be studied and where necessary used by the legal translators. Moreover, the advisable structure of the particular corpus should consist of 2.5 to 3-million-word target. The second section of the research revolves around the usage of Automatic Term Recognition (ATR). Marín (2017) concludes that while handling a large amount of data, ATR methods can become a great source of help when this much large data cannot be processed otherwise. Terms have their own specialised meaning but in legal term identification not all Automatic Term Recognition Methods are efficient. One of the main reasons is the close relationship between everyday vocabulary and legal terms that could account for this phenomenon in which a large percentage of legal terms are found. That is the main reason that different ATR methods are tested to select the most proficient one in the legal field. After the validation process, Patrick Drouin's Termostat (2003) managed to

identify results that 73% of legal terms in BLaRC ranked first in legal term mining. Therefore, Termostat is recommended as the most efficient method which extracts legal terminology, which most of the time poses difficulties in the fulfilment of this automatic task, as already stated (pp. 41-42).

The third portion of the research deals with the identification of a software tool, that is, Lancsbox, to study the collocate networks. Collocate networks shed light on the view that how the sense of a particular word changes from situation to situation and how the meaning can be viewed in a particular hierarchy. The study further reveals that the collocate networks have a high level of potential that they can be used in varied areas of linguistics like psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

Corpus-based studies have performed a pivotal role in developing the field of legal translation studies. Vigier and Sánchez (2017) have carried out research on "Using Parallel Corpora to Study the Translation of Legal System-Bound Terms: The Case of Names of English and Spanish Courts". The goal of the study is to present the process of making parallel corpora and how it is helpful in evaluating not only the translation process but also the complications that occurred in identifying legal terminology and phraseology (particularly the court names). The researchers, in their study, illuminate in detail the English and Spanish bilingual parallel corpus that syndicates the judgements of the European Union Court of Justice. The researchers prefer both the qualitative and quantitate methods to carry out the research and favour intertext for smooth conduction. The parallel corpus has been devised with the help of a protocol that consists of three phases. The first phase is known as documentation, the second is named compilation and third phase is described as analysis. In their research, Vigier and Sánchez (2017) present only four parallel corpora. One corpus consists of 127 aligned judgements in Spanish and English that denote to English courts, while the other corpus is made of 145 aligned files that belong to Spanish courts. At the sentence level, the corpus was affiliated, book-keeping for 13,971 for the Spanish corpus and accounting for 16,012 aligned sentence pairs for the English corpus (p. 271).

The overall study depicts that in all these corpora the technique of borrowing (source text term is kept in target text) has been preferred those results in favouring the

foreignization approach. The researchers conclude that the technique of borrowing should be used, by the translators, in such a way that the target text should appear natural, and the target readers will comprehend the text easily. Moreover, the discussed research has varied directions and it can also be used for further studies and for training purposes as well.

In Russia, Valentina V. Stepanova (2017) conducts research on the topic "Translation Strategies of Legal Texts (English-Russian)". The research aims at identifying the application of English to Russian and vice versa in legal texts of varied genres. The research highlights linguistic choices favoured by the translator in making the source text parallel to the target text. The researcher employs a number of methods to carry out the study. He opts for the statistical method for analysing the frequency (the occurrence of a particular term/phrase in the text), contrastive analysis for drawing a comparison on the basis of similarity and difference with reference to the semantic treatment of legal words, contextual analysis for identifying the meaning of a particular work in a given situation, deductive analysis for assessing the translation practice, and finally logical syllogism that winds up the whole research and presents the conclusion.

After successfully incorporating all these methods the researcher concludes that as far as legal translation is concerned the method to achieve functional equivalence proves fruitful as "it allows to produce the same legal effect in the target text while maintaining the fidelity to the source text" (Stepanova, 2017, p. 1335). In addition to that, the researcher observes that there are certain techniques (addition, subtraction, generalization, cultural filter, sense achievement, etc.) that support linking the whole text in the best possible way. Moreover, in cases where it is challenging to get the equivalence of certain terms or phrases, in such scenarios, the technique of borrowing, calque, loan translation, and so on, can be used to make adjustments in two language systems.

Cheng et al. (2017) analyse "Conceptualizing Cultural Discrepancies in Legal Translation: A Case-Based Study". The study aims at identifying the cultural incongruities that influence legal translation. For this purpose, the researchers compare the Chinese legal text that is the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (2011), document in use, and its English varieties, these are the Peking University (PKU) version and the National People's Congress (NPC) version. The comparative analysis tool has been favoured to draw

cultural inconsistencies found in legal texts. The study has been further carried out via corpus analysis that focuses on concordance and word frequency profile. The results posit that culturally associated terms remain challenging for translators in terms of getting equivalence.

Cheng et al. (2017) state that the version which follows much of the character of Chinese government documents is the PKU Version including the sentence without a subject, repetition for reference and juxtaposition of verb and noun phrases. On the contrary, NPC version follows a dynamic and functional strategy to resolve the issue. It verifies auxiliaries as appropriate and adds new subjects, without declining the focus of the legal statement. Although the PKU version is in accordance with the statement of the law and model-fact situation, the "hybrid" character is more likely to connote perfect impreciseness of language used in legislation. However, the NPC version statement follows the general structure in English legislative texts by providing precise correspondence (Cheng et al., 2017, pp. 140-141).

The outburst advancement in modern inventions has changed the vision/concept of varied fields. In translation, we come across numerous analytical grading systems that help shape and grow the field itself. Mary Phelan (2017) conducts research on "Analytical Assessment of Legal Translation: A Case Study Using the American Translators Association Framework". The case study tries to explicate the efficacy of the American Translators Association (ATA) in evaluating the quality of legal translation. The data is comprised of a judgment that has been translated from English to Spanish by the student of translation studies. The ATA framework has been adopted to conduct the research by ten evaluators. Among them, eight evaluators are experienced translators as well as Spanish Speakers (native), whereas two of them are well experienced ATA users. The evaluators provide a flow chart for pointing out error decisions and also present a framework for standardized error-making. Phelan (2017) finds that the framework used in legal translation needs to be furnished and refined for particular texts as that framework could be modified according to the requirements and applied to legal translation which will cancel out the analytical approach eventually. For example, it could be used in adoption papers,

judgements, statutes, contracts, extradition requests, letters of request and divorce papers (p. 205).

The results of the study present that out of ten evaluators, six accepts the quality of translation for a professional scenario, whereas four of them find it as an improper translation. The study further asserts that the flowchart for identifying errors is unclear, as it does not distinguish between transfer errors and interference errors, even though the standardized error-making grid is reasonably straightforward.

Hu and Cheng (2016) have researched the idea of "A study of legal translation from the perspective of error analysis". The research investigates the translation-related problems in abstracts of law reviews, issues released from 2013 to 2015, of Taiwan in Chinese and English language. A small-scale corpus (350,000 words) has been devised by the researchers to highlight the translation issues in abstracts. Later, the researchers arrange these problems under specific categories. The researchers divide the errors into four types, these are (i) Errors concerning incorrect titles of the law, (ii) Lexical errors, (iii) Syntactic errors, and (iv) Others (miscellaneous).

The study exhibits that most of the errors happen because of relying on inappropriate sources (law databases), the influence of Chinese and English language, inadequate legal and linguistic acquaintance. The in-depth analysis of the errors helps the researcher to assert that the legal translators must be equipped with both legal and linguistic competence. He must have mastery over the source language and the target language. He must be aware of the technical nature of the legal language and for any issues, he should use reliable resources to improve his legal knowledge (Hu and Cheng, 2016, p. 251).

In 2015, research has been done in China on "Law and language: Issues Related to Legal Translation and Interpretation of Chinese Rules on Tortious Liability of Environmental Pollution" by Marina Timoteo. The research paper tries to investigate the problems that occur while translating Chinese statutory rules. The research opts 2009 Tort Law that talks about the rules related to environmental pollution. The Tort Law (2009) explains environmental liability rules as well as the ways to handle emergency situations. The researcher exhibits that the language factor is influential both in the form of circulating

legal models and in the ways of understanding Chinese law (Timoteo, 2015, p. 131). The research determines that during the process of translating legal terminology, expert direction is necessary to supervise the translator's choice of an appropriate word. As inappropriate dealing with the words may lead to confusion and therefore result in distorting the whole essence of the text.

In 2014, a thesis has been presented on the topic *Textual Aspects in Translating Legal Texts from Arabic into English with Reference to Libyan Commercial Law*, by M. Ibrahem, to the University of Durham. The purpose of conducting this thesis is to shed light on English and Libyan legal English and law systems in general and to determine the lexico-grammatical and textual features in particular. A corpus has been devised to analyse the process of translating and the way the message has been transferred from Arabic to English. Varó and Hughes (2002) model has been employed for the investigation of linguistic features of both texts. Moreover, the study includes both quantitative and qualitative tools for the collection of the data.

The study devises two methods for the analysis of the data. The first method is the contrastive analysis that examines both Arabic and English legal texts. Whereas, the second study has been conducted via empirical analyses by responding to surveys (Two surveys). The first survey, given to fifteen Libyan translators, includes eleven questions related to the challenges faced by the legal translator while translating legal and commercial texts. The second survey has been distributed to fifteen commercial lawyers that talk about the quality of legally translated documents from the Arabic language to the English language, and the relationship between legal and commercial lawyers in the field of legal translation studies. After conducting an in-depth analysis of the study, the researcher discovers that the legal translators fail to achieve the intended meaning of the text. The lexico-grammatical features appear more challenging during the process of translation. It has been determined that the quality of the translated text may be improved if the legal translators collaborate with commercial lawyers.

The discoveries concluded the following points:

1.   It is quite essential that legal translation is carefully and precisely revised.

2.   The translations of legal documents should be verified by native speakers to do their legal verification and guarantee their faithfulness as well.

3.   An accurate and good-quality legal translation cannot be accomplished quickly. Hence, a reasonable amount of time is required by the translator to complete it. However, legal translation quick completion may result in mistakes and errors. In fact, forward planning can help in the completion of the process.

4.   Legal translation requires a particular form of interpretation. It must target each single word of text, purposes, and possible mistranslations, and acknowledge differences, and intentions within the text as well. The majority of legal writings are definitions, archaisms, standard format and syntax that must be taken care of in the target language.

The research posits that legal translation is a complex activity and the accuracy of legal translation relies heavily on the part played by the legal translator. The researcher opens ways to create such platforms that result in producing quality products and this will only be possible when we will have trained/professional translators. The legal and commercial translators require mastery of the language as well as proficient training. Making such efforts will ultimately result in producing quality work in the field of legal translation studies.

Katia Peruzzo (2013) works on the topic "Terminological Equivalence and Variation in the EU Multi-Level Jurisdiction: A Case Study on Victims of Crime". The research aims at discovering Italian and English legal terminology that is taken from a bilingual corpus (national legal text and European Union (EU)). The research deals with two main postulates, first, the postulate examines the terminology in national and EU variations of the same language. Whereas, the second postulate deals with the analysis of that terminology with respect to multilingual perspective. The researcher opts a methodological framework to conduct his research. Cabré (1999) and Sacco (1991) theories related to the compilation of legal terminology have been favoured by the researcher to carry out the research. Cabre (1999) provides a systematic framework for terminology analysis as mentioned below:

Figure 2.17

Cabre (1999) Framework for Terminology Analysis (as mentioned in Peruzzo, 2013, p. 59)

Stage 1	**Definition and delimitation of task** topic addressees purposes size
Stage 2	**Preparation of search** acquisition of information choice of consultants choice of information selecting an extraction corpus structuring the field proposing the work schedule
Stage 3	**Preparation of the terminology** extraction extraction record terminological record
Stage 4	**Presentation of work**
Stage 5	**Revision of work**
Stage 6	**Treatment and resolution of problematic cases**

Cabre (1999) framework has been then adapted by the researcher according to the need of the research. Peruzzo (2013) finds that Cabre's case has focused on two specific phenomena, that is, equivalence in a multi-level jurisdiction and terminological variation. It has been developed to compile sets of thermographic records and for building comprehensive terminological collections as well. The other difference concerns the conceptual structuring of the field, which is processed out differently in two methodological

approaches. Cabre's methodology, despite these differences has worked as a light for the formulation of methodological approach in research.

The modified framework, mentioned below, is comprised of seven main steps. After conducting the step-wise terminological analysis, the researcher proves that "that legal language is intrinsically characterised by a terminological dynamism, both at a linguistic and at a conceptual level, has been confirmed" (Peruzzo, 2013, p. 241).

Figure 2.18

Adapted Frame for Terminological Analysis (Peruzzo, 2013, p. 61)

1. DEFINITION OF THE TERMINOGRAPHIC WORK AND THE AREA OF KNOWLEDGE
1.1 Definition of the pragmatic and linguistic variables (area of knowledge, addressees, languages and terminology, scope)
1.2 Choice of IT tools, reference materials and consultants
1.3 Acquisition of information about the area of knowledge
1.4 Preliminary frame-based conceptual structuring of the area of knowledge
2. COMPILATION OF THE EU CORPUS
2.1 Design of the parallel corpus
2.2 Retrieval of documents
2.3 Organisation and classification of texts
3. TERMINOGRAPHIC PROCESSING OF THE EU PARALLEL CORPUS
3.1 Semi-automatic extraction of candidate terms
3.2 Terminological analysis
4. SELECTION OF NATIONAL COMPARABLE TEXTS
5. TERMINOGRAPHIC PROCESSING OF NATIONAL COMPARABLE TEXTS
5.1 Selection of terms and terminological variants
5.2 Terminological analysis
6. POPULATION OF A TRANSLATION-ORIENTED TERMINOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE BASE
6.1 Term clustering
6.2 Cross-linguistic term matching
6.3 Conceptual (re)structuring of the area of knowledge
7. REVISION AND VALIDATION

As far as the multilingual perspective of vocabulary is concerned, the study finds that legal terminology is characterised by different degrees of interlingual equivalence. Legal terminology is examined in these different types, legal systems and degrees of terminological equivalence have been identified, recognised and discussed. The types of terminological equivalence are inter-systematic and intra-systematic equivalence, while the degrees of equivalence are relative equivalence, absolute equivalence and non-equivalence.

Rocco Loiacono (2012) conducts research, in Perth, on "Sense and Reference in the Translation of Legal Documents". The objective of the study is to scrutinize the concept of sense and reference, presented by Lyons (1969), with reference to English and Italian translations of legal documents. It has been perceived over a period of time that scholars define legal terms as "cultural items" because of the fact that legal language is a special language and it contains varied concepts that are culturally associated and can only be understood in that particular culture or community. Moreover, we see that a legal word in one language may not mean the same or have the exact equivalent in other cultures. In the same light, the research has been carried out to examine the translation of legal documents from Italian to English language and vice versa. The researcher has also observed the treatment of legal terms as proper names, and the meaning these terms generate in a particular culture. For this purpose, the researcher has worked on a corpus that is comprised of Australian and Italian bilateral agreements. The thorough research assists the researcher in concluding that "the quest for equivalence in legal translation should be abandoned since there cannot be absolute correspondence or equivalence of legal terms across different legal systems" (Loiacono, 2012, p. 437). The meaning of legal terms is cultural dependent; therefore, legal terms are viewed as cultural items. As far as the sense and the referent of legal terms are concerned, the researcher posits that inappropriate translation illustrations have been found that do not make any sense in the target culture nor conform to the referent. The sense and referent rely on the translator's choice of translational strategy to make near possible equivalent of legal terms.

The topic "The Analysis of English-Persian Legal Translations Based on Systemic Functional Grammar Approach (SFG)" has been examined by Aghagolzadeh and Farazandeh-pour in 2012. The researcher explores the errors faced by the translators during

the translation of legal documents from Persian to English. Much research has already been carried out, in many countries, related to the treatment of legal terminologies. So, this research paper moves a step higher and inspects the translational errors at the sentence level with reference to SFG approach to view how far this approach works as an objective criterion for future research work. The corpus-based approach (15/400 participants have been randomly selected) has been favoured as it reduces the question of subjectivity. Most of the participants have already been engaged/worked with any form of translation activity. The participants have been requested to translate 735 English words into Persian within three hours. After gathering the data, the researcher modifies all the data into sentences (112). The sentences are then examined individually at textual, interpersonal and ideational functions. The findings conclude that SFG proves fruitful for assessing the quality of legal documents, for professional legal translators and practitioners while translating legal documents, and also by the teachers to guide their students and give appropriate responses.

In Poland, a study has been carried out by Sergiy Tyupa (2011) on "A Theoretical Framework for Back-Translation as a Quality Assessment Tool". In recent years, back translation has been favoured by sociologists, psycholinguistics, linguists, educationists, to validate the tools (questionnaires and tests). The researchers, in the field of legal translation studies, have been favouring back translation to assess the quality of translated texts. In this process, the researcher retranslates the translated text in its source language. The general formula to carry out the research is represented below:

Forward Translation > Back-Translation > Back-Translation Review and Discussion > Finalization (Tyupa, 2011, p. 36)

After getting the back translation, it is then compared with the original text to analyse the quality of the translated text. The researcher has collected the data via a corpus of questionnaires (translated from English into Ukrainian). The research presents that "the corpus includes thirty-seven questionnaires with 1,321 original English items, the same number of items translated into Ukrainian and, consequently, 2,642 back-translated items, which gives a total of 5,284 units for analysis" (Tyupa, 2011, p. 39). The researcher concludes that back translation aids the translators in identifying problematic areas and how to cope up with them. It has also been considered an ideal platform (because of the

objectivistic view) to view equivalence between the source text and the target text. Most importantly, back translation brings together the reviewers and the participants in one frame where they are equally trying in meaning-making and also "understand the nature of linguistic meaning and share with each other their understanding of specific expressions" (p. 45).

Let us discuss some research that has been conducted on varied topics by employing Chesterman's (1997) translation strategies and Duff's (1989) principles of translation.

Hadi Zare, Dr. Saeed Ketabi and Dr. Akbar Hesabi have conducted research, published in 2018, in "The International Journal of English Language and Translation Studies". It studies regularities of behaviour by comparing the target text and the source texts. The method of comparison has been based on Chesterman's taxonomy of translation strategies. For this purpose, seven religious books have been compared with their translations. Researchers have taken three thousand words from the beginning, middle and end of each book. The researchers have investigated the changes at three levels, these are semantic, syntactic and pragmatic strategies. The frequency of each strategy is counted and tabulated. The result of this research shows that syntactic changes are of the highest frequency which includes a class structure in it. Synonymy has been observed as the most frequent translation strategy used at the semantic level. While at the pragmatic level, explicitness changes are the most frequent changes. In short, these three levels of translation strategies show the selection of target text linguistic material which contains lexical phrases, items and stylistic features that are of textual linguistic norms.

The topic "Chesterman's Syntactic Strategies in Translating English Passive Voice Construction into Arabic" has been researched by Rabab Ahmed Mizher and published in 2016. This contrastive analysis study highlights the strategies used by English Foreign Language EFL learners in translating English passive voice structure into Arabic. These strategies are against those strategies that are present in Chesterman's book "Memes of Translation". The methodology of this study is a translation test. This method is designed to detect the strategies used by students while translating passive voice constructions. It basically consists of five English sentences of various lengths totalling 181 words. Most of the words are extracted from the BBC English website and Jordanian English newspapers.

Participants are taken from Jordanian universities, who are studying general translation courses. They are given five English sentences to translate into Arabic containing both agentive and agentless passive constructions. During the process of translation, the students favour topicalization, maintaining passive, activation and periphrastic structure which correspond to Chesterman's strategies like transposition, clause structure change, and so on. In brief, the findings of the study show that percentages of maintaining passive strategies are exceptionally high among other strategies.

The study "Syntactic Translation Strategies for Retaining Parallelism in the Arabic Translation of Moby Dick" has been done by Mohd Nor Ikbal and Syed Abdullah in 2016. This study examines the strategy of translating Parallelism and factors in retaining parallelism in the target text. This qualitative study has adopted the syntactic strategic model proposed by Chesterman for the theoretical framework. The empirical comparison is used between the source and target text. The data collected expresses that the translator employs several strategies to retain parallelism in Arabic text including literal translation, clause structure change and transposition.

Radiah Hamid and Rati Pujiantri's (2013) research on the topic "Improving the Student's Ability in Translating English into Indonesian Based on Duff's Principles". The study aims at finding out the improvement of student's ability in translating English into Indonesian in terms of style and meaning of original text. This research is significant to English teachers. In this study, the researcher has observed the second-year students of high school which includes 36 students. This research has used classroom action research (CAR) conducted in two cycles which further consisted of four meetings. The findings show that the use of Duff's principles is substantial in refining learners' translating capacity in terms of style and meaning of the original text. The mean score of cycle 1 obtained is 60.27 then improved in cycle II by 72.49. This result shows improvement in students' translating ability.

The next research is "The Application of Chesterman's (1997 & 2000) Translation Strategies to the Analysis of Translated Online News Reports Following Nord's (1991 & 1997) Functionalist Approach" written by Sinara Oliveria Branco and published in 2007. This study highlights an area of translation and online journalism such as reports about

Middle Eastern conflict through the application of translation strategies. The objective of the research is to investigate what translation strategies are most frequently used while translating online reports and their implications. The methodological framework is based on Nord's Functionalist Approach, Chesterman's Memes and Translation strategies. Both of them provide a corpus-based translation which is used as a methodological tool for this research. Forty-three target texts are selected along with their respective source text taken from internet sites amounting to eighty-six texts (101, 300 words). The findings highlight that two main translation tendencies are produced from the corpus: one is a dynamic meme in which the translator focuses on a target-oriented text style produced for the virtual context or a specific target context. The other one is a static meme which is a source-oriented text style. The conclusion of the study shows that both tendencies are valid, depending on the skopos definite for a determined context. Further, it gives suggestions for Chesterman's translation-strategy framework.

While investigating the work already done in the field of legal translation studies, it has been noticed that translation is not a simple activity. No two languages are the same, when the translators translate the ST into the TT, they make multiple changes at word, phrase and sentence levels to make the target text equivalent to the ST. Hence, it has been proved that total translation is a misleading term, the translators come across the gaps that Vinay and Darbelnet call lacunae in the target language, and through many linguistic choices they are filled to avoid inconsistency in transferring the message of the original text.

The existing body of research on legal translation has substantially informed and supported the development of this study's research objectives and questions, particularly in the context of constitutional translation. Works such as Anastasia Atabekova's exploration of heritage modules within legal translation education underscore the importance of didactic approaches to sustaining translation quality, which aligns with this study's focus on ensuring accuracy and functional adequacy in the Urdu translation of Pakistan's Constitution. Similarly, case studies on modality in legal texts, including the Omani Constitution and the US-Iraqi Security Agreement, provide empirical insights into how translation strategies impact terminological precision and semantic clarity, that are the key

concerns that resonate directly with this research's objective of assessing syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic equivalence.

Further, corpus-based disciplinary studies on the popularity of Latin and Law French in Legal English, as well as investigations into the translation of legal system-bound terms, highlight the cultural and terminological complexities faced in legal translation. These complexities reinforce the need for rigorous analysis of structural alignment and terminological accuracy, which this study addresses by applying established theoretical models from Chesterman and Duff. Research employing systemic functional grammar, such as the analysis of English-Persian legal translations, and studies focusing on syntactic strategies like Chesterman's work on the English passive voice into Arabic, provide methodological and analytical frameworks that inform the qualitative content analysis employed here. Duff's principles, applied in educational settings to improve translation abilities, further validate the emphasis on pragmatic equivalence and functional meaning, central to this study's objectives. Moreover, scholarly contributions examining translation errors, cultural discrepancies, and terminological variations across diverse legal systems offer a critical lens for identifying translational inadequacies, such as syntactic distortions, semantic ambiguities, and pragmatic mismatches, which can compromise legal clarity and interpretive consistency. These insights directly support the second research objective, equipping the study with a nuanced understanding of potential pitfalls in constitutional translation.

In addition to that, the translation theories discussed in this study has also provided essential frameworks that directly inform and guide the investigation of the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, aligning closely with the research objectives and questions. Jakobson's concept of interlingual translation underscores the inherent complexities in transferring meaning between languages with distinct social realities, which is foundational for evaluating the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic equivalence that the first research objective seeks to assess. Nida's dynamic equivalence theory further complements this by emphasizing the importance of achieving equivalent impact on the target audience, underscoring the need for functional meaning preservation in legal texts. These perspectives help frame the objective of assessing whether the Urdu

translation faithfully conveys the intended legal and communicative functions of the original English text.

Moreover, Newmark's distinction between semantic and communicative translation offers insight into how translators negotiate the tension between literal accuracy and target-language clarity, a crucial consideration when analyzing legal translations that must balance terminological precision with accessibility. Catford's theory of formal correspondence supports the study's focus on structural alignment, facilitating the identification of syntactic equivalences and deviations. These theories collectively inform the research questions by providing multidimensional lenses through which the translation's fidelity and functional adequacy can be critically examined.

The present research, informed by both historical perspectives and contemporary theoretical frameworks, establishes a solid conceptual foundation while also providing a compelling rationale for addressing the identified gap in constitutional translation studies. Drawing extensively on existing scholarship, the researcher was able to refine the scope of the study, clearly define its boundaries, and identify the most suitable methodological approach to ensure meaningful and productive outcomes. The literature review not only illuminated the theoretical underpinnings of translation practices but also offered valuable insights into previous research trends, challenges, and methodological innovations. This comprehensive engagement with prior studies guided the formulation of precise and relevant research objectives, ensuring that the investigation is firmly anchored in established knowledge while contributing original insights to the field of legal and constitutional translation.

The following research objectives have been framed to carry out the current study to guide the execution of present study

1. The present research deals with the translation of a legal document that is the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as amended up to 31st May 2018). The translation of such legal documents requires much delicacy at syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels and any inadequacy, while transferring the message, may create ambiguity in target text readers. It has been observed while reviewing

the literature, that the translation of legal texts has mostly been examined with the help of corpus analysis. In such cases, the existing literature aids the researcher to opt for Chesterman's (1997) translation strategies and Duff's (1989) principles of translation for assessing the quality of a legal document.

2. The detailed literature guides the researcher in shaping the second objective of the research. The translation of a legal document is a highly complicated activity because of the use of legal jargon and registers. The current study moves around the English version of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as amended up to 31st May 2018) and its Urdu translation. As English and Urdu carry dissimilar syntactic structures, morphological features, grammatical rules, style, rhythm, tone, culturally associated terms, and so on. The analysis of varied research portrays how legal terminology, phraseology and culturally associated terms have been handled by the translators to make the target text equivalent to the source text. Such a scenario leads the researcher to shape her second objective.

In conclusion, this chapter underscores that the present study centers on the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as amended up to 31st May 2018) and its Urdu translation, *Islami Jamhuria Pakistan ka Dastoor*. The research employs Chesterman's translation strategies to carry out an initial analysis at the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels, enabling a detailed examination of the linguistic and structural shifts in translation. These strategies serve as a foundational step for the subsequent application of Duff's principles of translation, which are utilized to evaluate the accuracy, clarity, and appropriateness of the translated text within the framework of TQA. By combining both theoretical models, the study ensures a systematic and comprehensive evaluation of the translation, highlighting its strengths, identifying areas for improvement, and ultimately contributing to the broader discussion on legal and constitutional translation practices. This integrated approach not only fulfills the research objectives but also offers valuable insights for future translation studies in the domain of legal texts.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology chosen for the smooth conduct of the research work. Research methodology, in the field of translation studies, focuses on the translation product, the process of translation, the participants who are involved in the activity of translation and the context that causes certain activity to happen. The present chapter explains, in detail, the research method, the chosen theoretical framework, what ways have been used for the collection of the data, how the data has been analysed, and presentation of the findings and results.

3.1 Research Method

As the research under study is based on a written text that involves no technical or scientific data, therefore, the researcher opts for content analysis to evaluate the quality of the translated text. Content analysis serves as one of the reliable research methods in the social sciences. Krippendorff (2004) explains that "content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use" (p. 18). The researcher takes help from content analysis to make interpretations in all types of data like communicative, verbal, pictorial, symbolic, artefacts, and so on. The basic aim of content analysis is to have the systematic examination of a particular text, once the researcher gets familiarized with the text then he assigns certain labels where he sees meaningful contents. These labels are then analysed in a qualitative (subjective interpretation of the contents of the text) or quantitative (use of statistical method) manner.

The present research adapts qualitative content analysis as the researcher goes beyond the simple calculations. The research under study presents an in-depth analysis of

the quality of the translation by examining the text at the level of meaning, form, register, source language influence, style and clarity and idiom. For the initial investigation of the study, the researcher prefers Chesterman's translation strategies to analyse the translated text at syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels. After examining the gathered data, the researcher then makes use of Duff's (1989) principles of translation to assess the quality of the target text.

3.2 Theoretical Framework

The present study is grounded in a logical framework that systematically integrates content analysis, Chesterman's translation strategies, and Duff's principles of translation in order to address its core aim: evaluating the quality of legal translation within a constitutional text. The starting point of the framework lies in the research objectives, which are to categorize and categorize translation shifts, assess the effectiveness of translation strategies in preserving legal meaning, and evaluate overall translation quality using established scholarly benchmarks. Given the precision required in legal translation, qualitative content analysis serves as the primary methodological approach. This allows the text to be examined segment by segment in a systematic manner, ensuring that every linguistic and semantic variation between the source and target text is captured and interpreted within its legal and cultural context.

First, qualitative content analysis is inherently systematic yet flexible, allowing the researcher to segment constitutional provisions, compare them with their translations, and detect even subtle shifts in meaning, tone, or structure. Chesterman's (1997) Translation Strategies are employed as the classification system to determine how these shifts occur. His tripartite model of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies provides a credible and academically recognized framework for categorizing the translator's choices, making it possible to classify patterns in how meaning is negotiated and adapted. This categorization not only facilitates a deeper understanding of translation decision-making but also allows for a structured mapping of strategy usage across the legal text.

Second, because it moves beyond mere quantification, qualitative content analysis enables a deeper interpretive reading of the translator's decisions. This interpretive lens is essential when applying Duff's principles, as these require assessing abstract qualities like clarity, appropriateness, and accuracy. Such elements cannot be fully measured numerically but can be richly described and evaluated through qualitative coding.

Finally, the theoretical method can serve as the "umbrella" approach, under which translation shifts are first categorized using Chesterman's taxonomy and finally evaluated against Duff's quality benchmarks. In this way, qualitative content analysis ensures methodological coherence, aligns with the study's interpretive nature, and provides the necessary depth to address both "how" and "how well" the translation was done.

3.2.1 Translation Strategies

In 1997, Andrew Chesterman comes up with the notion of translation strategies. In his book *Memes of Translation: The Spread of Ideas in Translation Theory* he explicates the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies. He describes the term strategy as:

> Strategies are ways in which translators seek to conform to norms, not to achieve equivalence, but simply to arrive at the best version they can think of, what they regard as the optimal translation. A strategy is thus a kind of process, a way of doing something. To speak of translation strategies is thus to look at translation as an action, to place it in the wider context of action theory (Chesterman, 1997, p. 88).

Strategies help us get the "text-linguistic behaviour", these are basically operations that are performed by the translators to bring the desired relation between the source text and the target text. He further asserts that these strategies are "forms of explicitly textual manipulation" (that can be visible in the target text), and therefore bring "creativity and problem-solving in translation" (p. 89). He divides his translation strategies into syntactic (manipulation of the form), semantic (manipulation of the meaning) and pragmatic levels (manipulation of the message).

Let us briefly discuss these strategies.

Table 3.1

The division of Chesterman's translation strategies

Sr. No.	Syntactic translation strategies	Semantic translation strategies	Pragmatic translation strategies
1.	G1 : Literal translation	S1 : Synonymy change	Pr1: Cultural filtering
2.	G2: Loan, calque	S2: Antonymy	Pr2:Explicitness change
3.	G3: Transposition	S3: Hyponymy	Pr3:Information change
4.	G4: Unit shift	S4: Converses	Pr4:Interpersonal change
5.	G5: Phrase structure change	S5: Abstraction change	Pr5:Illocutionary change
6.	G6: Clause structure change	S6: Distribution change	Pr6:Coherence change
7.	G7:Sentence structure change	S7: Emphasis	Pr7:Partial translation
8.	G8: Cohesion change	S8: Paraphrase	Pr8: Visibility change
9.	G9: Level shift	S9: Trope change	Pr9: Transediting
10.	G10: Scheme change	S10: Other semantic changes	Pr10: Other pragmatic changes

The division of Chesterman's syntactic translation strategies focuses on the manipulation of the form of the ST and it has been presented with a code "G". Semantic strategies concentrate over the manipulation of meaning with a code "S". Last, pragmatic translation strategies highlight the manipulation of the message of the ST, they are

represented with a code "Pr". Chesterman asserts that the division is not based on hard strict rules rather "these groups overlap to some extent; that pragmatic ones usually involve semantic and syntactic ones as well, and that strategies of different types often cooccur" (p. 93).

Building upon this foundation, Chesterman's detailed classification of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies equips the study with precise analytical categories necessary for the qualitative content analysis methodology. This enables the systematic categorization of translation shifts and preservation of equivalence, directly addressing the first research objective. Meanwhile, Duff's quality assessment framework provides evaluative criteria focusing on the effectiveness and acceptability of the translation in context, which is pivotal for the second research objective that is categorizing translational inadequacies such as syntactic distortions, semantic ambiguities, and pragmatic mismatches that could undermine legal clarity and interpretive consistency. Thus, the combination of these theories offers a comprehensive toolkit that bridges linguistic analysis and functional evaluation.

3.2.2 Principles of Translation

After the initial analysis of scrutinizing the translation strategies, the researcher will then employ Duff's (1989) principles of translation to examine the translation quality of the target text. He presents six principles that will assist the professionals, trainee translators and students to examine the translation quality assessment. First is meaning, he states that "the translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be transposed". The second focuses on form, that the order of words, phrases and sentences should not be altered altogether rather it should match the source text. The third represents register, "the translator must distinguish between formal or fixed expressions" while translating the text. Fourth highlights source language influence that the translator must not look into source text again and again rather he should go for natural situations. Fifth ponders over style and clarity that "the translator should not change the style of the original. But if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions, the translator may, for the reader's sake, correct the defects". The last principle displays idiom for that he posits that there are

culturally filled expressions that are not possible to translate for that the translator may retain them as it is and avoid forcible translation (pp. 9-10).

In summary, the translation theories of Chesterman (1997) and Duff (1989) provide essential analytical frameworks that underpin the examination of the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Duff's principles emphasize accuracy, clarity, and appropriateness in conveying meaning across languages, while Chesterman's syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies offer a structured approach for recognizing and categorizing specific translation shifts. Together, these theoretical perspectives enable a comprehensive and systematic assessment of translation choices, ensuring that the analysis not only addresses the research questions but also maintains academic rigor and contextual relevance. By integrating both frameworks, the study achieves a balanced evaluation of linguistic fidelity, cultural adaptation, and functional equivalence in the translated legal text.

3.3 Research Design of the Present Study

3.3.1 Sampling

The current study revolves around the legal document Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as amended up to 31st May 2018) and its Urdu translation *Islami Jamhuria Pakistan Ka Dastoor.* The source text (English Version) and the target text (Urdu Version) have been downloaded from the official website of the government of Pakistan (i.e., http://www.na.gov.pk).

In this study, a purposive sampling strategy was adopted to ensure that the selected constitutional articles and their corresponding Urdu translations would yield the greatest analytical insight in relation to the research objectives. Selection was guided by three intersecting criteria: linguistic complexity (articles exhibiting dense syntactic structures, specialized legal terminology, and multiple embedded clauses), legal significance (provisions carrying substantive constitutional authority, binding interpretive weight, or performative legal force), and cultural embeddedness (sections containing culturally loaded expressions, idioms, or context-bound concepts posing translational challenges). This intentional focus on high-value textual units facilitated a systematic exploration of

translation shifts through content analysis, an examination of underlying procedures via Chesterman's strategies, and an evaluation of their adequacy in light of Duff's principles.

3.3.2 Collection and Presentation of Data

The data for this study was obtained through purposive sampling, a non-probability technique that allows for the deliberate selection of textual units most relevant to the research objectives. Drawing from the official English and Urdu versions of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, specific articles were selected according to three predetermined criteria (linguistic complexity, legal significance and cultural embeddedness Once the provisions meeting these criteria were identified, they were extracted in parallel form, (the English source text and its corresponding Urdu translation) ensuring direct comparability. Each selected unit of analysis was then placed into a matrix-based framework that served as both a data organization and analysis tool.

The matrix-based method was employed as a tool to ensure systematic, transparent, and replicable evaluation of the selected legal text translations. By structuring the data into a comparative matrix, the study facilitated a side-by-side alignment of the source text and target text, enabling precise classificattion of lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic shifts. This tabular arrangement was complemented by Duff's (1989) principles of translation, which served as qualitative evaluation criteria applied beneath each data set to provide interpretive depth beyond the descriptive comparison. The integration of the matrix structure with Duff's evaluative framework ensured a dual-layer analysis. First, a structural mapping of translation choices, and second, a critical assessment of their fidelity, clarity, and communicative effectiveness. This methodological design enhances analytical rigor, minimizes subjective bias, and aligns with best practices in translation quality assessment.

The data has been presented in the form of matrices (Matrix 1- Matrix 10) that are comprised of four columns. Column one explains the unit, columns two and three delineate the source text and target text respectively, whereas column four presents the type of translation strategy preferred by the translators during the activity of translation.

In summary, the collection and presentation of data ensure that relevant information is systematically gathered, organized, and clearly displayed. By structuring data through

tables, figures, or concise descriptions, researcher enhances clarity, highlight key patterns, and facilitate accurate interpretation of findings.

3.3.3 Data Analysis

The data analysis is designed to systematically evaluate the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic equivalence of the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in line with the research objectives and questions. The study focuses on assessing structural alignment, terminological accuracy, and functional meaning, while categorizing translational inadequacies such as syntactic distortions, semantic ambiguities, and pragmatic mismatches that may affect legal clarity and interpretation. Purposively sampled excerpts from the English source text and their Urdu translations are organized into manageable units for direct comparison. Qualitative content analysis is applied to code and categorize these units, with Chesterman's translation strategies used to recognize translation methods and Duff's principles guiding the evaluation of how well the translation preserves meaning and intent.

To present the data clearly, a matrix-based method is employed, where original texts, their translations, and analytical observations are displayed side by side for easy comparison. This approach enables a focused analysis aligned with the research questions and highlights areas of equivalence and inadequacy in the translation. The structured and theory-driven framework ensures a thorough and transparent examination of the translation's quality, offering insights into its effectiveness and the challenges involved in translating legal constitutional texts. At various points, the researcher takes help from Feroz ul Lughat for the understanding of complex Urdu vocabulary.

3.3.4 Findings of Data Analysis

The findings of the study have been addressed keeping in mind the research questions of the present research. These findings have been presented in the form of matrices and charts (Matrix A-D). Simple calculations have been done to show the use of a particular strategy in numbers and percentages. These calculations have been done manually by the researcher with an aim to not only present the data in an organized and systematic way but also to enhance readability in the data, so that the readers develop a quick and easy

understanding of the text. These findings draw a significant interpretation of the text. In the light of the findings, the researcher discovers the most preferred translation strategies that aid the translators to carry out their activity of translation. However, the current research also highlights certain areas that are required, by the legal translators, to be corrected in order to avoid ambiguities in the target text. Moreover, the findings of the current research become very significant to further put forward the recommendations that will serve the future translators, scholars, legal scientists, practitioners and policymakers to examine any study, in future, related to the notion of legal linguistics. Lastly, the current research pens down valuable thoughts that not only strengthen the field of translation studies but also provide a concrete ground to the future researchers in carrying out research on various subjects.

CHAPTER 4

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 The Selected Text for Analysis

The text under study is a legal document that is the constitution of the Islamic republic of Pakistan. Moving towards the term "constitution", we find that it has been first introduced by Aristotle, as *"politeia",* who defines it as "a way of organizing the offices of the city-state". At the present times, it is defined as "a body of doctrines and practices that form the fundamental organizing principle of a political state" (Hosein, 2015, p. 105). The constitution is a basic document that provides boundaries and a framework to people by defining the power of institutions. It defines the power of these institutions to have complete control of checks and balances. In addition to that, the constitution aims to monitor the legitimate power, political culture and political system of a particular state.

After its inception in August 1947, Pakistan exercised the interim constitution of India Act 1935 for a temporary basis. However, it took nine years to establish a constitution on 23rd March 1956 by taking notes from the objective resolution of March 1949. The 1956 constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government with all the executive powers in the hands of the Prime Minister. Soon it was promulgated due to the demographic division of East and West Pakistan and diverse ethnonational groups which became the primary reason for martial law on 7th October 1958. The second president of Pakistan, General Ayub Khan came into power and came up with the second constitution of Pakistan on 1st March 1962. The constitution of 1962 envisaged a federal state with a presidential form of government, with a national assembly at center and provincial assemblies in the provinces. The second constitution also got abrogated on 25th March 1969 by General Yahya Khan who toppled the government. After the separation of East and West Pakistan in 1971, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto came into power with a third constitution on 14 April 1973 which is continued till today. The 1973 constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government

with the bicameral system at the centre, composing the President, the National Assembly (lower house) and The Senate (upper house). The 1973 constitution (as amended upto 31st May, 2018) contains two hundred and eighty Articles, five Schedules and twenty-six Amendments. All the amendments preserve an important position in the constitution of Pakistan. For instance, 4th Amendment deals with right to minorities, 5th amendment widened the scope of restriction on the High Courts. However, 18th amendment during Pakistan People's Party rule on 8th April 2010 holds a significant position in the history of Pakistan. It has altered the half of constitution by strengthening the parliamentary system of Pakistan. Article 58 (2) b is revoked which holds back the president from ousting the Prime minister of Pakistan. Furthermore, it has strengthened the relationship of center with provinces by inculcating Article 160(A) which provides National Finance Commission (NFC) to provinces to balance their financial sources by fulfilling expenditure liabilities while alleviating horizontal fiscal imbalances. The share of provinces was increased to 57.5%. Similarly, it has enhanced the role of the Council of common interests, independence of the judiciary, removal of discretionary power, and increased women's empowerment. The provision of education under Article 25(A) states that "The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of age five to sixteen years in such a manner as may be determined by law". In short, the 18th amendment was a milestone in the constitutional history of Pakistan by making it clear that constitutions are being made by individuals for themselves to obey. They can improve it by making such miraculous amendments which can benefit the nation as a whole.

4.2 Data Collection and Analysis

The data collection and analysis follow a clear, systematic framework aligned with the research objectives and questions, which focus on evaluating the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic equivalence in the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Specifically, the study seeks to assess how well the Urdu version maintains structural alignment, terminological accuracy, and functional meaning compared to the English source text. It also aims to find and analyze translational inadequacies such as syntactic distortions, semantic ambiguities, and pragmatic mismatches that may affect legal clarity and interpretive consistency.

To address these objectives, purposively sampled excerpts from the English source text and their Urdu translations are organized for direct comparison. The data is segmented into smaller units, such as clauses and sentences, to facilitate detailed examination. Qualitative content analysis is employed to systematically code and categorize these units based on their syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic features. Chesterman's translation strategies are used to categorize the specific translation methods applied, while Duff's principles provide a lens to evaluate how effectively the translations preserve the meaning and communicative intent of the original text.

For clear and transparent presentation, a matrix-based method is adopted. This involves constructing tables where source text excerpts, their corresponding Urdu translations, and the identified translation strategies and inadequacies are displayed side by side. This format allows for easy comparison and highlights areas of equivalence as well as divergence. The matrix also helps in organizing the analysis around the research questions by visually linking textual evidence to specific translation challenges and their potential impact on legal interpretation.

This structured and theory-driven approach ensures a thorough evaluation of the translation's adequacy and effectiveness, providing meaningful insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the Urdu constitutional translation in terms of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic fidelity. The data has been collected from the following parts:

Table 4.1

Selected parts of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakista

No.	Part	Chapter	Source text	Target text
1.	Preamble	-	Page 01-02	Page 01-02
2.	Part I Introductory	-	Page 03-05	Page 03-04
No.	Part	Chapter	Source text	Target text

3.	Part II Fundamental Rights and Principles of Policy	Chapter 1 Fundamental Rights	Page 12-13	Page 11-13
4.	Part III The Federation of Pakistan	Chapter 3 The Federal Government	Page 52-55	Page 57-60
5.	Part V Relation Between Federation and Provinces	Chapter 3 Special Provisions	Page 82-84	Page 89-90
6.	Part VI Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	Chapter 2 Borrowing and Audit	Page 89-91	Page 95-97
7.	Part VII The Judicature	Chapter 1 The Courts	Page 94-98	Page 101-104
8.	Part VIII Elections	Chapter 1 Chief Election Commissioner and Election	Page 125-126	Page 137-138
9.	Part X Emergency Provisions	Emergency Provisions	Page 138-144	Page 151-158
10.	Part XII Miscellaneous	Chapter 4 General	Page 150-155	Page 165-170

The collected data has been presented in the form of matrices (Matrix 1- Matrix 10). Beneath the matrices, the researcher studies the data first with reference to Chesterman's (1997) translation strategies that further lead the research to assess the quality of the translated data by using Duff's (1989) six principles of translation.

4.3 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 01–02 and 01–02

بسم الله الرحمٰن الرحیم

(شروع کرتا ہوں اللہ کے نام سے جو بڑا مہربان نہایت رحم کرنے والا ہے)

اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان کا دستور

(۱۲ اپریل ۱۹۷۳ء)

تمہید

چونکہ اللہ تبارک و تعالیٰ ہی پوری کائنات کا بلاشرکتِ غیرے حاکم مطلق ہے اور پاکستان کے جمہور کو جو اختیار و اقتدار اس کی مقرر کردہ حدود کے اندر استعمال کرنے کا حق ہو گا، وہ ایک مقدس امانت ہے؛

چونکہ پاکستان کے جمہور کی منشاء ہے کہ ایک ایسا نظام قائم کیا جائے؛

جس میں جمہوریت، آزادی، مساوات، رواداری اور عدل عمرانی کے اصولوں پر جس طرح اسلام نے ان کی تشریح کی ہے، پوری طرح عمل کیا جائے گا؛

جس میں مسلمانوں کو انفرادی اور اجتماعی حلقہ ہائے عمل میں اس قابل بنایا جائے گا کہ وہ اپنی زندگی کو اسلامی تعلیمات و مقتضیات کے مطابق، جس طرح قرآن پاک اور سنت میں ان کا تعین کیا گیا ہے؛ ترتیب دے سکیں؛

جس میں قرار واقعی انتظام کیا جائے گا کہ اقلیتیں آزادی سے اپنے مذاہب پر عقیدہ رکھ سکیں اور ان پر عمل کر سکیں اور اپنی ثقافتوں کو ترقی دے سکیں؛

جس میں وہ علاقے جو اس وقت پاکستان میں شامل یا ضم ہیں اور ایسے دیگر علاقے جو بعد ازیں پاکستان میں شامل یا ضم ہوں ایک وفاق بنائیں گے جس میں وحدتیں اپنے اختیار و اقتدار پر ایسی حدود اور پابندیوں کے ساتھ جو مقرر کر دی جائیں، خود مختار ہوں گی؛

جس میں بنیادی حقوق کی ضمانت دی جائے گی اور ان حقوق میں قانون اور اخلاق عامہ کے تابع حیثیت اور مواقع میں مساوات، قانون کی نظر میں برابری، معاشرتی، معاشی اور سیاسی انصاف اور خیال، اظہار خیال، عقیدہ، دین، عبادت اور اجتماع کی آزادی شامل ہو گی؛

جس میں اقلیتوں اور پسماندہ اور پست طبقوں کے جائز مفادات کے تحفظ کا قرار واقعی انتظام کیا جائے گا؛

جس میں عدلیہ کی آزادی پوری طرح محفوظ ہو گی؛

جس میں وفاق کے علاقوں کی سالمیت، اس کی آزادی اور زمین، سمندر اور فضاء پر اس کے حقوق مقتدر کے بشمول اس کے جملہ حقوق کی حفاظت کی جائے گی؛

تاکہ اہل پاکستان فلاح و بہبود حاصل کر سکیں اور اقوام عالم کی صف میں اپنا جائز اور جائز مقام حاصل کر سکیں اور بین الاقوامی امن اور بنی نوع انسان کی ترقی اور خوشحالی میں اپنا پورا حصہ ادا کر سکیں:

لہٰذا، اب، ہم جمہور پاکستان؛

قادرِ مطلق اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ اور اس کے بندوں کے سامنے اپنی ذمہ داری کے احساس کے ساتھ ؛

پاکستان کی خاطر عوام کی دی ہوئی قربانیوں کے اعتراف کے ساتھ ؛

بانی پاکستان قائدِ اعظم محمد علی جناح کے ساتھ اس اعلان سے وفاداری کے ساتھ کہ پاکستان عدل عمرانی کے اسلامی اصولوں پر مبنی ایک جمہوری مملکت ہوگی ؛

اس جمہوریت کے تحفظ کے لئے وقف ہونے کے جذبے کے ساتھ جو ظلم و ستم کے خلاف عوام کی انتھک جدوجہد کے نتیجے میں حاصل ہوئی ہے ؛

اس عزم بالجزم کے ساتھ کہ ایک نئے نظام کے ذریعے مساوات پر مبنی معاشرہ تخلیق کر کے اپنی قومی اور سیاسی وحدت اور یک جہتی کا تحفظ کریں ؛

بذریعہ ہذا، قومی اسمبلی میں اپنے نمائندوں کے ذریعے یہ دِستور منظور کر کے اسے قانون کا درجہ دیتے ہیں اور اسے اپنا دستور تسلیم کرتے ہیں۔

Table 4.2

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 1

Matrix 1

Unit	ST	TT	Translation strategies
1.1	The Constitution (p.01)	دستور (p.01)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation or domestication)
1.2	People (p.01)	جمہور (p.01)	G1:Literal Translation
1.3	Authority (p.01)	اختیار و اقتدار (p.01)	S7 : Emphasis Change (Addition)
1.4	Within the limits (p.01)	حدود کے اندر (p.01)	G1:Literal translation
1.5	Trust (p.01)	امانت (p.01)	S1: Synonymy

1.6	And (p.01)	_ (p.01)	G8: Cohesion Change (omission of connector)
1.7	Order (p.01)	نظام (p.01)	G8: Cohesion Change (substitution)
1.8	Powers and Authority (p.01)	اختیار و اقتدار (p.01)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (foreignization)
1.9	As enunciated by Islam (p.01)	جس طرح اسلام نے ان کی تشریح کی ہے (p.01)	G4: Unit Shift (Phrase to sentence)
1.10	Individual and Collective (p.01)	انفرادی اور اجتماعی (p.01)	G1:Literal translation
1.11	Spheres (p.01)	حلقہ ہائے (p.01)	Pr1: Cultural filtering (adaptation)
1.12	As set out (p.01)	ان کا تعین کیا گیا ہے (p.01)	G4: Unit shift (Phrasal verb to sentence)
1.13	Adequate provision (p.01)	قرار واقعی (p.01)	Pr1: Cultural filtering (adaptation)
1.14	hereafter (p.01)	بعد ازیں (p.01)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
1.15	Including (p.01)	ان حقوق میں (p.02)	G3: Transposition (verb (including) to

			noun (haqooq))
			G4: Unit Shift (word to phrase)
1.16	before law (p.01)	قانون کی نظر میں برابری (p.02)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change in point of view)
1.17	Shall be safeguarded (p.02)	مقتدر کے بشمول اس کے جملہ حقوق کی حفاظت کی جائے گی (p.02)	Pr9: Trans-editing
1.18	prosper (p.02)	فلاح و بہبود (p.02)	S9: Trope change (use of figurative expression)
1.19	Nations of the world (p.02)	اقوام عالم (p.02)	G8: Cohesion change
1.20	Amongst (p.02)	صف (p.02)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change of symbol)
1.21	Humanity (p.02)	بنی نوع انسان (p.02)	S7: Emphasis Change (alteration)
1.22	Now, therefore (p.02)	لہٰذا، اب (p.02)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (reversal of terms)
1.23	Men (p.02)	اس کے بندوں (p.02)	G4: Unit Shift (word to phrase)
1.24	Dedicated (p.02)	جذبے (p.02)	G3: Transposition (verb to noun)

		(p.02)	
1.25	Dedicated (p.02)	وقف ہونے کے جذبے (p.02)	S7 : Emphasis Change (Addition)
1.26	Inspired by the resolve (p.02)	اس عزم بالجزم (p.02)	Pr9: Trans-editing (re-write the expression)
1.27	Adopt, enact and give to ourselves, this constitution (p.02)	یہ دستور منظور کر کے اسے قانون کا درجہ دیتے ہیں اور اسے اپنا دستور تسلیم کرتے ہیں (p.02)	Pr9: Trans-editing (re-write the expression)

The above-explained matrix brings forth the translational inadequacies handled by the translators with reference to Chesterman's translation strategies. As the matrix justifies that the researcher finds a number of illustrations at syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels. The matrix opens up with a pragmatic change where the translators have used the strategy of adaptation or domestication by omitting the article "the" in unit 1.1 as there is no article in the Urdu language so, the translators translate "the constitution" as "دستور" to make the text appear natural for the target readers. In unit 1.11, the word "spheres" has been translated as "علاقہ ہائے". Here, if the translators opt for the literal translation and translate "spheres" as "دائرے", this would not justify the meaning of the source text, that is why they go with the adaptation and bring a word that would culturally fit in the target language. The researcher also finds that units 1.13 and 1.14 have been translated with the same strategy keeping in mind the target language and its culture. There exist certain figurative expressions in one language while translating such expressions the translators have to leave the exact word translation and structure of the sentence and they bring a translation that will

preserve the message of the original text, therefore the translators translate units 1.13 and 1.14 with respect to the target culture. Pragmatic changes have also been spotted in units 1.17, 1.26 and 1.27 where the translators find a need to rewrite the text and expression because, in the source text, it appears unclear for the readers, therefore they opt for the strategy to rewrite the whole expression like translating unit 1.27 "adopt, enact and give to ourselves, this constitution" as "یہ دستور منظور کرکے اسے قانون کا درجہ دیتے ہیں اور اسے اپنا دستور تسلیم کرتے ہیں".

The matrix also exhibits several translation strategies at a syntactic level as well. The illustrations of literal translation have been observed in unit 1.2 where "people" is translated as "جمہور", unit 1.4 "within the limits" has been translated as "حدود کے اندر", and in unit 1.10 "individual and collective" is translated as "انفرادی اور اجتماعی". Cohesion changes have been found in units 1.6 and 1.7 where the translators have completely omitted the conjunction "and", and in unit 1.7, the instance of substitution of the word has been used by translating "order" as "نظام". The example of transposition has been noticed in unit 1.24 where a change from the verb to the noun is spotted as the verb "dedicated" is translated as a plural noun "وقف ہونے کے جذبے". The instances of unit shift (the changes at word, phrase and sentence levels) have been observed in unit 1.23 the word "men" is translated as the phrase "اس کے بندوں". In units 1.9 and 1.12 the illustrations of changing a phrase into a word have been witnessed like translating "As enunciated by Islam" as "جس طرح اسلام نے ان کی تشریح کی ہے" and "as set out" as "ان کا تعین کیا گیا ہے" respectively.

In addition to the syntactic and pragmatic changes the matrix also presents the translation strategies, adopted by the translators, at the semantic level. The first instance is of a synonymy change as observed in unit 1.5, the translators do not find the equivalent of the word "trust", and here if the translators opt for literal translation and translate the word "trust" as "اعتماد", that would not convey the spirit of the original text, therefore they translate it as "امانت". The researcher also comes across the emphasis change in unit 1.3, the word "authority" has been translated as "اختیار و اقتدار", and here the translators intentionally add the word "اختیار" to put emphasis over the word to make it more thoughtful for the readers of the target language. In unit 1.21, the same strategy has been adopted as the word "humanity"

has been translated as "بنی نوع انسان". Here, the translators have tried to make the word more palpable by altering the word. In unit 1.18, the instance of trope change has been witnessed, the word "prosper" is translated as "فلاح و بہبود", and here the translators prefer to have a figurative expression in the target text to bring a text suitable in the target culture. The researcher discovers three other semantic changes as well. In unit 1.16, a change in point of view is observed as the phrase "and before law" has been translated as "قانون کی نظر میں برابری". A change of symbol is perceived in unit 1.20 where "amongst" is rendered as "صف", whereas, in unit 1.22 reversal of terms is detected. These changes are made according to the need of the target text so that the target readers will easily comprehend the text.

Summing up the data collected in the above-mentioned matrix, the researcher discovers that the translators of the text have deliberately made changes at syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels. The data collection and analysis posit that the syntactic strategies (42.85%) have been favoured the most by the translators. The semantic and the pragmatic translation strategies show an equal percentage that is 28.57%.

Matrix 1 has helped us get the realization about a number of important yet deliberate translation changes. The collected data is now being assessed, with reference to translation quality assessment, to check the quality of the target text.

Duff's first principle of translation jumps directly over the question of "meaning" that a translated text should reproduce the meaning of the source text in its true possible way. Matrix 1 aids the researcher in figuring out how syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation changes have assisted the text to achieve its true meaning. The researcher observes that the translators have deliberately made many translation strategies as in unit 1.2 where "people" has been translated as "جمہور", and here we see that the translators could have translated the word "people" as "لوگ" or "عوام" but they translate the word keeping in mind the legal context of the source text and therefore, they try to remain natural to the legal language of the source culture that a text should appear culturally natural for the target readers. Another instance has been observed in unit 1.20 where "amongst" is transformed as "صف", and here the semantic change (reversing the symbol) has been done as in the Urdu

language whenever we need to make such a statement we usually use the word "صفت",
therefore, the translators intentionally opt for this word to make the meaning clear and
logical for the target readers. At many places the translators have kept in mind the
convenience of the target readers and made the text plausible as witnessed in unit 1.21,
where the translators have favoured an emphasis change (alteration), and in 1.3 the emphasis
change is done by adding something to the existent word. These changes are done
knowingly to make the target text meaning logical and comprehensible for the target
readers.

The second principle of translation revolves around the notion of "form" that
expounds that the translated text should match the source texts arrangement of words and
ideas (Alan, 1989, p.10). This aspect of translation is highly important for the translation of
legal texts. As far as the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is concerned, the
researcher explores that in many instances the translators reorder the words because of the
requirement of the target language syntax as seen in unit 1.22 where "now, therefore" has
been translated as "لہذا،اب". The notion of form is related to stress and intonation patterns as
well. During the process of translation, the translators face difficulties while dealing with
the language structures of both languages. In one language, the emphasis is created via using
a single word and in another text language demands a proper phrase to convey the same
emphasis, the way it has been created in the source text. The illustrations have been seen in
units 1.3 and 1.25 the words "authority" and "dedicated" have been translated as "اختیارواقتدار"
and "وقف ہونے کے جذبے" respectively, to convey the message of the source text. Another instance
has been found in unit 1.15, if the translators translate the word "including" with reference
to word-for-word translation, it will not properly convey the true essence of the source text.
Therefore, the translators opt for a unit shift (change from word to phrase) and translate the
unit as "ان حقوق میں". Another instance of changing the original form of the source text has been
seen in unit 1.23 where "men" is translated as "اس کے بندوں" to create a meaningful effect in the
text.

The third principle deals with the concept of "register". During the process of
translation, there exist numerous expressions that will look warm, formal and personal

(Alan, 1989, p. 10) in one language and when they are translated, somehow their level of formality gets disturbed. Duff's principle of register goes deeply to analyse how two languages behave when they need to communicate about a similar context. He explains that "languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context" (p. 10). As far as the translation of the legal document is concerned, the researcher discovers that the translators have made countless changes that have altered the formality level of the text from informal to formal level as seen in unit 1.9 where "as enunciated by Islam" and "spheres" have been translated as "جس طرح اسلام نے ان کی تشریح کی ہے" and "حلقہ ہائے" respectively. In translation, these changes are purposefully made to bring a text that will not only fulfil the target culture requirements but also produce a text that will aid the target readers to make meaning at broader levels. The researcher also examines that the translators opt for literal translation as well to remain closer to the tone of the source text as seen in unit 1.4 and unit 1.10 where "within the limits" and "Individual and Collective" have been translated as "حدود کے اندر" and "انفرادی اور اجتماعی" respectively.

Duff's fourth principle of translation talks about the "source language influence". This principle places the activity of translation at stake. In the act of translation, the translator reflects back repeatedly to the source text in an effort to remain faithful to the original text and ends up with a translation that sounds too unnatural.

In units 1.4 and 1.10 the phrase "within the limits" and "individual and collective" are translated as "انفرادی اور اجتماعی" and "حدود کے اندر" respectively. Here, we perceive that the source language has influenced the translators as the translators have moved with word-for-word translation that shows that the translator's thoughts and choice of words are too strongly moulded by the original text. In unit 1.25, the researcher explores that the translators have used the strategy of transposition and translated the verb "dedicated" to the noun "جذبے" because of the influence of the source language. The translated word creates the same meaning and effect as we observe in the source text.

Another principle lays stress on "style and clarity". Alan Duff clarifies the principle that "the translator should not change the style of the original. On the contrary, if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions, the translator may, for the reader's sake,

correct the defects" (Duff, 1989, p. 11). The researcher notices numerous illustrations where the translators have used the strategy of trans-editing and produce a text that will justify the peculiar style of a legal document as viewed in units 1.17 and 1.26 where "shall be safeguarded" and "inspired by resolve" have been rewritten as "مقتدر کے بشمول اس کے جملہ حقوق کی حفاظت کی جائے گی" and "اس عزم بالجزم" respectively. The translators feel a dire need to bring out a text that is not only be fitting into the target culture but also reflecting back to the style of the particular document for example, legal, medical, or policy document. In unit 1.27 the researcher figures out another instance where "adopt, enact and give to ourselves, this constitution" is translated as "یہ دستور منظور کرکے اسے قانون کا درجہ دیتے ہیں اور اسے اپنا دستور تسلیم کرتے ہیں." In the mentioned instance, the researcher highlights that the translators have completely modified the target text in order to make it more plausible with respect to its style and clarity.

The last principle describes the notion of "idiom" and its treatment during the act of translation. Throughout the activity of translation, it has been perceived that the idiomatic expressions put the translator's job at stake because they include metaphor, simile, idiom, jargon, slang, phrasal verbs, and so on. These idiomatic expressions carry culturally associated meanings, therefore, the translator feels helpless at many points because of not conveying the essence of the original text and any inadequate treatment may bring confusions for the target readers. For that reason, translators deal with such expressions very carefully and make changes according to the suitability of the text in the target language and culture. In unit 1.12, the phrasal verb "as set out" has been translated as a sentence "ان کا تعین کیا گیا ہے". The example points out that finding the exact translation of phrasal verbs and idioms in another culture is not possible at all, as a consequence the translators devise their strategy where they prefer keeping the meaning of the source text over retaining the form. In unit 1.13 the researcher notices the instance of cultural filtering in the form of adaptation where the law term "adequate provision" has been translated as "قرار واقعی" that helps convey the meaning of the legal text. In this example, the translators choose the closest equivalent according to the linguistic requirement of the target language. Another illustration of a pure legal term has been noticed in unit 1.16, where "before law" is translated as "قانون کی نظر میں برابری". Here, the translators prefer a plain prose translation, instead of literal translation, to convey

the message with true spirit. Summing up Matrix 1, the researcher configures that the translators of the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan have knowingly made changes at syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels in order to preserve the message and style of the legal document. The analysis reveals a marked preference for syntactic strategies (42.85%) over semantic (28.57%) and pragmatic strategies (28.57%) in the Urdu translation of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Table 4.3

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 1

Translation strategies (preferred 28)	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies
Syntactic	12	42.85%
Semantic	8	28.57%
Pragmatic	8	28.57%

In relation to the first research question, the analysis shows that syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies collectively enable the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to maintain equivalence with the source text. At the syntactic level, literal translation (Within the limits as حدودکے اندر) preserves structural fidelity and legal precision, while unit shifts (As enunciated by Islam as جس طرح اسلام نے ان کی تشریح کی ہے) and cohesion changes enhance fluency and readability. At the semantic level, terminological accuracy and conceptual clarity are achieved through synonymy, emphasis changes (Authority as اختیار واقتدار), and tropes, which reinforce meaning and ensure constitutional discourse resonates with Urdu readers. Pragmatic strategies further contribute to functional equivalence like cultural filtering (hereafter as بعدازیں) adapts abstract legal concepts to local idioms, while trans-editing rephrases complex directives into accessible yet authoritative Urdu forms, preserving their illocutionary force.

For the second research question, translation challenges are evident at all three levels but are systematically managed. Literal renderings sometimes restrict idiomatic flow, yet

unit shifts and cohesion changes restore fluency without compromising accuracy. Risks of semantic inconsistency are mitigated through synonymy and emphasis adjustments that reinforce clarity, while figurative shifts supply culturally familiar alternatives. Pragmatic difficulties in adapting culturally bound concepts are addressed through cultural filtering and trans-editing, ensuring provisions retain both functional meaning and authoritative tone. Overall, the translation achieves balance as syntactic strategies secure structural fidelity, semantic strategies sustain clarity and precision, and pragmatic strategies adapt meaning to the socio-legal context. This synergy preserves equivalence of the Constitution in Urdu.

4.4 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 03–05 and 03–04

اوّل

ابتدائیہ

ا۔ (۱) مملکتِ پاکستان ایک وفاقی جمہوریہ ہو گی جس کا نام اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان ہو گا جسے بعد ازیں پاکستان کہا جائے گا۔

[۲] پاکستان کے علاقے مندرجہ ذیل پر مشتمل ہوں گے۔ جمہوریہ اس کے علاقہ جات۔

(الف) صوبہ جات [بلوچستان]، [خیبر پختونخواہ]، پنجاب اور [سندھ]

(ب) دارالحکومت اسلام آباد کا علاقہ جس کا حوالہ بعد ازیں وفاقی دارالحکومت کے طور پر دیا گیا ہے

[اور] (*****)

(ج) ایسی ریاستیں اور علاقے جو الحاق کے ذریعے یا کسی اور طریقے سے پاکستان میں شامل ہیں یا ہو جائیں۔

(۳) [مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ)] بذریعہ قانون وفاق میں نئی ریاستوں یا علاقوں کو ایسی قیود و شرائط پر داخل کر سکے گی جو وہ مناسب سمجھے]۔

اسلام مملکتی مذہب ہو گا۔

۲۔ اسلام پاکستان کا مملکتی مذہب ہو گا۔ قراردادِ مقاصد مستقل احکام

[۲الف۔ ضمیمہ میں نقل کردہ قرارداد مقاصد میں بیان کردہ اصول اور احکام کا حصہ ہوگی۔ کو بذریعہ ہذا دستور کا مستقل حصہ قرار دیا جاتا ہے اور وہ بحسبہ مؤثر ہوں گے۔]

۳۔ مملکت استحصال کی تمام اقسام کے خاتمہ اور اس بنیادی اصول کی تدریجی تکمیل کو یقینی بنائے گی کہ ہر کسی سے اس کی اہلیت کے مطابق کام لیا جائے گا اور ہر کسی کو اس استحصال کا خاتمہ۔ کے کام کے مطابق معاوضہ دیا جائے گا۔

۴۔ (۱) ہر شہری کاخواہ کہیں بھی ہو، اور کسی دوسرے شخص کا جو فی الوقت پاکستان میں ہو، یہ ناقابل انتقال حق ہے کہ اسے قانون کا تحفظ حاصل ہو اور اس کے ساتھ قانون کے مطابق سلوک کیا جائے۔

(۲) خصوصاً

(الف) کوئی ایسی کارروائی نہ کی جائے جو کسی شخص کی جان، آزادیٔ جسم، شہرت یا املاک کے لئے مضر ہو، سوائے جبکہ قانون اس کی اجازت دے؛

(ب) کسی شخص کے کوئی ایسا کام کرنے میں ممانعت یا مزاحمت نہ ہوگی جو قانوناً ممنوع نہ ہو؛ اور

(ج) کسی شخص کو کوئی ایسا کام کرنے پر مجبور نہیں کیا جائے گا جس کا کرنا اس کے لئے قانوناً ضروری نہ ہو۔

افراد کا حق کہ ان سے قانون وغیرہ کے مطابق سلوک کیا جائے۔

۵۔ (۱) مملکت سے وفاداری ہر شہری کا بنیادی فرض ہے۔

(۲) دستور اور قانون کی اطاعت ہر شہری خواہ وہ کہیں بھی ہو اور ہر اس شخص کی جو فی الوقت پاکستان میں ہو [واجب التعمیل] ذمہ داری ہے۔

مملکت سے وفاداری اور دستور اور قانون کی اطاعت۔

۶۔ [(۱) کوئی بھی شخص جو طاقت کے استعمال یا طاقت سے یا دیگر غیر آئینی ذریعے سے دستور کی تنسیخ کرے، تخریب کرے یا معطل کرے یا التواء میں رکھے یا اقدام کرے یا تنسیخ کرنے کی سازش کرے یا تخریب کرے یا معطل کرے یا التواء میں رکھے سنگین غداری کا مجرم ہوگا۔]

(۲) کوئی شخص جو شق (۱) میں مذکورہ افعال میں مدد دے گا یا معاونت کرے گا، [یا شریک ہوگا] اسی طرح سنگین غداری کا مجرم ہوگا۔

[(۲ الف) شق (۱) یا شق (۲) میں درج شدہ سنگین غداری کا عمل کسی بھی عدالت کے ذریعے بشمول عدالت عظمیٰ اور عدالت عالیہ جائز قرار نہیں دیا جائے گا۔]

(۳) [مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ)] بذریعہ قانون ایسے اشخاص کے لئے سزا مقرر کرے گی جنہیں سنگین غداری کا مجرم قرار دیا گیا ہو۔

سنگین غداری۔

Table 4.4

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 2

Matrix 2

Unit	ST	TT	Translation strategies
2.1	PART I (p.3)	حصہ اوّل (p.3)	Pr10: Other Pragmatic Changes (change in the layout)
2.2	-	ایک (p.03)	G5: Phrase structure change (adjective modification
2.3	Known (p.03)	نام (p.03)	G3: Transposition (verb to noun) G8: Cohesion Change (substitution)
2.4	- (p.03)	(i)جس (ii) جے (p.03)	G8: Cohesion Change (use of connector)
2.5	Comprise (p.03)	مندرجہ ذیل پر مشتمل (p.03)	G4: Unit Shift (word to Phrase)

2.6	Hereinafter referred to as the Federal Capital (p.03)	جس کا حوالہ بعد ازیں وفاقی دارالحکومت کے طور پر دیا گیا ہے (p.03)	Pr9: Trans-editing
2.7	[6][(c)******] (p.03)	(******)7 (p.03)	Pr8: Visibility Change (Change in numbering and footnote explanation)
2.8	Majlis –e- Shoora (parliament) (p.03)	مجلس شوریٰ(پارلیمنٹ) (p.03)	G2: Loan Translation (adaptation of form and sound)
2.9	State religion (p.03)	مملکتی مذہب (p.03)	G1:Literal translation
2.10	Reproduced	نقل کردہ (p.03)	G1:Literal translation
2.11	Shall have effect accordingly (p.03)	اور وہ بحسبہ موئثر ہوں گے (p.03)	G5: Unit shift (Phrasal verb to sentence)
2.12	Fundamental principle (p.04)	بنیادی اصول (p.04)	G1:Literal translation
2.13	- Fundamental principle (p.04)	اس بنیادی اصول	G5: Phrase structure change (definiteness)

(p.04)

2.14	From each according to his ability to each according to his work (p.04)	ہر کسی سے اس کی اہلیت کے مطابق کام لیا جائے گا اور ہر کسی کو اس کے کام کے مطابق معاوضہ دیا جائے گا۔ (p.04)	Pr9: Trans-editing (re-write the expression)
2.15	To be dealt with in accordance with law, etc. (p.04)	قانون کے مطابق سلوک کیا جائے (p.04)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (reversal of terms)
2.16	He (p.04)	ہر شہری (p.04)	G3: Transposition (pronoun to noun)
2.17	Inalienable (p.04)	ناقابل انتقال (p.04)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
2.18	Enjoy (p.04)	حاصل ہو (p.04)	G8: Cohesion Change (substitution)
2.19	To enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law is the inalienable right	ہر شہری کا خواہ کہیں بھی ہو، اور کسی دوسرے شخص کا جو فی الوقت پاکستان میں ہو، یہ ناقابل انتقال حق ہے کہ اسے قانون کا تحفظ حاصل ہو اس	Pr6: Coherence Change (two sentences to one sentence

	of every citizen. Wherever he may be, and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan. (p.04)	کے ساتھ قانون کے مطابق سلوک کیا جائے (p.04)	
2.20	Action (p.04)	کاروائی (p.04)	S9: Trope Change (use of figurative expression)
2.21	No person (p.04)	کسی شخص (p.04)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change negated contrary to positive contrary)
2.22	Shall be compelled (p.04)	مجبور نہیں کیا جائے گا (p.04)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change negated contrary to positive contrary)
2.23	That (p.04)	کوئی ایسا کام (p.04)	S5: Abstraction Change (abstract to concrete)

2.24	Which the law does not require him to do (p.04)	جس کا کرنا اس کے لئے قانوناً ضروری نہ ہو (p.04)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change in point of view)
2.25	Basic duty (p.04)	بنیادی فرض (p.04)	G1:Literal translation
2.26	Inviolable (p.04)	واجب التعمیل (p.04)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
2.27	Obligation (p.04)	ذمہ داری (p.04)	S1: Synonymy Change
2.28	Show of force (p.04)	طاقت سے (p.04)	Pr2: Explicitness Change (change from explicit to implicit)
2.29	Found guilty (p.05)	مجرم قرار دیا گیا ہو (p.04)	Pr7: Partial Translation

The researcher of the study observes that the translators juggle with the source text at the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels to produce a text that is decipherable for the reader of the target text. For this purpose, several changes have been made with the aim to keep the exceptionality of the legal document. The matrix starts with a pragmatic change where a change in the layout of the target text has been perceived as mentioned in unit 2.1 where "PART I" has been translated as "حصہ اوّل". If we compare the syntax of the Urdu and English languages, we discover that in Urdu mostly the heading or title part is underlined, whereas in English there is no such practice. Looking at the syntactic nature of the two

languages, the aim of the translators is to have a text that will fulfil the syntactic requirements of the target language. In addition to the pragmatic translation strategies, the researcher observes that deliberate changes have been made while dealing with the overall message of the source text. In unit 2.7, visibility change has been observed with reference to the numbering (within the text) and footnote explanation. In the target text, number 6 has been repeatedly used for three different points and accordingly, footnote explanation has been provided. The translators feel a need to clarify the confusion and make proper numbering of the various points. There are certain words or expressions in English that are related to pure legal vocabulary. For these expressions, the translators adapt those expressions according to the legal registers of the Urdu language as seen in units 2.17 and 2.26 where "inalienable" and "inviolable" are translated as "ناقابل انتقال" and "واجب التعمیل" respectively. There also exist certain expressions that are bit challenging to translate, in such cases the translators opt for partial translation as seen in unit 2.29. The researcher notices that the translators of the source text have made certain changes in the form of the source text by rewriting the expression or sentence. Trans-editing of the texts happens when a text is incapable of conveying the meaning if translated word-for-word or staying too closer to the source text form. During the process of the translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the translators, intentionally, rewrite the text as seen in unit 2.6 the phrase "hereinafter referred to as the Federal Capital" has been translated as "جس کا حوالہ بعد ازیں وفاقی دارالحکومت کے طور پر دیا گیا ہے". Unit 2.14 conveys the use of the same strategy by the translators. A coherence change has been witnessed in unit 2.19 where the translators have altered the sentence structure along with the form. In the source text, two sentences have been used to convey the message, whereas the translators prefer one sentence for the two statements and convey the meaning in the best possible way.

The strategy that has been favoured most, by the translators, is the syntactic strategy (that deals with the manipulation of the form of the text). The difference in the syntactic structures of the Urdu and English languages drives the translators to make changes at word, phrase and sentence levels with an aim to produce a text that is somehow comparable to the source text in terms of meaning and form. A transposition change has been seen in unit 2.3 where the translators translate the verb "known" to the noun "نام". The same strategy has been

favoured in unit 2.16 where the translators intentionally translate the pronoun "he" to a noun "ہرشہری" in order to make the subject obvious and clear for the understanding of the target readers. Certain instances of literal translation have also been perceived in units 2.10, 2.12 and 2.25 where the words "reproduced", "fundamental principle" and "basic duty" have been translated as "نقل کردہ", "بنیادی اصول" and "بنیادی فرض" respectively. In cases of literal translation, it has been witnessed that the translators find the equivalent words in the target language, therefore they prefer moving with the literal translation. However, the researcher discovers the instances in the use of substitution (cohesion change) as well in units 2.3 and 2.18. These illustrations posit that if the translators adopt literal translation in such scenarios, there will be a chance to create ambiguity for the target readers. In order to avoid such complexities, the translators implement the strategy that will convey the meaning of the source text. In the process of translation, the translators use connectors (cohesion change strategy) as presented in unit 2.4 "جس" and "ہے" have been used to complete the structure of the target language. At broader level phrase structure change has been seen in the form of adjective modification in unit 2.2 where an adjective "ایک" has been added in the target text to specify the meaning of that particular statement. One example of loan translation, the adaptation of form and sound both, has also been viewed in unit 2.8 as the name of the institute "Majlis e Shoora (parliament)" has been kept as it is in the target text.

The aim of the translation activity is to preserve the meaning of the source text. For this purpose, the translators intentionally make changes at semantic level. In the selected text the researcher observes that three semantic changes have been preferred by the translators. The first semantic strategy has been perceived in unit 2.23 where "that" has been translated as "کوئی ایسا کام", and here a change from abstract to concrete level has been observed. In unit 2.27, the synonymy change has been witnessed as the word "obligation" has been translated as "ذمہ داری", to convey the true meaning of the text. The researcher has detected that the translators of the target text favour other semantic changes at many points. The first change is discovered in the form of reversing the terms as in unit 2.15 "to be dealt with in accordance with the law, etc." has been translated as "قانون کے مطابق سلوک کیا جائے". The second change has been seen in unit 2.21 that is the change from negated contrary to positive contrary as

"no person" has been translated as "کسی شخص". Whereas, in unit 2.22 the translators reverse the positive contrary term into negated contrary term. However, such changes have not disturbed the message of the text at all. The last semantic change has been viewed in unit 2.24, where "which the law does not require him to do" has been translated as "جس کا کرنا اس کے لئے قانوناً ضروری نہ ہو", and here the translators adopt the strategy of changing the point of view to enhance logic and specificity in the target text.

Examining, in detail, the gathered data mentioned in Matrix 2, the researcher configures that though all the three strategies have been favoured by the translators according to the need of the target text but the syntactic strategy has been preferred the most to bring a text equivalent to the source text in terms of its syntactic structure and conveying the true meaning of the text as well. The syntactic strategy shows 46.6% use of the translation strategies. The pragmatic translation strategies show 30%, whereas, the semantic translation strategies depict 23.3% of the use of the translation strategies.

Matrix 2 exhibits the implementation of the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies. The assembled data has also been assessed keeping in mind Duff's (1989) principles of translation.

The first principle refers to the meaning of the text that during the process of translation "nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be transposed" (Alan, 1989, p. 10). As the aim of translation activity is to transfer the message of the source text in the best possible conditions so, the translators of the text have tried to keep the same basis in their mind and in many instances they hold the essence so tight that even in situations they go, intentionally, with the strategy of modification as seen in unit 2.2 where an adjective "ایک" has been intentionally added to clear the meaning of the whole statement. Another example has been observed where the translators choose the noun "ہر شہری" instead of translating the pronoun "he" as the pronoun "who". These changes are intentionally made to clear the meaning of the source text for the target text readers. In such changes, the researcher views that nothing has been extraordinarily added to show the presence of the translators in the target text, rather naturalness of the expression has been preferred. As the two languages, Urdu and English,

share completely diverse cultures, it is sometimes impossible for the translators to go for word-for-word translation as seen in unit 2.18 the word "enjoy" has not been translated as "لطف", as the literal translation would have disturbed the essence of the message, therefore, in such cases the translators implement the strategy of the substitution of the word and translate unit 2.18 as "حاصل ہو". The researcher also comes across various illustrations where literal translation has been chosen as perceived in unit 2.9 where "State religion" has been transformed as "مملکتی مذہب" because it is conveying a similar message in the target text. The instances of literal translation have also been viewed in units 2.10 and 2.25 as well. These changes highlight that the translators do not vehemently make these changes at word, phrase and sentence levels rather the need of the two languages demands such changes to produce a text that sounds natural in all forms.

The next principle lays stress on the "form" of the text. During the process of translation, staying closer to the form of the source text may result in having a text that is far away from the source text in terms of conveying the essence of the source text. The researcher analyses that the translators of the text very finely treat the arrangements of the words at syntactic level and resolve ambiguities that might have been produced if they keep closer to the source text form. There exist several connectors in both languages that intend to connect the part of the sentences. In unit 2.4, the researcher records that the translators use connectors "جس" and "ہے" to complete the sentence structure of the target language, that is Urdu, so that the readers will not find any discrepancy in interpreting the meaning of the text. The researcher also explores certain examples where the translators prefer rewriting the text, and in doing so the form of the source text has been altogether altered as seen in unit 2.6 where "hereinafter referred to as the Federal Capital" has been translated as "جس کا حوالہ بعد ازیں وفاقی دارالحکومت کے طور پر دیا گیا ہے". Such changes have been made intentionally keeping in mind the syntactic requirements of the target language and also for the reader's comprehension level. The same instance has been observed in unit 2.15 where the arrangement of words has been altered. During the process of translation, the translators also get a chance to keep the form as it is in the case of literal translation as seen in unit 2.12 where "fundamental principle" has been rendered as "بنیادی اصول" because the translators find the exact equivalent of the source

text terms and therefore, they prefer saving the form. All these instances justify the point that the only intention of the translation activity is to communicate the source text message effectively into the target text. For this purpose, if the translators require altering, disturbing, or altogether changing the form of the text, they may deal with the text accordingly to achieve the desired results.

After discussing the "form", the next principle is "register" that explains that languages swerve in their formality level when it comes to have their fixed expressions in a particular context. These differences cause various issues, while translating them from one language to another, as they carry culturally associated meanings. The researcher detects few instances where the differences in terms of formality have been resolved as seen in unit 2.5 where the source text represents the word "comprise" to elaborate the lists further, whereas in the target text the translators modify the tone by changing the informal way of explaining the idea into a formal way and translate the word as "مندرجہ ذیل پر مشتمل". Another instance has been seen in unit 2.11 where the phrase "shall have effect accordingly" has been translated as "اور وہ بحسبہ موثر ہوں گے", and here the translators set their tone to persuade the readers of the target text who seem neglecting in the source text. The translators work harder to influence their readers about a particular notion. In this respect, they make intentional changes at word, phrase and sentence levels as perceived in unit 2.27, where "obligation" has been interpreted as "ذمہ داری", and here the translators intend to emphasize a particular agenda so that the readers of the target text will feel some sort of responsibility, regarding that, over their shoulders. An instance of impersonal tone has also been perceived in unit 2.14 where "from each according to his ability to each according to his work", and here in the source text, the authors address the audience in an impersonal way. Therefore, the translators feel a need to change the tone and they aim to show the readers that they are among them and law equally applies to all, that is why they translate the whole phrase as "ہر کسی سے اس کی اہلیت کے مطابق کام لیا جائے گا اور ہر کسی کو اس کے کام کے مطابق معاوضہ دیا جائے گا۔". In units 2.21 and 2.22, the researcher examines that the tone of the expressions at various points appears cold and translating them as it is may affect the target readers negatively. In order to avoid any ambiguity, the translators shift the tone from cold to warm, thus they translate the expressions "no person"

and "shall be compelled" as " کسی شخص", and "مجبور نہیں کیا جائے گا" respectively. The researcher finds certain illustrations of fixed expressions in the source text as well. In case of such a situation, the translators' attempt to get an equivalent fixed expression in the target language (as seen in unit 2.10), and if they are unable to get the exact equivalent they move with the partial translation of the idea as seen in unit 2.29 where the unit "found guilty" has been translated as "مجرم قرار دیا گیا ہو". The explanation of such instances highlight that the translators always prefer that the essence of the source text should always be communicated rather than keeping the same tone and formality.

The fourth principle of translation deals with "source language influence". It has been observed that many people are of the view that most translated texts appear unnatural, because of the too much appearance of the source text form and words. As far as the translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is concerned, the researcher observes that the translators have made cautious changes at syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels to fulfil the requirements of the target language. Even then, there happens a number of instances, both in terms of form and meaning, where the source text has influenced the translators as seen in unit 2.8, where the term "Majlis –e- Shoora (parliament)" has been translated as it is. Here, we may say that the translators find the expression perfect that is why they have not translated it. One more reason is that the term has already been written in the target language, therefore, the translators keep the expression as it is. Another instance of the same notion can be perceived in unit 2.25 where "basic duty" has been translated as "بنیادی فرض", and here the translators implement the strategy of literal translation and in doing so the source text influences the translators in keeping the same arrangement of the words as used in the source text.

The next principle to be examined is style and clarity. Duff (1989) exhibits that "the translator should not change the style of the original. But if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions, the translator may, for the reader's sake, correct the defects" (p. 11). The researcher examines numerous examples, related to style and clarity, where the translators intentionally correct the defects that are found while translating the text. As observed in unit 2.1, the researcher experiences that the word "PART I" has been translated as "حصہ اوّل", and here we see that in English usually the heading is not underlined whereas in

Urdu the heading part in underlined. Keeping in mind the syntactic treatment of the two languages, the researcher sees that the translators have altered the style to make the target text adequate for the target readers. Unit 2.7 explains change in numbering and footnote explanation as the expression "⁶[(c)******]" has been translated as "*(******)⁷*. Such changes unveil translator's visibility and its purpose is to bring a text free from errors. The objective of translation is to produce a text that successfully fulfils the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic requirements of the target text. As a result, the translators intentionally add, remove and alter the source text. One example has been witnessed in unit 2.19 where the translators have completely modified the syntax of the source text. They have not only changed the sequence of words but also conveyed the thought in one sentence. In unit 2.24, the researcher observes that the phrase "which the law does not require him to do" has been translated as "جس کا کرنا اس کے لئے قانوناً ضروری نہ ہو", and here the translators attempt to bring clarity to the phrase for the target readers.

The last principle explains the treatment of "idiom" while translating from the source text to the target text. A couple of illustrations have been gathered where the translators deal with the idiomatic expressions. As the translated text is comprised of a legal document and there are legal terms in both languages that are categorically used in legal domains. Hence, keeping the same agenda in mind the translators find an equivalent legal word, as in unit 2.17 the term "inalienable" has been transferred as "ناقابلِ انتقال", that conveys the meaning in its true sense. Other instances of using the figurative expression in the target text have been perceived in units 2.20 and 2.26. All such changes elucidate that the translators of the source text struggle a lot in making a legal text appear natural and logical for the target readers.

Table 4.5

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 2

Translation strategies (preferred 30)	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies
Syntactic	14	46.66%
Semantic	7	23.33%
Pragmatic	9	30.00%

In addressing the first research question, the analysis shows that syntactic (46.66%), semantic (23.33%), and pragmatic (30%) strategies collectively sustain equivalence in the Urdu translation of the Constitution of Pakistan. At the syntactic level, literal translation and unit shift (e.g., Comprise as مندرجہ ذیل پر مشتمل) ensure grammatical accuracy and structural fidelity. Phrase structure changes further align the source with Urdu definiteness. These strategies safeguard syntactic precision while adapting to Urdu's structural norms. Semantically, strategies like synonymy and trope change (Action as کاروائی) provide conceptual clarity and render abstract legal ideas in more accessible terms. Emphasis is also adjusted through reversals and abstraction shifts which help avoid ambiguity in legal interpretation. Pragmatic strategies further strengthen equivalence like cultural filtering (Inviolable as واجب التعمیل) adapts culturally sensitive terms, while trans-editing rephrases complex clauses into smoother Urdu forms. Visibility and coherence changes, such as restructuring long sentences enhance readability and accessibility for Urdu readers.

In response to the second research question, challenges emerge when rigid syntactic fidelity risks unnatural flow, semantic shifts introduce nuanced interpretive differences, and pragmatic adjustments risk over- or under-adaptation. These are managed through a careful balance of cohesion changes, synonymy, and cultural filtering. Overall, the translators preserve legal accuracy while ensuring the text remains natural, authoritative, and culturally resonant for Urdu readers.

4.5 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 11–14 and 11-14

تجارت، کاروبار یا ۱۸۔ ایسی شرائط قابلیت کے تابع، اگر کوئی ہوں، جو قانون کے ذریعے مقرر

پیشے کی آزادی۔ کی جائیں، ہر شہری کو کوئی جائز پیشہ یا مشغلہ اختیار کرنے اور کوئی جائز تجارت یا کاروبار

کرنے کا حق ہو گا۔

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ اس آرٹیکل میں کوئی امر مانع نہیں ہو گا۔

(الف) کسی تجارت یا پیشے کو اُجرت نامہ کے طریقہ کار کے ذریعے منضبط کرنے میں یا

(ب) تجارت، کاروبار یا صنعت میں آزادانہ مقابلہ کے مفاد کے پیش نظر اسے منضبط کرنے میں یا

(ج) وفاقی حکومت یا کسی صوبائی حکومت یا کسی ایسی کارپوریشن کی طرف سے جو مذکورہ حکومت کے زیر نگرانی ہو، دیگر اشخاص کو قطعی یا جزوی طور پر خارج کر کے کسی تجارت، کاروبار، صنعت یا خدمت کا انتظام کرنے میں۔

تقریر وغیرہ کی آزادی

۱۹۔ اسلام کی عظمت یا پاکستان یا اس کے کسی حصہ کی سالمیت، سلامتی یا دفاع، غیر ممالک کے ساتھ دوستانہ تعلقات، امن عامہ، تہذیب یا اخلاق کے مفاد کے پیش نظر یا توہین عدالت، کسی جرم [کے ارتکاب] یا اس کی ترغیب سے متعلق قانون کے ذریعے عائد کردہ مناسب پابندیوں کے تابع، ہر شہری کو تقریر اور اظہار خیال کی آزادی کا حق ہو گا، اور پریس کی آزادی ہو گی

حق معلومات۔

[۱۹۔ الف۔ قانون کے ذریعے عائد کردہ مناسب پابندیوں اور ضوابط کے تابع ہر شہری کو عوامی اہمیت کی حامل تمام معلومات تک رسائی کا حق ہو گا۔]

۲۰۔ قانون، امن عامہ اور اخلاق کے تابع،

مذہب کی پیروی اور مذہبی اداروں کے

(الف) ہر شہری کو اپنے مذہب کی پیروی کرنے، اس پر عمل کرنے اور اس کی تبلیغ کرنے کا حق ہو گا اور

(ب) ہر مذہبی گروہ اور اس کے ہر فرقے کو اپنے مذہبی ادارے قائم کرنے، برقرار اور ان کا انتظام کرنے کا حق ہو گا۔

کسی خاص مذہب کی اغراض کے لئے محصول لگانے سے تحفظ۔

۲۱۔ کسی شخص کو کوئی ایسا خاص محصول ادا کرنے پر مجبور نہیں کیا جائے گا جس کی آمدنی اس کے اپنے مذہب کے علاوہ کسی اور مذہب کی تبلیغ و ترویج پر صرف کی جائے۔

۲۲۔ (۱) کسی تعلیمی ادارے میں تعلیم پانے والے کسی شخص کو مذہبی تعلیم حاصل کرنے یا کسی مذہبی تقریب میں حصہ لینے یا مذہبی عبادت میں شرکت کرنے پر مجبور نہیں کیا جائے گا، اگر ایسی تعلیم، تقریب یا عبادت کا تعلق اس کے اپنے مذہب کے علاوہ کسی اور مذہب سے ہو۔

(۲) کسی مذہبی ادارے کے سلسلے میں محصول لگانے کی بابت استثناء یا رعایت منظور کرنے میں کسی فرقے کے خلاف کوئی امتیاز روا نہیں رکھا جائے گا۔

(۳) قانون کے تابع۔

مذہب وغیرہ کے بارے میں تعلیمی اداروں سے متعلق تحفظات۔

(الف) کسی مذہبی فرقے یا گروہ کو کسی تعلیمی ادارے میں جو کلی طور پر اس فرقے یا گروہ کے زیر اہتمام چلایا جاتا ہو، اس فرقے یا گروہ کے طلباء کو مذہبی تعلیم دینے کی ممانعت نہ ہو گی، اور

(ب)کسی شہری کو محض نسل، مذہب، ذات یامقام پیدائش کی بناء پر کسی ایسے تعلیمی ادارے میں داخل ہونے سے محروم نہیں کیاجائے گا جسے سرکاری محاصل سے امداد ملتی ہو۔

(۴)اس آرٹیکل میں مذکور کوئی امر معاشرتی یا تعلیمی اعتبار سے پسماندہ شہریوں کی ترقی کے لئے کسی سرکاری ہیئت مجاز کی طرف سے اہتمام کرنے میں مانع نہ ہوگا۔

جائیداد کے متعلق حکم۔
۲۳ ۔دستور اور مفاد عامہ کے پیش نظر قانون کے ذریعے عائد کردہ معقول پابندیوں کے تابع، ہر شہری کو جائیداد حاصل کرنے، قبضہ میں رکھنے اور فروخت کرنے کا حق ہوگا۔

Table 4.6

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 3

Matrix 3

Unit	ST	TT	Translation strategies
3.1	Foreign states (p.12)	غیر ممالک (p.11)	G1:Literal translation
3.2	-	اس کے (p.11)	G5: Phrase structure change (addition of definiteness
3.3	Public order (p.12)	امن عامہ (p.11)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
3.4	-	مفاد کے پیش نظر (p.11)	S7: Emphasis Change (addition)
3.5	-	کسی جرم (p.11)	Pr2: Explicitness

3.6	Incitement to an offence (p.12)	اس کی ترغیب سے (p.11)	G3: Transposition (noun to pronoun)
3.7	Point 19 (p.12)	Point 19 (p.11)	Pr9: Trans-editing
3.8	Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law. (p.12)	قانون کے ذریعے عائد کردہ مناسب پابندیوں اور ضوابط کے تابع ہر شہری کو عوامی اہمیت کی حامل تمام معلومات تک رسائی کا حق ہو گا (p.12)	Pr6: Coherence Change (changes in the arrangement of words)
3.9	Information in all matters (p.12)	تمام معلومات (p.12)	S6: Distribution Change (compresses the text)
3.10	Information (p.12)	تمام معلومات (p.12)	G5: Phrase Structure Change (change in number)
3.11	, _ (p.12)	_ , (p.12)	G2: Loan Translation (adaptation of form)
3.12	Practice (p.12)	اس پر عمل کرنے (p.12)	G4: Unit Shift (word to phrase)
3.13	propagate (p.12)	اس کی تبلیغ کرنے	G5: Phrase Structure Change

		(p.12)	(change in definiteness)
3.14	No person (p.12)	کسی شخص (p.12)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (negated to positive contrary)
3.15	Other than his own (p.12)	اپنے مذہب کے علاوہ (p.12)	S5: Abstraction Change (Abstract to Concrete)
3.16	Propagation or maintenance (p.12)	تبلیغ و ترویج (p.12)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
3.17	Spent (p.12)	صرف (p.12)	S1:Synonymy
3.18	Religion, etc. (p.12)	مذہب وغیرہ (p.12)	G2: Loan Translation (adaptation of form)
3.19	Attending (p.12)	تعلیم پانے والے (p.12)	S5: Abstraction Change (Abstract to concrete)
3.20	Shall be required (p.12)	مجبور نہیں کیا جائے گا (p.12)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (negated to positive contrary)
3.21	Required (p.12)	مجبور (p.12)	S2: Antonymy
3.22	To receive (p.12)	شرکت کرنے (p.12)	S2: Antonymy
3.23	Instruction (p.12)	تعلیم	S3: Hyponymy

(p.12)

3.24	Discrimination (p.12)	امتیاز روا (p.12)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
3.25	In relation to taxation (p.12)	محصول لگانے کی بابت (p.12)	Pr2: Explicitness (direct)
3.26	Wholly (p.12)	کلی طور پر (p.12)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
3.27	Maintained (p.12)	زیر اہتمام چلایا جاتا ہو (p.12)	G4: Unit Shift (word to phrase)
3.28	Place of birth (p.12)	مقام پیدائش (p.12)	G1: Literal translation
3.29	Or place of birth (p.12)	مقام پیدائش کی بناء پر (p.12)	S6: Distribution Change (expands the text)
3.30	Public (p.12)	سرکاری (p.12)	S5: Abstraction Change (Abstract to concrete)
3.31	-	مذکور (p.13)	S7: Emphasis Change (addition)
3.32	Nothing in this Article shall prevent any public authority from making provision for the	اس آرٹیکل میں مذکور کوئی امر معاشرتی یا تعلیمی اعتبار سے پسماندہ شہریوں کی ترقی کے	Pr6: Coherence Change (changes made with the arrangement of words)

	advancement of any socially or educationally backward class of citizens. (p.13)	لئے کسی سرکاری ہیئت مجاز کی طرف سے اہتمام کرنے میں مانع نہ ہو گا۔ (p.13)	
3.33	Authority (p.13)	ہیئت مجاز (p.13)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
3.34	Reasonable restrictions (p.13)	معقول پابندیوں (p.13)	G1:Literal translation
3.35	In any part of Pakistan (p.13)	_	Pr3: Information Change (omits the information)

Translation has remained the utmost demanding procedure for the translators who are in a constant pursuit to produce the most appropriate equivalent of the source text. Moreover, the activity does give tough time to the field researchers who work diligently to locate strengths and problems of the target text as well.

The researcher observes that, in Matrix 3, the translators favour the semantic strategy the most. Chesterman defines the semantic strategy as the "kinds of changes which mainly have to do with lexical semantics, but also include aspects of clause meaning such as emphasis. Semantic strategies manipulate meaning" (Chesterman, 1997, p. 101). The researcher observes that several semantic changes have been intentionally made to influence the readers of the target text. Certain expressions have also been added in the translated text that helps make meaning as seen in unit 3.4 where the phrase "مفاد کے پیش نظر" has been added. The same instance has also been witnessed in unit 3.31 as the word "مذکور" has been intentionally added, such changes portray that the translators work with an aim to produce

a text that is less ambiguous for the target readers. The researcher also finds the instance where the translators have compressed the text and conveyed the same thought in a few words as seen in unit 3.9 where "information in all matters" has been translated as "تمام معلومات".

On the contrary, the researcher views that in unit 3.28 the expression "place of birth" has been expanded to make the meaning clear for the readers. There occur certain expressions that appear cold if the translators translate them word-for-word. The document that has been translated is not a work of fiction rather a legal document that requires to be tackled cautiously because its aim is to persuade the readers so that they take benefit of this document. In unit 3.14, the researcher spots that the translators translate negated contrary expression "no person" to a positive contrary "کسی شخص", so that the readers will feel associated with the text and comprehend the text as a document that relates to their mind-set. Unit 3.20 exhibits the same notion. The researcher also comes across certain words that appear abstract and the readers will get confused if they are translated as it is. Therefore, the translators convert the expression from abstract to concrete so that the information is transferred successfully as seen in units 3.19 and 3.30 where "attending" and "public" have been translated as "تعلیم پانے والے" and "سرکاری" respectfully. The strategies at the level of synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy have also been perceived by the researcher. In unit 3.17, the researcher observes the instance of the synonymy strategy where the translators get the synonymy of the word "spent" as "صرف". The purpose of favouring such strategies is to minimize the source language influence (that may occur in case of having word-for-word translation), whereas, the illustrations of antonymy have been viewed in units 3.21 and 3.23. In addition to that, the researcher also perceives an example of hyponymy case in unit 3.23 where the word "instruction" has been translated as "تعلیم", and here the translators find that the word "تعلیم" is a bit more powerful than the word instruction because "تعلیم", that is, education is a dedicated process that encompasses scaffolding, instructing, teaching with a purposeful aim to transfer knowledge of all the fields. These all deviations at the semantic level highlights the need for the target text to make the meaning less vague and more apparent to the target readers.

The next strategy that has been favoured much, by the translators, is syntactic strategy that deals with the manipulation of the form of the text. It has been observed that it

is highly impossible to translate word-for-word, keeping the form of the text as it is, with a plan to convey the meaning of the source text. During the process of translation, the translators have to disturb the form of the source text intentionally or unintentionally to produce a text that fulfills the target language requirements. The researcher sees abundant instances of syntactic changes as seen in unit 3.2 where the phrase structure change has been observed as the translators add definiteness *"اس کے"* to make the statement direct and apparent. The same strategy in the form of changing the number has been found in unit 3.10 where the word "information" has been translated as *"تمام معلومات"*. In unit 3.6, the researcher examines the strategy of transposition that is change from the noun to the pronoun.

The researcher also finds illustrations where the translators opt for literal translation because they get the exact equivalent of the expressions "place of birth" and "reason restrictions" in units 3.28 and 3.34 respectively. Matrix 3 also brings the strategy of loan translation where the expression ", _" has been translated as it is, and here the translators choose the same expression to show a list of things the way they have been used in the source text. The same strategy has also been viewed in unit 3.18 as well. The researcher perceives the occurrence of unit shift as seen in units 3.12 and 3.27 where the words "practice" and "maintained" have been translated to phrases *"اس پر عمل کرنے"* and *"زیر اہتمام چلایا جاتا ہو"* respectively. These changes assert that the translators of the legal document realize the technicality of translating a legal document that is why they have made changes at the syntactic level so that the target text will justify the needs of the target language.

Matrix 3 does present the pragmatic strategy that describes the manipulation of "the message itself. These strategies are often the result of a translator's global decisions concerning the appropriate way to translate the text as a whole" (Chesterman, 1997, p. 101). The activity of translation is to mediate between two different languages which have not only diverse cultures but also entirely different syntactic structures. In such situations, creating a balance at the level of transferring the message is a highly byzantine task. In unit 3.3, the expression "public order" has been translated as *"امن عامہ"*, and here the translators opt for the cultural filtering in the form of adaptation because they are able to get the somewhat equivalent of the expression. Another instance of the cultural filtering has been perceived in unit 3.16 where "propagation or maintenance" has been translated as *"تبلیغ و ترویج"*.

The translators also see gaps in the source text and to fulfil those gaps they have chosen the strategy of explicitness as seen in unit 3.5 "کسی جرم" has been added in the source text to make the meaning more direct. There also exist certain sentences where the technique of trans-editing, that is, to rewrite the expression while altering the form of the source text, has been purposefully adopted as seen in unit 3.7. Similar to trans-editing, the researcher examines the strategy of coherence change, that is the change in the arrangement of words, in unit 3.8 where the sentence "every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law" has been translated as "عوامی کو شہری ہر تابع کے ضوابط اور پابندیوں مناسب کردہ عائد ذریعے کے قانون اہمیت کی حامل تمام معلومات تک رسائی کا حق ہوگا". These changes demonstrate that languages have their own syntactic structures and positioning of subject and its agreement, therefore, to fulfil that criteria such changes are made with an intention to produce a text that transmits the message in the best possible way. One shocking change has been studied in unit 3.35, where the expression "in any part of Pakistan" has not at all been translated, and here the researcher discovers an information change in the form of omitting the information.

If we look at the technical nature of the document that it is a legal document and all the information should be clearly stated, the researcher finds it a blunder at the part of translators because in legal documents nothing should be left on the assumption of the readers. Except this illustration, the researcher notices that overall these changes posit that the translators are mindful of the concept that they are translating a legal document. The jargon of legal documents carries a substantial role in making the overall meaning of the text. Hence, keeping the same notion in mind, the translators intentionally look for, while translating, the Urdu legal jargon that will suffice the aim of the target text.

Matrix 3 concludes that the translators of the legal document work thoroughly at all three levels (syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels). During this process, though the translators get stuck at several situations because of dealing with the diverse languages and cultures of the two texts (the source text and the target text) even then they try to transmit the message and their effort has also been seen and acknowledged. In Matrix 3, the translators have favoured the semantic strategy the most as it shows the highest percentage

which is 37.14%. However, the syntactic and pragmatic translation strategies have been equally favoured.

The ultimate intention of translation activity is to produce a text that conveys the source text meaning successfully. In order to validate the translation activity, the researcher, in the field, plays a chief role by comparing the source text and the target text with an intention to assess the quality of the translated text. Matrix 3 has deeply discussed the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies that have been favoured by the translators of the legal document. Let us now assess the quality of the translated text with reference to Duff's principles of translation.

"Meaning" is the first principle that has been given by Alan Duff. He asserts that the translators should not add, omit or alter anything just for the sake of doing the translation activity rather they should be mindful of the requirements of the target language, culture and its readers. Matrix 3 posits a number of instances that self-explain the cause behind favouring certain strategies to convey the meaning in the best possible way. Unit 3.13 presents the phrase structure change in the form of using "definiteness" as the word "propagate" has been translated as "اس کی تبلیغ کرنے", and here the translators want to emphasize the statement, therefore, they add definiteness in the statement. The researcher also observes changes at the level of synonymy, antonymy and hyponymy as well that help make the meaning of the text obvious and clear. As seen in unit 3.17 where the synonymy "صرف" of the word "spent" has been used in the target text. The illustrations of antonymy have been seen in unit 3.21 and 3.22 where the words "required" and "to receive" have been translated as "مجبور" and "شرکت کرنے" respectively. Moreover, the case of hyponymy has been observed in unit 3.23 where the translators have replaced the word "instruction" to a broader and generic term "تعلیم" that includes instruction, scaffolding, teaching, and so on. The researcher observes an instance, as perceived in unit 3.35, where the translators have omitted the significant information and have not at all included it in the target text. As the language of legal document should be direct and nothing should be left on the assumptions of the readers, in such scenario omitting some information arises questions on the competence of the translators. Summing up the discussion, it has been observed that the translators have

remained professional in transferring the meaning to the target text, no matter they are required to make numerous syntactic, semantic and pragmatic changes.

The second most significant principle discusses the "form" of the texts during the process of translation. Throughout the years, the research in the field of translation confirms that the translators have to undergo countless changes at syntactic level. As no two languages are similar and they carry culture, norms, ethics, values, and so on, of a certain region. The same is the case of the Urdu and English languages, the translators try their finest to not to alter the form unnecessarily, but there exist cases where they have to apply strategies which aid them fulfilling their purpose. In unit 3.2, the researcher notices that the translators have added the strategy of definiteness *"اس کے"* to emphasize the parts of Pakistan in the target text. In addition to that, the translators have also made changes in the phrase "information in all matters", as viewed in unit 3.10, and translated it as *"تمام معلومات"*. An instance has been observed in unit 3.8, where the translators have altogether made changes to the arrangement of words in order to not only link up the ideas but also to justify the syntactic structure of the Urdu language. Somehow similar illustration has been detected in unit 3.7 where the whole point 19 has been trans-edited, and here the researcher witnesses that the words of the translated text have matched with the original text but the changes have still been made for the target readers to understand the true message of the legal document. The examples of literal translation have also been observed in units 3.28 and 3.34 where the translators find the word-for-word translation that equally transfers the message as well. All the mentioned strategies posit that the ultimate aim of the translators is to cautiously take the meaning from the source text and transmit it to the target text.

The third principle explains the notion of "register" that explains that languages differ in their level of formality. The text relies heavily on the tone, usage of fixed expressions, and formality as they play crucial role in making meaning of the text. The researcher finds changes in the translated text as seen in units 3.5 and 3.9 where the translators set the tone of the text by making impersonal to personal changes. An instance has been located in unit 3.12, where the word "practice" has been translated as *"اس پر عمل کرنے"*, and here the tone of the source text term has been shifted from cold to warm. Moreover, the researcher also observes situations in the source text where negated contrary has been

seen as mentioned in unit 3.14 where "no person" has been used in the source text. Here, the translators do not want to convey the thought with the negated contrary as it appears a bit colder, if translated as it is in the target language, therefore to minimize the effect the translators convert it to a positive contrary and translate the expression as "کسی شخص". On the contrary, the translators also shift a positive contrary to a negated contrary (an expression shifted from warm to cold) as observed in unit 3.20. All these changes highlight that the translators of the translated text have made intentional changes, as far as formality level of the text has been concerned, with an aim to produce a text that sounds natural and comprehensible.

The fourth principle discusses the concept of source language influence. As it has been observed in cases that translators thought patterns and choices of words get influenced by the source text, that eventually disturbs the natural patterns of the target text. The instances have been seen in Matrix 3, in unit 3.11, where the punctuation mark ", _" has been used exactly the same in the source text. Here, the translators could have preferred another punctuation mark but maybe because of the source language influence, they have used the same symbol. In addition to that, the researcher finds that in unit 3.18 "religion, etc." has been translated as "مذہب وغیرہ". Such examples exhibit that the translators get influenced by the arrangement of the source text words and express the same way in the target text. The talk on the notion posits that translation always carries something from the source text, whether intentionally or unintentionally, be it the form or the expressions.

The second last principle lays stress on "style and clarity". During the process of translation, the translators point out numerous defects that they solve while translating the source text into the target text. Languages greatly differ in their syntactic arrangement of words. The Urdu and English languages share diverse syntactic structures, therefore the changes are required to make when translating from Urdu to English and vice versa. Keeping in mind the same notion, the researcher spots a number of instances where necessary changes have been made for the purpose of clarity as perceived in unit 3.4, where the phrase "مفاد کے پیش نظر" has been added, by the translators, in order to lay emphasis on the statement for the target readers. Another instance has been perceived in unit 3.15 where the term has been converted from abstract to concrete form. Here, the translators view the

source text as incapable of referring to the point, whereas, the more concrete expression leaves no confusion for the target readers. The researcher also witnesses the situation where word-to-phrase change has been made as seen in unit 3.27, the word "maintained" has been decoded as "زیرِ اہتمام چلایا جاتا ہے", and here the translators find a need to make changes in the sentence so that the style and clarity of the statements would not be questioned in the target text. In unit 3.32, the whole point has been rearranged with an intention to produce a text that feels natural in the target language.

The last principle talks about idiom. Languages carry culture, norms, ethics and values. There occur various terms that are culturally associated, and it is highly challenging to transfer such expressions in the target language. In Matrix 3, the researcher finds that the translators look for the closest natural equivalent of these expressions as observed in unit 3.3, in English the expression "public order" has been used, whereas while translating the translators adapt the form, by translating it as "امنِ عامہ", as they find somehow equivalent of the mentioned expression. The same strategy has been adopted, by the translators, in units 3.16 and 3.24 as well. In certain situations, it has also been viewed that the translators intentionally added the fixed expressions in order to give the aroma of the target language as depicted in unit 3.25 where the word "بابت" has been added. These changes exhibit that the translators have preferred to include the local aroma so that the target readers find no difficulty in the comprehension of the text.

Table 4.7

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 3

Translation strategies	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies
Syntactic	11	31.42%
Semantic	13	37.14%
Pragmatic	11	31.42%

The discussion highlights that the distribution of strategies, semantic (37.14%), syntactic (31.42%), and pragmatic (31.42%), directly reflects the research objectives of the study. The Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan achieves equivalence with the source text through carefully applied syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies. At the syntactic level, literal translation, phrase structure change, and unit shift preserve grammatical fidelity while adapting to Urdu norms. Unit shifts, (Maintained as زیر اہتمام چلایا جاتا ہو) expand English terms into explanatory Urdu expressions, safeguarding precision. These strategies ensure the Urdu version mirrors the formal rigor of the English Constitution. Semantic strategies further consolidate equivalence by securing conceptual clarity. Synonymy (Spent as صرف), antonymy and abstraction-to-concrete shifts (Other than his own as اپنے مذہب کے علاوہ) refine abstract or technical meanings for Urdu readers. Pragmatic strategies, such as cultural filtering (Public order as امنِ عامہ), explicitness, and coherence changes adapt the text to Pakistani legal and cultural contexts, ensuring functional equivalence.

Moving towards the challenges, the researcher observes that syntactic difficulties such as complex nominalizations and passive forms are resolved through unit shifts and coherence changes, simplifying structures without compromising accuracy. Semantic challenges, particularly the abstractness of legal vocabulary, are managed through synonymy, antonymy, and abstraction-concrete shifts, which localize meaning while retaining precision. Pragmatic challenges, mainly cultural mismatches or overly dense legal expressions, are handled through cultural filtering, explicitness, and selective omissions, such as dropping "In any part of Pakistan." These adjustments balance fidelity with readability. Together, these strategies resolve key translation difficulties while preserving equivalence. The Urdu Constitution remains legally authoritative, semantically precise, and pragmatically relevant, faithfully reflecting the source while ensuring accessibility for Urdu readers.

4.6 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 52-55 and 57-60

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باب ۳۰وفاقی حکومت

۹۰[²]¹۔ (۱) دستور کے مطابق، وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے وفاق کا عاملانہ اختیار صدر کے نام

وفاقی حکومت۔

سے استعمال کیا جائے گا، جو وزیر اعظم اور وفاقی وزراء پر مشتمل ہو گا، جو وزیر اعظم کے ذریعے

کام کریں گے جو کہ وفاق کا چیف ایگزیکٹیو ہو گا۔

(۲) دستور کے تحت اپنے کارہائے منصبی کو وزیر اعظم خواہ بلاواسطہ یا وفاقی وزراء کے ذریعے بجالائے گا۔]

۹۱[³]۔ (۱) صدر کو اس کے کارہائے منصبی کی انجام دہی میں مدد اور مشورہ دینے کے لئے وزراء کی ایک

کابینہ۔

کابینہ ہو گی جس کا سربراہ وزیر اعظم ہو گا۔

(۲) قومی اسمبلی کا اجلاس قومی اسمبلی کے عام انتخابات کے انعقاد کے بعد اکیسویں دن ہو گا،

تاوقتیکہ اس سے پہلے صدر اجلاس طلب نہ کر لے۔

(۳) اسپیکر اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے الیکشن کے بعد قومی اسمبلی، کسی بھی دوسری کاروائی کو چھوڑ کر، کسی بحث کے بغیر،

اپنے مسلم اراکین میں سے ایک کا وزیر اعظم کے طور پر انتخاب کرے گی۔

(۴) وزیر اعظم قومی اسمبلی کے کل اراکین کی تعداد کی اکثریت رائے دہی کے ذریعے نامزد کیا جائے گا؛

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ اگر کوئی رکن پہلی رائے شماری میں مذکورہ اکثریت حاصل نہ کر سکے تو پہلی رائے شماری میں سب

سے زیادہ ووٹ حاصل کرنے والے پہلے دو اراکین کے درمیان میں دوسری رائے شماری کا انعقاد کیا جائے گا اور وہ ہر کن جو

موجود اراکین کی اکثریت رائے دہی حاصل کرلیتا ہے اس کا منتخب وزیر اعظم کے طور پر اعلان کیا جائے گا۔

مزید شرط یہ ہے کہ اگر دو یا اس سے زائد اراکین کی جانب سے حاصل کردہ ووٹ کی تعداد مساوی ہو جائے تو ، ان

کے درمیان مزید رائے شماری کا انعقاد کیا جائے گا تاوقتیکہ ان میں سے کوئی ایک سب سے زیادہ حق رائے دہی نہ حاصل

کر لے۔

(۵) شق (۴) کے تحت نامزد رکن کو صدر کی جانب سے عہدہ سنبھالنے کی دعوت دی جائے گی اور وہ عہدہ

سنبھالنے سے پہلے، تیسرے جدول میں بیان کردہ طریقہ کار میں صدر کے روبرو حلف اٹھائے گا

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ وزیر اعظم کے عہدے پر فائز ہونے کے لئے میعاد کی تعداد پر پابندی نہیں ہو گی۔

(۶) کابینہ مع وزیر اعظم مملکت اجتماعی طور پر قومی اسمبلی اور سینٹ کو جواب دہ ہو گی۔

(۷) وزیر اعظم صدر کی خوشنودی کے دوران عہدے پر فائز رہے گا، لیکن صدر اس شق کے تحت اپنے اختیارات

استعمال نہیں کرے گا تاوقتیکہ اسے یہ اطمینان نہ ہو کہ وزیر اعظم کو قومی اسمبلی کے ارکان کی اکثریت کا اعتماد حاصل نہیں

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ہے، جس صورت میں وہ قومی اسمبلی کو طلب کرے گا اور وزیراعظم کو اسمبلی سے اعتماد کا ووٹ حاصل کرنے کا حکم دے
گا۔

(۸)   وزیراعظم، صدر کے نام اپنی دستخطی تحریر کے ذریعے اپنے عہدے سے استعفیٰ دے سکے گا۔

(۹)   کوئی وزیر جو مسلسل چھ ماہ کی مدت تک قومی اسمبلی کا رکن نہ رہے، مذکورہ مدت کے اختتام پر وزیر نہیں رہے
گا اور مذکورہ اسمبلی کے توڑے جانے سے قبل اسے دوبارہ وزیر مقرر نہیں کیا جائے گا تاوقتیکہ وہ اسمبلی کا رکن منتخب نہ
ہو جائے۔

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ اس شق میں شامل کسی امر کا ایسے وزیر پر اطلاق نہیں ہو گا جو سینیٹ کا رکن ہو۔

(۱۰)   اس آرٹیکل میں شامل کسی امر کا یہ مطلب نہ ہو گا کہ وزیراعظم یا کسی دوسرے وزیر یا وزیر مملکت کو کسی ایسی
مدت کے دوران جبکہ قومی اسمبلی تحلیل کر دی گئی ہو اپنے عہدے پر برقرار رہنے کا نااہل قرار دیا جائے اور نہ ہی اس کی
رو سے کسی ایسی مدت کے دوران کسی شخص کو بطور وزیراعظم یا دیگر وزیر یا بطور وزیر مملکت مقرر کرنے کی ممانعت ہو گی۔]

۹۲۔   (۱)   آرٹیکل ۹۱ کی شقات[1] [(۹) اور (۱۰)] کے تابع ، صدر وزیراعظم   **وفاقی وزراء اور**
کے مشورے پر مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے ارکان میں سے وفاقی وزراء اور وزرائے مملکت
کا تقرر کرے گا مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ ان وفاقی وزراء اور وزرائے مملکت کی تعداد جو سینیٹ کے   **وزرائے مملکت۔**
رکن ہوں کسی بھی وقت وفاقی وزراء کی ایک چوتھائی تعداد سے زیادہ نہیں ہو گی[2] [:]

[3] [مزید شرط یہ ہے کہ کابینہ کی کل تعداد، بشمول وزرائے مملکت، مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے مجموعی ارکان کے گیارہ فی
صدی سے زائد نہیں ہو گی:

مزید یہ بھی شرط ہے کہ مذکورہ بالا ترمیم اگلے عام انتخابات سے مؤثر ہو گی جس کا دستور (اٹھارویں ترمیم) ایکٹ، ۲۰۱۰ء
کے نفاذ کے بعد انعقاد ہو گا۔]

(۲)   عہدے پر فائز ہونے سے پہلے، کوئی وفاقی وزیر یا وزیر مملکت جدول سوم میں دی گئی عبارت میں صدر
کے سامنے حلف اٹھائے گا۔

(۳)   کوئی وفاقی وزیر یا وزیر مملکت کے نام اپنی دستخطی تحریر کے ذریعے اپنے عہدے سے مستعفی ہو سکے گا،
یا صدر وزراعظم کے مشورے پر اسے عہدے سے برطرف کر سکے گا۔

۹۳۔   (۱)   صدر، وزیراعظم کے مشورے پر ایسی شرائط پر جو وہ متعین کرے، زیادہ سے زیادہ پانچ   **مشیران۔**
مشیر مقرر کر سکے گا۔

(۲)   آرٹیکل ۵۷ کے احکام کا کسی مشیر پر بھی اطلاق ہو گا۔

۹۴۔   صدر، وزیراعظم سے اپنے عہدے پر برقرار رہنے کے لئے کہہ سکے گا جب تک کہ اس کا   **وزیراعظم کا عہدے پر**
جانشین وزراعظم کے عہدے پر فائز نہ ہو جائے۔

۹۵۔ (۱) وزیراعظم کے خلاف عدم اعتماد کے ووٹ کی قرار داد جسے قومی اسمبلی کی کل
رکنیت کے کم از کم بیس فیصد نے پیش کیا ہو، قومی اسمبلی کی طرف سے منظور کی جائے گی۔

**وزیراعظم کے خلاف
عدم اعتماد کا ووٹ۔**

(۲) شق ایک میں محولہ کسی قرار داد پر اس دن سے تین دن کی مدت کے خاتمہ سے
پہلے یا سات اقتصادی پالیسیوں کے بارے میں منصوبے وضع کرے گی، اور
ایسے منصوبے وضع کرتے وقت دوسرے عوامل کے درمیان، متوازن ترقی اور علاقائی نصفت کو یقینی بنائے
گی اور وہ پالیسی کے ان اصولوں سے رہنمائی حاصل کرے گی جو حصہ دوم کے باب ۲ میں درج ہیں۔

(۳) کونسل کے اجلاس کو چیئرمین یا کونسل کے نصف ارکان کے مطالبہ پر طلب کر سکے گا۔

(۴) کونسل کے سال میں کم از کم دو اجلاس ہوں گے اور کونسل کے اجلاس کے لئے کورم اس کے کل ممبران میں
سے نصف ممبران کا ہو گا۔

(۵) کونسل مجلسِ شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کو جواب دہ ہو گی اور مجلسِ شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے ہر ایوان کو اپنی سالانہ
رپورٹ پیش کرے گی۔]

Table 4.8

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 4

Matrix 4

Unit	ST	TT	Translation strategies
4.1	Exercise of executive authority of the federation (p.52)	وفاقی حکومت (p.57)	Pr3: Information Change
4.2	Executive authority (p.52)	عاملانہ اختیار (p.57)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
4.3	Act (p.52)	کام (p.57)	S1: Synonymy
4.4	Chief executive (p.52)	چیف ایگزیکٹیو (p.57)	G2: Loan Translation (adaptation of form and sound)
4.5	Under	تحت	S1: Synonymy

	(p.52)	(p.57)	
4.6	In the performance of his functions (p.52)	کارہائے منصبی (p.57)	S6: Distribution Change Pr1: Cultural Filtering
4.7	Either directly (p.52)	خواہ بلاواسطہ (p.57)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
4.8	Exercise (p.52)	انجام دہی میں (p.57)	G4: Unit Shift (word to phrase)
4.9	Head (p.52)	سربراہ (p.57)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
4.10	Meet (p.52)	اجلاس (p.57)	Pr2: Explicitness Change (Implicit to Explicit)
4.11	Unless (p.52)	تاوقتیکہ (p.57)	G4: Unit Shift (word to phrase) Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
4.12	Summoned by the President (p.52)	صدر اجلاس طلب نہ کرے (p.57)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (Positive to negated Contrary)
4.13	Deputy Speaker (p.52)	ڈپٹی اسپیکر (p.57)	G2: Loan Translation (adaptation of form and sound)
4.14	Any other business (p.52)	کسی بھی دوسری کاروائی (p.57)	Pr9: Trans editing
4.15	-	,	S7: Emphasis Change

	(p.52)	(p.57)	(addition of a punctuation mark)
4.16	Muslim (p.52)	مسلم (p.57)	G2: Loan Translation
4.17	Provided that (p.52)	مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ (p.57)	S6: Distribution Change (Text expansion)
4.18	No member (p.52)	کوئی رکن (p.57)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (Negated to Positive Contrary)
4.19	Member (p.52)	رکن (p.57)	S5: Abstraction Change (Abstract to concrete)
4.20	Poll (p.52)	رائے شماری (p.57)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
4.21	The members (p.52)	پہلے دوارا کین (p.57)	G5: Phrase Structure Change (change in number)
4.22	Footnote 1,2 & 3 (p.52)	Footnote 1,2 & 3 (p.57)	Pr8: Visibility Change (foot note explanation)
4.23	The members present and voting (p.53)	_ (p.58)	Pr3: Information Change (omission)
4.24	Clause (p.53)	شق (p.58)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
4.25	Entering upon the office	اور وہ عہدہ سنبھالنے سے پہلے	Pr9: Trans editing S10: Other Semantic

	(p.53)	(p.58)	Changes (change in point of view)
4.26	Number of terms (p.53)	میعاد کی تعداد (p.58)	G1:Literal translation
4.27	Responsible (p.53)	جواب دہ (p.58)	S1: Synonymy
4.28	Hold office (p.53)	عہدے پر فائز رہے گا (p.58)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change in point of view) Pr9: Trans editing
4.29	Vote of confidence (p.53)	اعتماد کا ووٹ (p.58)	G1:Literal translation
4.30	Require (p.53)	حکم دے گا (p.58)	S7: Emphasis Change (alteration)
4.31	His office (p.53)	اپنے عہدے (p.58)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (Change of symbol)
4.32	Writing under his hand (p.53)	دستخطی تحریر (p.58)	S6: Distribution Change (compress)
4.33	A minister (p.53)	کوئی وزیر (p.58)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (Rethinking of time and space)
4.34	Nothing (p.53)	کسی امر کا (p.58)	G3: Transposition (pronoun to noun)

| 4.35 | - | اور نہ ہی اس کی رو سے (p.58) | S7: Emphasis Change (addition) |

Matrix 4 presents numerous illustrations of Chesterman's syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies. While favouring the translation strategies, the translators make sure that the target text should not get influenced by the source language vocabulary, fixed expressions, and syntactic structure. Therefore, they add the target language flavour in several situations, where it has been convenient for them, without altering the message of the source text.

The most preferred strategy that has been observed in Matrix 4 is the semantic one that talks about manipulation of the form of the source text. In units 4.3 and 4.5, the researcher observes the use of the synonymy strategy by the translators as the words "act" and "under" have been translated as "کام" and "تحت", and here the researcher finds somehow equivalent of the source text terms. In units 4.6 and 4.32, the examples of distribution change have been perceived where the translators compress the phrases "in the performance of his functions" and "writing under his hand" by translating them as "کارہائے منصبی" and "دستخطی تحریر" respectively. On the contrary, the translators also find a situation where they require to expand the text as seen in unit 4.17. The researcher also comes across an instance where implicit vocabulary item "meet" has been explicitly translated as "اجلاس", in unit 4.10, to make the meaning of the statement clear and obvious for its readers. The researcher also views instances of other semantic changes like negated contrary has been favoured in unit 4.12 where "summoned by the President" has been translated as "صدر اجلاس طلب نہ کرے", and here an affirmative statement has been translated as a negative statement. In another instance, in unit 4.28, the translators make a change from a negative statement to a positive statement. The researcher observes that these changes have not disturbed the overall message of the source text rather the requirement of the Urdu syntactic structure compels the translators to make such deliberate changes. There are certain expressions that appear abstract in the source text as they have not been directly referred by the writer of the original text, therefore, while translating such vocabulary items the translators feel a gap and prefer transferring the

abstract terms into concrete ones, one such example has been seen in unit 4.19 where the word "member" has been translated as *"رکن"*. The researcher sees change in the point of view of the source text and the target text (in the category of other semantic changes), as viewed in units 4.25 and 4.28 where the translators translate the phrases "entering upon the office" and "hold office" as *"عہدے پر فائز رہے گا"* and *"اور وہ عہدہ سنبھالنے سے پہلے"* respectively. In such scenarios, if the translators adopt the literal translation, it would not produce a meaningful effect that is why such changes have been preferred to bring a text that has not only a target language flavour but also it will persuade the readers of the target text the way the source text has persuaded its readers. The examples of the emphasis changes in the form of addition and alteration have also been witnessed in units 4.30 and 4.35 as well. In unit 4.31, an instance of change in symbol has been seen as "his office" has been translated as *"اپنے عہدے"*. The comprehensive analysis of the semantic changes portrays that the translators of the target text have purposefully favoured numerous changes at word, phrase and sentence levels with an objective to produce a text that will convey the true essence and spirit of the source text.

The translators have also preferred the pragmatic strategy that explains the overall message of the text. It usually works with culturally associated terms and fixed expressions. A particular vocabulary item gives distinct meaning while reading it in two different languages because languages always carry their culture, ethics, values and beliefs. In Matrix 4, the researcher observes the instances of cultural filtering in the form of adaptation and domestication where the need of target culture has been kept in mind by producing a text that will sound natural in the target culture as seen in units 4.2, 4.6 and 4.9 where "executive authority", "either directly" and "head" have been translated as *"عاملانہ اختیار"*, *"خواہ بلاواسطہ"* and *"سربراہ"* respectively. If the word "head" has been word-for-word translated it would not have conveyed the same message, therefore, such deliberate cultural filters have been favoured to bring a natural closest equivalent of the source text. Other such instances of cultural filtering have been also viewed in units 4.11, 4.20 and 4.24. Matrix 4 does show the instance of information change that can be considered as a deliberate change or a fault at the end of the translators as found in unit 4.1 where the phrase "exercise of executive authority of the federation" has not been translated properly. The researcher finds that the translators should be aware of the fact that it is a heading and it should be clearly stated in the target text to

avoid any inconvenience. Somehow similar instance is also perceived in unit 4.23 where the information "the members present and voting" has been completely omitted. An instance of trans-editing has been seen in unit 4.14 where the phrase "any other business" has been rewritten by the translators to make the meaning understandable for the readers. The same example has been seen in units 4.25 and 4.28 where the phrases "entering upon the office" and "hold office" have been translated as "عہدے پر فائز رہے گا" and "اور وہ عہدہ سنبھالنے سے پہلے" respectively. The researcher also observes the visibility change in the form of footnote explanation, as in the source text the footnotes are not explained, and here the translators feel a need to explain the footnote as well so that message should be clearly presented. The matrix overall highlights that the pragmatic changes have been made considering the requirements of the target language. However, the target text, being the legal document, should appear explicit to its readers and any such flaw as discussed earlier should be minimized as possible.

The researcher also observes the instances of the syntactic strategies. In Matrix 4, the instances of the loan translation in the form of borrowing the exact word have been perceived as seen in units 4.4, 4.13 and 4.16 where the words "chief executive", "deputy speaker" and "Muslim" have been used in the target text as it is. The example of unit shift is viewed in unit 4.8 where the word "exercise" has been translated as a phrase "انجام دہی میں". The researcher also observes the phrase structure change in unit 4.21, and here the translators make a deliberate change in the number and translate "the members" as "پہلے دو اراکین". In few instances, the translators prefer translating the terms word-for-word as seen in units 4.26 and 4.29. In unit 4.34, the example of transposition is seen where a change from the pronoun "nothing" to the noun "امر" has been witnessed. These syntactic changes portray that the Urdu and English languages have distinct syntactic structures, therefore, while doing translation many changes at word, phrase and sentence levels are made to transfer the message successfully.

Summing up the whole matrix, the researcher points out, in detail, the use of the translation strategies. The researcher figures out that these strategies are purposefully made by the translators. However, the faults have also been highlighted by the researcher that need to be corrected in future to avoid any obscurities. The researcher views that the

translators have to undergo a large number of semantic changes, as compared to syntactic and pragmatic strategies, to make the target text equal to the source text. The analysis shows that the most favoured strategy is the semantic one as it shows 41.02 percent. The next most used strategy is the pragmatic translation strategy (35.89%). However, the syntactic translation strategy indicated 23.07 percent.

After the in-depth analysis of Matrix 4, the researcher has then used Duff's (1989) principles of translation to evaluate the quality of the translated text. The researcher observes that the translators have put in so much effort to produce a text that can be easily comprehensible for the target readers.

The first principle of translation deals with the meaning that the translators should be mindful of their translation choices. As far as Matrix 4 is concerned, the researcher sees that the translators have made deliberate changes as seen in unit 4.9 where the word "head" has been translated as "سربراہ". Here we see that if the word "head" has been translated word-for-word as "سر", the whole message of the statement will get disturbed, therefore keeping in mind the need of the target text the translators prefer meaning over form. One more instance has been seen in unit 4.14, where the phrase "any other business" has been translated as "کسی بھی دوسری کاروائ", in this case, we see that the expression has been rewritten to make the meaning clear to the target readers. The syntactic structure of the English and Urdu languages is different and during the process of translation the translators need to correct the syntactic structures as viewed in unit 4.18 where "no member" has been translated as "کوئی رکن". In unit 4.21, the researcher observes that "the members" has been translated as "پہلے دوراکین", this shows that the translators find that the literal translation will produce a gap in achieving the meaning of the source text, that is why they translate it as "پہلے دوراکین" to categorically refer to the concerned members. In unit 4.28, the researcher also finds that the phrase "hold office" has been translated as "عہدے پر فائز رہے گا", and here the researcher notes that if the translators translate the term word-for-word it will not produce the same effect in the target language, therefore, they translate the expression keeping in mind the target culture jargon. On the contrary, the researcher observes two instances where the whole message has not been

transferred as observed in unit 4.23 where the phrase "the members present and voting" has not at all been translated, and here the researcher sees a mistake at the end of translators that they should translate each and everything and nothing should be left for the assumption of the readers. Somehow similar scenario has been perceived in unit 4.1, where instead of translating the whole phrase the translators prefer translating the general term. Overall the discussion, on achieving the true meaning, asserts that the translators of the legal document have tried their best to produce a natural closest equivalent.

The second principle lays stress on the form of the text, as it asserts that the arrangement of the information in the target text should remain closer to the source text's ordering of information. As far as the translation of the legal document is considered, the translators have intentionally made numerous modifications in the structure of the target text to produce a text that would not appear fake or unnatural in the target language. In unit 4.12, the phrase "summoned by the president" has been translated as "جب تک صدر اجلاس نہ طلب کرے" and here the researcher sees that an affirmative statement has been changed into a negative statement as in Urdu language such statements have been used to convey the same message. An addition of punctuation mark "," has been found in unit 4.15 where the translators knowingly add it to create pause and emphasis in the source text statement. In another point, unit 4.35, the whole phrase has been added to have the desired effect in the target text. In unit 4.3, the word "nothing" has been translated as "کسی امر کا" to categorically refer to the concerned noun. This vividly exhibits that the Urdu and English languages share distinct syntactic structure and any translation activity, dealing with Urdu and English, will require to consider the syntactic requirements.

The third principle talks about "register", that is, the formality and informality level of a situation in a particular language. In Matrix 4, the researcher observes the change in tone from cold to warm as depicted in unit 4.5 where the word "under" appears a bit cold in the target text, therefore, to minimize the effect the translators translate it as "تحت". On the contrary, a change in register from the warm tone to the cold tone has been seen in unit 4.30, where the word "require" has been translated as "حکم دے گا". An instance of personal to impersonal change has been found in unit 4.8, where the word "exercise" has been translated

as "انجام دہی میں". The researcher observes the example where in the target text an informal and implicit expression, that is, "meet", has been used for the word "conference" or "summon". The translators have changed its effect from implicit to explicit and translated it as "اجلاس", so that the overall notion will appear more obvious and flawless to the target readers. The examples portray that languages differ in their formality level, and to create the desired effect on the target readers the translators require to make numerous changes to persuade the readers of the target text.

The fourth principle of translation discusses the source language influence on the target text. It appears natural for the translators to get persuaded by the source language text, and while translating the source language influences the translators in a way that at many situations they use the same jargon and register that is used in the source text. In units 4.4 and 4.13, the terms "chief executive" and "deputy speaker" have not been translated, this portrays that the translators may feel helpless in translating these terms, therefore, they keep them as it is in the target text. The same example has been viewed in unit 4.16 the word "muslim" has been used exactly the same as it is used in the source text, and here the translators have the margin to translate the term as "مسلمان", but maybe they are too persuaded by the source text that they leave the term as it is in the target text. The only solution for such things is that the translators should leave the text aside and translate the sentences that come to their mind that will eventually help them minimize the effect of the source text.

The second last principle points out the issues related to style and clarity. While translating the translators get various situations where they find certain blemishes and translators make intended changes to clear those defects. The researcher finds that in unit 4.19 the word "member" has been replaced with the word "رکن" in the target text to refer to the mentioned term clearly. The researcher also observes that in the source text the footnote has not been explained whereas, in the target text the translators have explained the footnote to visibly present the message of the text. There exist certain expressions that require to be written again to convey the true meaning of the expression as viewed in unit 4.25 where the expression "entering upon the office" has been rewritten as "اور وہ عہدہ سنبھالنے سے پہلے", and here the point of view has been changed conveying the same meaning of the text. The researcher

discovers that the focus of the translation is not only to send the message from the source text to the target text, rather the responsibility lies on the translators that if there exists any expression that needs correction that should also be done by the translators.

The last principle discusses the treatment of idiomatic expressions during the process of translation. The researcher observes that, in Matrix 4, the translators have technically dealt with the source text jargon and fixed expressions. In unit 4.2, the word "executive authority" has been translated as *"عاملانہ اختیار"*, and here cultural adaptation can be seen as the translators find the similar concept in the target language. In unit 4.6, the researcher finds that the plain expression "in the performance of his functions" has been used as a figurative expression *"کارہائے منصبی"* to create the local taste in the target text. The same example can be perceived in unit 4.20, where the word "poll" has been transformed as *"رائے شماری"*. The word "clause", as viewed in unit 4.24, is a technical jargon and it is difficult to translate such words, the only solution to such form is to have a word that creates the similar effect in the target language, and here the translators are lucky to have the word *"شق"* in the target text. These examples assert that finding equivalent figurative expressions is the most difficult situation for the translators as the meaning of the text is very much dependent on such expressions.

Table 4.9

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 4

Translation strategies (preferred 39)	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies
Syntactic	9	23.07%
Semantic	16	41.02%
Pragmatic	14	35.89%

Summing up the whole discussion, the researcher states that Matrix 4 somehow fulfils the purpose of transferring the message of the source text. The strategy distribution at semantic (41.02%), pragmatic (35.89%), and syntactic (23.07%) levels demonstrates a

translation approach that prioritizes meaning preservation while addressing cultural and contextual demands. The translation of the Constitution demonstrates that syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies collectively work to preserve equivalence with the source text. Syntactic strategies such as unit shift (e.g., Exercise as انجام دہی میں), phrase structure change (e.g., The members as پہلے دواراکین), and loan translation allow structural adjustments that align Urdu grammar with the original meaning. Semantic strategies like synonymy (e.g., Responsible as جواب دہ), abstraction, and other semantic changes ensure the conceptual meaning is preserved even if expressions differ. Pragmatic strategies like cultural filtering (Poll as رائے شاری) and information change adapt terms to the cultural, political, and legal context of Pakistan. These strategies collectively establish equivalence, making the translation accessible and functionally relevant while retaining fidelity to the original constitutional text.

Translation challenges are resolved through systematic use of strategies at all levels. At the syntactic level, structural mismatches between English and Urdu are managed through transposition, distribution change, and emphasis change through punctuation or addition. At the semantic level, challenges like negation and shifts in meaning are addressed via contrary semantic changes This ensures nuanced meanings are not lost. At the pragmatic level, issues of contextualization are solved by cultural filtering (Vote of confidence as اعتماد کا ووٹ) and trans-editing (Any other business as کسی بھی دوسری کاروائی), which enhance readability for Urdu-speaking audiences. Where omissions occur, translators prioritize clarity without distorting constitutional intent. Thus, the interplay of syntactic restructuring, semantic precision, and pragmatic adaptation ensures the Urdu version maintains both legal accuracy and functional usability.

4.7 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 82-84 and 89-90

۱۵۷ـ (۱) وفاقی حکومت کسی صوبے میں بجلی پیدا کرنے کی غرض سے برقابی یاحرارتی برقی تنصیبات یا گرڈ اسٹیشن تعمیر کرسکے گی یا کرا سکے گی اور بین الصوبائی ترسیلی تاریں بچھا سکے گی یا بچھوا سکے گی :[1 : بجلی۔

[مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ وفاقی حکومت کسی بھی صوبے میں پن بجلی کا پاور اور پن اسٹیشن تعمیر کرنے کا فیصلہ تعمیر کرنے سے قبل، متعلقہ صوبائی حکومت سے مشاورت کرے گی۔]

(۲) کسی صوبے کی حکومت

(الف) جس حد تک اس صوبے کو قومی گرڈ سے بجلی فراہم کی گئی ہو، یہ مطالبہ کر سکے گی کہ صوبے کے اندر ترسیل و تقسیم کے لئے بجلی تھوک مقدار میں فراہم کی جائے؛

(ب) صوبے کے اندر بجلی کے صرف پر محصول عائد کر سکے گی؛

(ج) صوبے کے اندر استعمال کی غرض سے بجلی گھر اور گرڈ اسٹیشن تعمیر کر سکے گی اور تریسلی تاریں بچھا سکے گی؛ اور

(د) صوبے کے اندر بجلی کی تقسیم کے لئے نرخ نامے کا تعین کر سکے گی۔

[(۳) کسی بھی معاملے میں اس آرٹیکل کے تحت وفاقی حکومت یا صوبائی حکومت کے درمیان کسی بھی تنازعہ کی صورت میں، مذکورہ حکومتوں میں سے کوئی بھی مشترکہ مفادات کونسل میں تنازعہ کے تصفیہ کے لئے جا سکے گی۔

قدرتی گیس کی ضروریات کی ترجیح۔ ۱۵۸۔ جس صوبے میں قدرتی گیس کا کوئی سرچشمہ واقع ہو، اسے اس سرچشمہ سے ضروریات پوری کرنے کے سلسلے میں، ان پابندیوں اور ذمہ داریوں کے تابع، جو یوم آغاز پر نافذ ہوں، پاکستان کے دیگر حصوں پر ترجیح حاصل ہوگی۔

ریڈیو اور ٹیلی ویژن سے نشریات ۱۵۹۔ (۱) وفاقی حکومت کسی صوبائی حکومت کو ریڈیو اور ٹیلی ویژن سے نشریات کے بارے میں ایسے کارہائے منصبی سپرد کرنے سے غیر معقول طور پر انکار نہیں کرے گی جو اس حکومت کے لئے اس غرض سے ضروری ہوں کہ وہ......

(الف) صوبے میں ٹرانسمیٹر تعمیر اور استعمال کر سکے؛ اور

(ب) صوبے میں ٹرانسمیٹروں کی تعمیر اور استعمال اور موصولی آلات کے استعمال کے بارے میں فیسوں کا انضباط عمل میں لا سکے اور انہیں عائد کر سکے۔

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ اس شق میں کسی امر سے یہ تعبیر نہیں لی جائے گی کہ یہ وفاقی حکومت کو پابند کرتی ہے کہ وہ ان ٹرانسمیٹروں کے استعمال پر، جو وفاقی حکومت یا وفاقی حکومت کے مجاز کردہ اشخاص کے تعمیر کردہ یا زیر تعمیر ہوں، یا اس طرح مجاز کردہ اشخاص کی طرف سے موصولی آلات کے زیر استعمال پر کوئی اختیار کسی صوبائی حکومت کے سپرد کر دے۔

(۲) کوئی کارہائے منصبی جو بایں طور کسی صوبائی حکومت کے سپرد کئے گئے ہوں ایسی شرائط کے تابع انجام دیئے جائیں گے جو وفاقی حکومت عائد کرے، جس میں، دستور میں شامل کسی امر کے باوجود، مالیات کے بارے میں شرائط شامل ہیں، لیکن وفاقی حکومت کے لئے کوئی ایسی شرائط عائد کرنا جائز نہ ہو گا جو ریڈیو یا ٹیلی ویژن پر صوبائی حکومت کی طرف سے یا اس کے حکم سے نشر کردہ مواد کو منضبط کرتی ہوں۔

(۳) ریڈیو اور ٹیلی ویژن کی نشریات کے بارے میں کوئی وفاقی قانون ایسا ہو گا جس سے اس امر کا
اہتمام ہو کہ اس آرٹیکل کے مذکورہ بالا احکام کو نافذ کیا جا سکے۔

(۴) اگر کوئی سوال پیدا ہو کہ آیا کوئی شرائط جو کسی صوبائی حکومت پر عائد کی گئی ہیں، جائز طور پر
عائد کی گئی ہیں یا آیا کارہائے منصبی سپرد کرنے سے وفاقی حکومت کا کوئی انکار غیر معقول ہے، تو اس سوال کا
تصفیہ کوئی ثالث کرے گا جسے چیف جسٹس پاکستان مقرر کرے گا۔

(۵) اس آرٹیکل میں کسی امر سے یہ مراد نہیں لی جائے گی کہ اس سے پاکستان یا، اس
کے کسی حصے کے امن یا سکون کو درپیش کسی سنگین خطرے کے انسداد کے لئے دستور
کے تحت وفاقی حکومت کے اختیارات کی حد ہوتی ہے۔

Table 4.10

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 5

Matrix 5

Unit	ST	TT	Translation strategies
5.1	Stations (p.82)	اسٹیشن (p.89)	G2: Loan Translation
5.2	Grid Stations (p.82)	گرڈ اسٹیشن (p.89)	G5:Phrase Structure Change (change in number)
5.3	Transmission lines (p.82)	ترسیلی تاریں (p.89)	G1: Literal Translation
5.4	Lay (p.82)	بچھا (p.89)	S1: Synonymy

5.5	Cause to be laid (p.82)	بچھوا سکے گی (p.89)	S6: Distribution Change (compression change)
5.6	Power Stations (p.82)	پاوراسٹیشن (p.89)	G5:Phrase Structure Change (change in number)
5.7	Power Stations (p.82)	پاوراسٹیشن (p.89)	G2: Loan Translation
5.8	Require supply (p.89)	مطالبہ کر سکے گی (p.89)	S5: Abstraction Change
5.9	Transmission and distribution (p.82)	ترسیل و تقسیم (p.89)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation of form)
5.10	In bulk (p.82)	تھوک مقدار میں (p.89)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
5.11	To be made (p.82)	فراہم کی جائے (p.89)	Pr10: Other Pragmatic Changes (change in the point of view)
5.12	Consumption of electricity	بجلی کے صرف (p.89)	G1:Literal translation

	(p.83)		
5.13	Tariff (p.83)	نرخ نامے (p.89)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
5.14	Well-head (p.83)	سرچشمہ (p.90)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
5.15	Point 158 (p.83)	Point 158 (p.90)	Pr6: Coherence change
5.16	Refuse (p.83)	انکار (p.90)	G1:Literal translation
5.17	Transmitters (p.83)	ٹرانسمیٹر (p.90)	G5:Phrase Structure Change (change in number)
5.18	In respect of (p.83)	کے بارے میں (p.90)	Pr10: Other Pragmatic Changes (change in the point of view)
5.19	Regulate (p.83)	انضباط (p.90)	Pr1: Cultural Filtering (adaptation)
5.20	- (p.83)	انہیں (p.90)	G5:Phrase Structure Change (use of

			definiteness)
5.21	Nothing (p.83)	کسی امر (p.90)	S5: Abstraction Change (change from abstract to concrete)
5.22	Shall be construed (p.83)	یہ تعبیر نہیں لی جائے گی (p.90)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change positive contrary to negated contrary)
5.23	Require (p.83)	پابند (p.90)	S7: Emphasis Change
5.24	Persons authorized (p.83)	مجاز کردہ اشخاص (p.90)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (reversal of terms)
5.25	Lawfully (p.84)	جائز طور پر (p.90)	S7: Emphasis Change (alteration)
5.26	Pakistan (p.84)	اسکے (p.90)	G3: Transposition (noun to pronoun)

Translation is one of the most challenging tasks as the translators have to stay closer to the source text as much as they can to make the target text intelligible for the target readers. In doing so, the translators do not get opportunity to exercise their freedom of thought. In Matrix 5, the researcher observes that the translators have skilfully transformed the form, meaning and overall message of the source text.

The matrix opens up with the syntactic strategy, in unit 5.1, in the form of a loan translation that is the transference of the source text form and sound as it is in the target text. This strategy also highlights the mistake at the end of translators who get so much influenced by the source text that they turn the plural form "stations" into a singular form "اسٹیشن" (the phrase structure change in the form of number). The same issue can be viewed in units 5.6, 5.17 where the plural words "power stations" and "transmitters" are translated as singular forms. The researcher sees that the treatment of these loan words from the plural noun to the singular noun (in the target text) is not appropriate, as it is not conveying the true meaning. Therefore, this needs to be corrected in future to avoid obscurities. The instances of the word-for-word translation have been found in units 5.3 and 5.12 where "transmission lines" and "consumption of electricity" are translated as "ترسیلی تاریں" and "بجلی کے صرف" respectively. The researcher also views the transposition change from the noun to the pronoun in unit 5.26 as well. All the discussed syntactic strategies help identify the areas to be corrected in future as seen in the phrase structure issue where the plural forms have been transferred as the singular forms.

The next strategy favoured by the translators is the semantic one that discusses the manipulation of the meaning. The researcher sees a number of semantic changes in Matrix 5, and one of them is the emphasis change where the translators have deliberately made changes to create the desired emphasis in the target text as seen in units 5.23 and 5.25. In unit 5.23, we see that the word "require" is used in the source text and it conveys the message indirectly, so to emphasize the overall message the translators have used the word "پابند" in the target text to directly refer to the concerned talk. Whereas, in unit 5.25, the word "lawfully" is so appropriate for the readers to get a message but the translators have changed the emphasis of the word by translating it as "جائز طور پر" instead of translating it as "قانوناً". The example of the synonymy use has been witnessed in unit 5.4 where the word "lay" has been translated as "بچھا". In unit 5.5, a case of distribution change has been observed where the translators have compressed the text by translating the phrase "cause to be laid" as "بچھاوا سکے گا". The example of abstraction change has been found in unit 5.8 where the concrete phrase "require supply" has been translated as an abstract phrase "مطالبہ کرے گی". On the contrary,

the change from abstract to concrete term has been viewed in unit 5.21 where the word "nothing" has been translated as "کیامر". The change in unit 5.21 appears logical because the Urdu syntactic structure requires this change to make the true meaning, whereas, the abstraction change in unit 5.8 can be revised in future to get the impact of the statement in the target text. Other semantic changes in the form of the positive to negated contrary is seen in unit 5.22, where the translators translate the phrase "shall be construed" as "یہ تعبیر نہیں لی جائے گی" because of the need for the Urdu syntactic structure. Such semantic changes posit that the translators are fully aware of the syntactic differences that exist between the Urdu and English languages. Therefore, they make frequent semantic changes to make the target text intelligible for the target readers.

The third strategy favoured by the translators is the pragmatic strategy that deals with the overall message of the text. The researcher notices that the translators work brilliantly to produce a text that does not only carry the message, from one form to another, rather carries the flavour of the target culture as well. In unit 5.9, the researcher observes that the phrase "transmission and distribution" has been translated as "ترسیل و تقسیم", and here we see that instead of translating the word "and" as "اور", the translators bring the form "-و-" that is frequently used in Urdu language for such expressions. The same instance of adaptation is seen in units 5.13 and 5.14, where the word "tariff" and "well-head" have been translated as "نرخ نامے" and "سرچشمہ" respectively. The researcher also observes the case in which the information has been rearranged (i.e., the coherence change) to transfer the message skillfully as viewed in unit 5.15 where the point 158 "The Province in which a well-head of natural gas is situated shall have precedence over other parts of Pakistan in meeting the requirements from that well-head, subject to the commitments and obligations as on the commencing day" has been translated as "جس صوبے میں قدرتی گیس کا کوئی سرچشمہ واقع ہو، اسے اس سرچشمہ سے ضروریات پوری کرنے کے سلسلے میں، ان پابندیوں اور ذمہ داریوں کے تابع، جو یوم آغاز پر نافذ ہوں، پاکستان کے دیگر حصوں پر ترجیح حاصل ہوگی". The researcher perceives that the translators have made these changes knowingly, so that the readers of the target text do not get confused at such situations, as far as the message of the target text is concerned.

Summing up the translation strategies, favoured by the translators, the researcher asserts that though the translators have worked hard in making a text that not only fulfills the syntactic requirements of the target text, but also fulfills the semantic and pragmatic requirements. The researcher concludes that the syntactic translation strategy has been chosen the most by the translators to remain closer to the source text form and message as it shows 38.46 %. The semantic and pragmatic translation strategies have been equally favoured with a percentage of 30.76.

Alan Duff (1989) presents six principles of translation that has helped the researcher assess the quality of the translated text. The researcher notices that a number of strategies have been favoured by the translators at the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels to produce a text that fulfils the purpose of the translation activity. Let us now assess these strategies with reference to the principles presented by Alan Duff (1989).

Duff's first principle talks about the transference of meaning from the source text to the target text. The researcher observes that the translators of the target text give preference to the meaning over form as viewed in unit 5.15, where the translators have rearranged the whole information to bring a text that will produce the true meaning of the statement, in doing so they have completely altered the source text's arrangement of the words and phrases. In several instances, it has also been viewed that the translators have favoured the literal translation where they get the exact equivalent of the source text as perceived in unit 5.3 where "transmission lines" has been translated as "ترسیلی تاریں". The similar example can be observed in unit 5.12 as well. The researcher also witnesses situations where getting the exact equivalence of the words appears a bit difficult for the translators, as a result the translators prefer the synonymy strategy and use the synonymy of the source text word as viewed in unit 5.4 where the word "lay" is translated as "بچھا". Such instances highlight that the meaning has been given preference over form, just to have the text that is equally understandable for the target readers as the source text impacts its readers.

The second principle talks about form that states that the presentation of ideas in the target text should match with the source text. As far as the form (syntax) of the text is

concerned we see that the translators do get influenced by the source text's form as seen in units 5.3 and 5.12, where we find the example of literal translation, that is word-for-word translation, as the phrases "transmission lines" and "consumption of electricity" are translated as "ترسیلی تاریں" and "بجلی کے صرف" respectively. The researcher also observes the situations where the form has been altered to preserve the message as found in unit 5.5 where the phrase "cause to be laid" has been translated as "بچھوایا جائے گا", though this is an example where the text has been compressed but even then it is conveying the message of the statement. The researcher also sees the example where the Urdu syntax (form) has been favoured as observed in unit 5.9, where the phrase "transmission and distribution" has been translated as "ترسیل و تقسیم" and here the researcher observes the use of "و" in the target texts that gives the essence of the Urdu syntax. These changes signify that the Urdu and English languages carry distinct structures and the meaning is heavily dependent on how the information is arranged in a sentence in both languages.

The next principle studies the register that how languages appear unique in its tone, rhythm, and formality level. The researcher also observes that the tone leaves the significance impact on the readers' psyche. If a statement seems cold, in one language, it will impact the readers in a different way. For this purpose, the translators change the tone from cold to warm, so that the readers feel associated with the text. The examples can be viewed in unit 5.21 where the word "nothing" has been translated as "کسی امر" to minimize the strict effect of word that is seen in the source text. Somehow similar instance has been witnessed in unit 5.25 where "lawfully" is translated as "جائز طور پر", and here the translators could have translated it as "قانوناً" to carry the same effect but they have minimized it by changing the tone from cold to warm. The researcher also observes the instance of register in unit 5.8 where a concrete term "require supply" has been translated as "مطالبہ کرے گی" and here we see a chance has been given to the people of the state to demand the required thing, whereas the source text only states the requirement of the supply. In this example, the researcher sees an impersonal to personal change. These instances present that languages greatly differ in terms of their formality levels and while translating the translators should be mindful of making any change in the expression.

The fourth principle brings forward the notion of source langue influence. It states that the translators should not get too much influenced by the source text that they bring everything in the target text. A good translated text is the one where the translators read the source text, then put it aside, recall the information and present it keeping in mind the target language and culture requirements. In Matrix 5, the researcher observes that at various points the translators either get too much influenced by the source text or maybe they feel helpless in adapting the source language terms that they not only favour the loan translation, but also make mistakes in phrase structure change where they mess up keeping the plural forms of the source text terms. The examples can be seen in units 5.1, 5.6 and 5.17 where the terms "grid stations", "power stations" and "transmitters" are translated as "گرڈاسٹیشن" , "پاوراسٹیشن" and "ٹرانسمیٹر" respectively. The researcher posits that though total translation is a miss leading term but in the form of loan translation or any such change the translators should not alter any information that will create confusion for the target readers.

The second last principle asserts the importance of having style and clarity in the target text. In Matrix 5, the researcher finds instances where the style and clarity are given importance over form as perceived in unit 5.15 where the information has been rearranged in the whole statement to keep the style and clarity of the target text. In unit 5.11, the phrase "to be made" is translated as "فراہم کی جائے", and here it has been seen that by changing the point of view of the phrase the translators have made the target text naturally intelligible for the target readers. The same case can be viewed in unit 5.18 where "in respect of" is translated as "کے بارے میں". Such instances highlight that the translators have realized the importance of having style and clarity in the target text, and to achieve it they have made thoughtful changes.

The last principle lays stress on idiom. It is true that languages always carry their culture along them. In the case of translation, the translators have to favour the cultural filtering in the way of adaptation and domestication, so that the translated text will not appear unnatural or fake. In Matrix 5, the researcher sees a lot of examples where the translators have adapted the text according to the target culture as seen in units 5.13, 5.14 and 5.19 where the terms "tariff", "well-head" and "regulate" have been translated as "نرخ

"ناے" ، "سرچشمہ" and "انضباط" respectively. The researcher appreciates that these changes present the importance of having the local flavour in order to have the natural closest equivalent of the source text. It also proves the translators' conscious effort of making the text that can be relevant to the target readers.

Table 4.11

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 5

Translation strategies	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies
Syntactic	10	38.46
Semantic	8	30.76
Pragmatic	8	30.76

The Urdu translation of constitutional provisions on electricity demonstrates how syntactic (38.46%), semantic (30.76%), and pragmatic strategies (30.76%) together preserve equivalence with the source text. At the syntactic level, translators rely on loan translation (stations as اسٹیشن) and literal translation (Transmission lines as ترسیلی تاریں) to retain technical precision while restructuring grammar through phrase structure change or transposition. These strategies safeguard structural fidelity without distorting meaning. At the semantic level, synonymy (lay as بچھی), and abstraction change refine conceptual clarity, ensuring that technical and legal expressions remain consistent with the source. Pragmatic strategies such as cultural filtering (tariff as نرخنامے) and other pragmatic changes further adapt specialized terms to the Urdu socio-legal context, allowing readers to grasp the intended functions of the provisions. Together, these approaches highlight the translators' effort to balance structural fidelity, semantic clarity, and cultural appropriateness.

Translation challenges are managed through careful adjustments at each level. Syntactic mismatches, particularly in plurality and definiteness, are resolved by phrase

structure change, while shifts like transposition address differences between noun and pronoun use. Semantic issues, including abstract versus concrete rendering and shifts in emphasis, are handled through abstraction change, emphasis change, and reversal of terms which help prevent ambiguity in legal interpretation. Pragmatic difficulties, especially those involving contextualization of economic or technical terms, are addressed by cultural filtering and coherence change, while point-of-view adjustments (in respect of as کے بارے میں) enhance accessibility for Urdu readers. By combining these strategies, the translation maintains legal precision and cultural resonance, ensuring that the Urdu version of the Constitution not only mirrors the structural and semantic integrity of the English text but also communicates effectively to its intended audience.

4.8 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 89-91 and 95-97

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باب نمبر ٢۔ قرض لینا و محاسبہ

وفاقی حکومت کا قرض لینا۔

١٢٦۔ وفاق کا عاملانہ اختیار، وفاقی مجموعی فنڈ کی ضمانت پر، ایسی حدود کے اندر، اگر کوئی ہوں، جو [مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ)] کے ایکٹ کے ذریعے وقتاً فوقتاً مقرر کی جائیں، قرض لینے پر، اور اس طرح مقرر کردہ حدود کے اندر، اگر کوئی ہوں، ضمانتیں دینے پر، وسعت پذیر ہو گا۔

١٧٧۔ (١) اس آرٹیکل کے احکام کے تابع، کسی صوبے کا عاملانہ اختیار، صوبائی مجموعی فنڈ کی ضمانت پر، ایسی حدود کے اندر، اگر کوئی ہوں جو صوبائی اسمبلی کے کسی ایکٹ کے ذریعے وقتاً فوقتاً مقرر کی جائیں، قرض لینے پر، اور اس طرح مقرر کردہ حدود کے اندر، اگر کوئی ہوں، ضمانتیں دینے پر، وسعت پذیر ہو گا۔

صوبائی حکومت کا قرض لینا۔

(٢) وفاقی حکومت، ایسی شرائط کے تابع، اگر کوئی ہوں، جنہیں وہ عائد کرنا مناسب سمجھے، کسی صوبے کو قرض دے سکے گی، یا جہاں تک کہ آرٹیکل ١٢٦ کے تحت مقرر کردہ، حدود سے تجاوز نہ ہو جائے، ان قرضوں کے بارے میں، جو کوئی صوبہ حاصل کرے، ضمانتیں دے سکے گی، اور وہ رقوم جو کسی صوبے کو قرض دینے کے لئے درکار ہوں وفاقی مجموعی فنڈ سے واجب الادا ہوں گی۔

(٣) کوئی صوبہ، وفاقی حکومت کی رضامندی کے بغیر، کوئی قرضہ حاصل نہیں کر سکے گا اگر اس کے ذمہ اس قرضے کا جو وفاقی حکومت کی طرف سے اس صوبے کو دیا گیا ہو، کوئی حصہ ابھی تک باقی ہو، یا جس کی بابت ضمانت وفاقی حکومت کی طرف سے دی گئی ہو، اور اس شق کے تحت

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رضامندی ایسی شرائط کے تابع، اگر کوئی ہوں، جنہیں عائد کرنا وفاقی حکومت مناسب سمجھے، عطاء کی جاسکے گی۔

[(۴) صوبہ اپنے لئے ملکی یا بین الاقوامی قرضہ اٹھا سکتا ہے یا صوبائی مجموعی فنڈ کی سیکیورٹی کی مذکورہ حدود کے اندر اور مذکورہ شرائط پر جس کا تعین قومی اقتصادی کونسل نے کیا ہو گا گارنٹی دے سکے گا۔]

محاسبہ و حسابات

پاکستان کا محاسب اعلیٰ ۱۶۸۔ (۱) پاکستان کا ایک محاسب اعلیٰ ہو گا جس کا تقرر صدر کرے گا۔

(۲) عہدہ سنبھالنے سے قبل، محاسب اعلیٰ پاکستان کے چیف جسٹس کے سامنے اس عبارت میں حلف اٹھائے گا جو جدول سوم میں درج کی گئی ہے۔

[(۳) محاسب اعلیٰ، تاوقتیکہ وہ شق (۵) کے مطابق پہلے ہی اپنے عہدے سے مستعفی یا ہٹایا نہ جا چکا ہو، وہ اپنا عہدہ سنبھالنے کی تاریخ سے چار سال کی مدت یا ۶۵ سال کی عمر کو پہنچنے تک، جو بھی پہلے ہو، اپنے عہدے پر برقرار رہے گا۔]

[(۳۔الف) محاسب اعلیٰ کی ملازمت کی دیگر شرائط و قیود، مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ)، کے ایکٹ کے ذریعے متعین کی جائیں گی، اور، جب تک اس طرح متعین نہ ہوں صدر کے فرمان کے ذریعے متعین ہوں گی۔]

(۴) کوئی شخص، جو محاسب اعلیٰ کے عہدے پر فائز رہ چکا ہو، اپنا عہدہ چھوڑنے کے بعد دو سال گزرنے سے قبل، ملازمت پاکستان میں مزید تقرر کا اہل نہیں ہو گا۔

(۵) محاسب اعلیٰ کو اس کے عہدے سے برطرف نہیں کیا جائے گا ماسوائے ایسے طریقے سے اور ایسی وجوہ پر جو عدالت عظمیٰ کے کسی جج کے لئے مقرر ہیں۔

(۶) کسی وقت جبکہ محاسب اعلیٰ کا عہدہ خالی ہو یا محاسب اعلیٰ موجود نہ ہو یا کسی وجہ سے اپنے عہدے کے کارہائے منصبی انجام دینے کے قابل نہ ہو، تو [صدر محاسب اعلیٰ کے عہدے پر متقدم ترین افسر کا تقرر کرے گا] جو محاسب اعلیٰ کی حیثیت سے کام کرے گا اور اس عہدے کے کارہائے منصبی انجام دے گا۔

۱۶۹۔ محاسب اعلیٰ

(الف) وفاق اور صوبوں کے حسابات،اور

(ب) وفاق یا کسی صوبے کی قائم کردہ کسی ہیئت مجاز یا ادارے کے **محاسب اعلیٰ کے کارہائے**
حسابات،کے سلسلے میں ایسے کارہائے منصبی انجام دے گا اور **منصبی اور اختیارات**
ایسے اختیارات استعمال کرے گا جو [مجلس شوریٰ
(پارلیمنٹ)]کے ایکٹ کے ذریعے یا اس کے تحت متعین کئے جائیں
اور،جب تک اس طرح متعین نہ ہوں،صدر کے فرمان کے ذریعے
ہوں گے۔

۱۷۰۔ [(۱)] وفاق اور صوبوں کے حسابات ، ایسی شکل میں اور ایسے **حسابات کے متعلق ہدایات**
اصولوں اور طریقوں کے مطابق رکھے جائیں گے جنہیں محاسب اعلیٰ، **دینے کے بارے میں محاسب**
صدر کی منظوری سے،مقرر کرے۔ **اعلیٰ کا اختیار۔**

[(۲) وفاقی اور صوبائی حکومتوں کے حساب اور کسی بھی ہیئت مجاز
یا جماعت جو کہ ،وفاقی یا صوبائی حکومت کی جانب سے قائم کی گئی یا زیر
نگرانی ہو،کے حسابات کا محاسبہ محاسب اعلیٰ انجام دے گا،جو کہ مذکورہ محاسبہ کی
وسعت اور نوعیت کا تعین کرے گا۔]

۱۷۱۔ وفاق کے حسابات سے متعلق محاسب اعلیٰ کی رپورٹیں صدر کو پیش کی جائیں گی جو **محاسب اعلیٰ کی**
انہیں [مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے دونوں ایوانوں] کے سامنے پیش کرائے گا اور کسی **پورٹیں۔**
صوبے کے حسابات سے متعلق محاسب اعلیٰ کی رپورٹیں اس صوبے کے گورنر کو پیش کی
جائیں گی جو انہیں صوبائی اسمبلی کے سامنے پیش کرائے گا۔

Table 4.12

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 6

Matrix 6

Unit	ST	*TT*	Translation strategies
6.1	Executive authority (p.89)	عاملانہ اختیار (p.95)	G1:Literal Translation
6.2	Security (p.89)	ضمانت (p.95)	S1: Synonymy

6.3	From time to time (p.89)	وَقتاًفَوَقتاً (p.95)	Pr1: Cultural filtering (adaptation)
6.4	Extends (p.89)	وسعت پذیر ہو گا (p.95)	G4: Unit Shift (word to Phrase)
6.5	Footnote 1 (p.89)	Footnote 1 (p.95)	Pr8: Visibility Change (Explanation of the footnote)
6.6	As it may think fit to impose (p.89)	جنہیں وہ عائد کرنا (p.96)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change in point of view)
6.7	, (p.89)	ـ (p.96)	G7: Sentence Structure Change (omission of punctuation mark
6.8	Make loans to (p.89)	صوبے کو قرض دے سکے گی (p.96)	Pr2: Explicitness Change
6.9	Any sums (p.90)	اور وہ ہر قوم (p.96)	S3: Hyponymy change (sum of numbers)
6.10	For the purpose of making loans (p.90)	قرض دینے کے لئے (p.96)	Pr9: Trans-editing
6.11	Charged (p.90)	واجب الادا	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)

		(p.96)	
6.12	Raise (p.90)	حاصل (p.96)	G8: Cohesion Change (Substitution)
6.13	In respect of (p.90)	جس کی بابت (p.96)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
6.14	- (p.90)	اپنے لئے (p.96)	Pr3: Information Change (addition)
6.15	specified (p.90)	تعین (p.96)	G8: Cohesion Change (Substitution)
6.16	Council (p.90)	کونسل (p.96)	G2: Loan Translation
6.17	Auditor-General (p.90)	محاسب اعلیٰ (p.96)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
6.18	Set out (p.90)	درج کی گئی ہے (p.96)	G6: Clause Structure Change (non-finite to finite)
6.19	Terms and conditions	شرائط و قیود	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)

	(p.90)	(p.96)	
6.20	By order of the president (p.90)	صدر کے فرمان کے ذریعے متعین ہوں گی (p.96)	S6: Distribution Change (expands the text)
6.21	On the like grounds (p.90)	اور ایسی وجوہ پر (p.97)	S5: Abstraction Change (concrete to abstract)
6.22	The office (p.90)	عہدہ (p.97)	S5: Abstraction Change (concrete to abstract)
6.23	Vacant (p.91)	خالی (p.97)	G1:Literal Translation
6.24	As Auditor-General (p.91)	جو محاسب اعلیٰ کی حیثیت سے کام کرے گا (p.97)	S8: Paraphrasing
6.25	Point 169 (p.91)	Point 169 (p.97)	Pr6: Coherence change Pr9: Tran-editing

The above-mentioned Matrix 6 encompasses the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies. The researcher observes that the matrix opens up with the syntactic strategy that is the use of the literal translation where the word "executive authority" is

translated as "عاملانہ اختیار". In unit 6.4, the instance of the unit shift has been observed where the word "extends" has been translated as a phrase "وسعت پذیر ہوگا". The researcher also observes the example of sentence structure change in unit 6.7, where the translators have omitted the punctuation mark and have not at all translated it in the target text. As translation is a highly challenging task and it is impossible at certain situations to get the equivalent of the source text vocabulary, in such situations the translators use the substitute of that particular word as perceived in units 6.12 and 6.15, where the words "raise" and "specified" are translated as "حاصل" and "تعین" respectively. While translating, the translators get influenced by the source text to an extent that they borrow the source text's word in the target text as seen in unit 6.16, and here the translators have translated the word "council" as "کونسل" instead of translating the term as "انجمن" that would have successfully conveyed the message of the source text. In unit 6.18, the researcher observes the clause structure change where the non-finite term "set out" has been translated as a finite term "درج کی گئی ہے" . The discussed syntactic changes posit that the translators are aware of the fact that languages have their own distinct syntactic structures and the translators are required to undergo various changes to transfer the message from one language to another.

The researcher also discovers numerous semantic changes as well. The semantic changes lay stress on the meaning of the text and the translators of the source text have deliberately made changes to achieve the meaning or message of the text. Synonymy is the first strategy that is favoured by the translators as seen in unit 6.2 where the word "security" is translated as "ضمانت" to convey the true meaning. There come situations where the translators have neither preferred the literal translation nor the synonymy rather by changing the point of view they have made sense of the source text phrases as seen in unit 6.6 where the phrase "as it may think fit to impose" has been translated as "جنہیں وہ عائد کرنا". The example of hyponymy change can be viewed in unit 6.9 where "any sums" has been translated as "اور وہ رقوم", and here the researcher observes that the word sum means sum of objects, numbers, quantity, and so on, therefore the translators have translated it as "رقوم" to not only categorically refer to the term used in the source text but also make the target text understandable for the target readers. A case of distribution change, in the form of

expanding the text, has been witnessed in unit 6.20 where "by order of the president" has been translated as ''صدر کے فرمان کے ذریعے متعین ہوں گی''. The researcher also finds the instances of the abstraction change (from concrete to abstract) as the Urdu and English languages differ in the use of jargon. In English language usually the phrase "taking charge of the office" has been transcribed as "holding the position" both in written and oral forms, whereas in Urdu language the literal translation of such terms would create problem for the target readers. Therefore, the intentional changes have been made in units 6.21 and 6.22 to make the text comprehensible for the its readers. The case of paraphrasing can also be viewed in unit 6.24 where "as Auditor-General" has been translated as ''جو محاسب اعلٰی کی حیثیت سے کام کرے گا''. The semantic strategies mentioned in Matrix 6 exasperate that the translators have deliberately preferred several changes to make the target text explicit and less ambiguous for the target readers.

The third strategy that is favoured by the translators is the pragmatic strategy that delineates the overall message of the text. The researcher observes the examples of cultural filtering in the method of adaptation where the translators have tried to get the terms that create the same effect in the target text as viewed in units 6.3, 6.11 and 6.13 where "from time to time", "charged" and "in respect of" have been translated as ''واجب الادا'' ,''وقتاً فوقتاً'' and ''جس کی بابت'' respectively. Similar instances can be seen in units 6.17 and 6.19 as well. The researcher finds the visibility change in footnote 1 where in the source text it was not explained, whereas in the target text the translators have fully explained the footnote. An instance of explicitness change has been found in unit 6.8 where the phrase "make loans to" is translated as ''صوبے کو قرض دے سکے گی'', here the translators have made an effort in order to make the text more direct for the target readers. In unit 6.10, the researcher sees the case of trans-editing where the researcher finds a need to rewrite the text. Somehow comparable example can be seen in unit 6.25 where the whole point has been restructured keeping in mind the requirements of the target text. One alarming situation is seen in unit 6.14, where the information "اپنے لیے" has been added by the translators. We all know that the translators' task is to translate the text from one language to another and they have no liberty to add or omit any information while translating. The text under study is a legal document, and any

change in information may bring new meaning to the text, so this case should be studied carefully in future and if required the correction should be made. Beside this, all the pragmatic strategies favoured by the translators have one way or another contributed to making the meaning more apparent for its readers.

Summing up the data presented in Matrix 6, the researcher observes that several syntactic, semantic and pragmatic changes have been chosen with an aim to bring a text that appear logical for the target readers. The study posits that among all three the pragmatic strategy (40%) has been preferred the most by the translators. The researcher also finds that the semantic translation strategy has been with a percentage of 32, whereas the semantic translation strategy has been used with 28 %.

Duff (1989) talks about six principles of translation that help the researchers assess the quality of the translated text. The first principle puts stress on the meaning of the text. The researcher observes that the translators preserve the meaning of the text over form as seen in unit 6.5 where the translators feel a need to explain the footnote in the target text so that the readers will not get confused by the footnote. In unit 6.10 the instance of trans-editing further clarifies that in the source text the term "for the purpose of making loans" will not produce the same effect if translated word-for-word in the target text, that is why the translators translate it as "قرض دینے کے لۓ". The researcher also sees that the strategy of substitution has been preferred to convey the meaning in its true sense as seen in units 6.12 and 6.15 where the words "raise" and "specified" have been translated as "حاصل" and "تعین" respectively. These strategies present that the translators are aware of the notion that the Urdu and English languages have specialised jargons, therefore the translators have made careful choices to transfer the message from one language to another.

The next strategy explains the form that the translators should not arbitrarily alter the form of the source text. In case of the Urdu and English languages, the researcher observes that the two languages have completely different syntactic structures, so it is not possible for the translators to remain closer to the source text form. In unit 6.18, it is witnessed that the phrasal verb "set out" has been translated as a plain prose "درج کی گئی ہے". The form of the source text has also been corrected in few cases as seen in unit 6.20, where the phrase "by order of the president" is translated as "صدر کے فرمان کے ذریعے متعین ہوں گی". Somehow similar

instance can be viewed in unit 6.5 where the translators prefer explaining the whole statement instead of translating it as word-for-word. Unit 6.25 also lays stress on the form of the text that the whole point has been restructured and rewritten to convey the complete thought of the point. The researcher also perceives that where possible the form has also kept as it is in the target text as observed in unit 6.1 where the literal translation has been done.

The third strategy brings forth the treatment of formality level in the process of translation. The researcher observes that the Urdu and English languages differ in terms of formality level, if something appears acceptable in one language, it may appear cold or informal in another language. Therefore, the translators have made cautious efforts to transfer the message in a warm and formal tone as seen in unit 6.4 where the word "extends" has been translated as "وسعت پذیر ہوگا". The shift from indirect reference to direct reference can be perceived in unit 6.6 where "make loans to" has been explained as "صوبے کو قرض دے سکے گی". These changes highlight that languages carry a proper tone for conveying the message. The same message can be more effective if tone is changed according to the requirement.

The fourth principle discusses the influence of the source language on the target text's language. During the process of translation, the researcher views that the translators easily get influenced by the source text form and sound that they unintentionally translate the same expression in the target text. One such example can be perceived in unit 6.16 where the word "council" has been used as it is. In this case the translators could have used the word "انجمن" to transfer the term council. The researcher also witnesses the situations where the source text has been put aside and points have been explained explicitly to the target readers as perceived in unit 6.5 where footnote 1 has been explained to avoid having any loophole in the translated text.

The second last principle points out the importance of preserving style and clarity. This principle explains that translators should be having the idea of the margin line as they should not aim at preserving form over meaning rather careful choices should be made to produce a text that stays closer to the original in terms of form and meaning. In Matrix 6, the researcher observes that the translators use the strategy of literal translation where it is

possible as seen in unit 6.1, where "executive authority" has been interpreted as "عاملانہ اختیار".
There exist certain expressions that convey a particular meaning in one language as witnessed in unit 6.22 where "the office" implies the position a person having in a professional setup, whereas if we go with the literal translation of the same expression we may not convey the true meaning. In such situations, the certain expression has been translated keeping in mind the style and clarity of the translated text as well. Unit 6.25 puts forward the extension of the same concept where the translators have rearranged the whole point 169 in order to preserve not only the message but also the target text's style.

The last principle points out the usage of idiomatic expressions. The researcher observes that there happen numerous expressions that are untranslatable in other language as seen in units 6.18 and 6.21 where "set out" and "on the like grounds" have been translated in a plane prose "درج کی گئی ہے" and "اور ایسی وجوہ پر" respectively. On the contrary, the researcher observes that the translators have favoured the strategy of cultural filtering to add local taste in the target text for the target readers so that they feel associated and attached to the message presented in the target text. The instances can be seen in units 6.3, 6.11 and 6.13 where "from time to time", "charged" and "in respect of" are translated as "وقتاً فوقتاً", "واجب الادا" and "جس کی بابت" respectively.

Table 4.13

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 6

Translation strategies	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies
Syntactic	8	32%
Semantic	7	28%
Pragmatic	10	40%

The Urdu translation of this section of the Constitution employs a range of syntactic (32%), semantic (28%), and pragmatic strategies (40%) to maintain equivalence with the source text. At the syntactic level, literal translation (Executive authority as عاملانہ اختیار) and loan translation preserve legal terminology with structural precision. More complex

adjustments, such as unit shifts (extends as وسعت پزیر ہوگا) and clause structure change, adapt English grammatical forms into idiomatic Urdu, ensuring readability while retaining accuracy. Semantic strategies refine meaning through synonymy (security as ضمانت), hyponymy, and abstraction changes, which clarify legal concepts in the target language. At the pragmatic level, cultural filtering plays a central role (Auditor-General as محاسب اعلیٰ), aligning technical vocabulary with culturally familiar legal expressions. Additional strategies such as explicitness change and information change strengthen clarity by addressing potential ambiguities in the Urdu version.

Translation challenges are resolved through careful balancing of these strategies. Syntactic issues, such as differences in sentence structure and definiteness, are addressed by distribution change (By order of the President as صدر کے فرمان کے ذریعے متعین ہوں گی) and cohesion shifts, which sustain flow and consistency. Semantic challenges arising from abstract constitutional terminology are mitigated by abstraction shifts and paraphrasing, which enhance comprehensibility without altering intent. Pragmatic challenges, especially those involving culturally unfamiliar references, are handled through trans-editing, ensuring functional equivalence in the Pakistani context. Together, these strategies preserve the overall quality of the Urdu Constitution by balancing structural fidelity, conceptual clarity, and contextual adaptability, enabling the text to function as both a precise legal document and an accessible resource for Urdu readers.

4.9 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 94-98 and 101-104

<div dir="rtl">

نظام عدالت

باب ا۔ عدالتیں

۵۷۱۔ (۱) پاکستان کی ایک عدالت عظمیٰ، اور ہر صوبے کے لئے ایک عدالت عالیہ[اور دارالحکومت اسلام آباد کے لئے ایک عدالت عالیہ]اور ایسی دوسری عدالتیں ہوں گی جو قانون کے ذریعے قائم کی جائیں گی۔

عدالتوں کا قیام اور اختیار سماعت

</div>

[تشریح:۔ بجزاس کے کہ سیاق وسباق سے کچھ اور ظاہر ہو، الفاظ "عدالتِ عالیہ" دستور میں جہاں بھی آرہے ہوں میں "عدالتِ عالیہ اسلام آباد" شامل کر دیئے جائیں گے۔]

(۲) کسی عدالت کو کوئی اختیار سماعت حاصل نہیں ہو گا، ماسوائے اس کے جو دستور کی روسے، یا کسی قانون کی روسے، یا اس کے تحت، اسے تفویض کیا گیا ہے یا کیا جائے۔

(۳) عدلیہ کو یوم آغاز سے [چودہ] سال کے اندر انتظامیہ سے بتدریج علیحدہ کیا جائے گا

[:] [مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ اس آرٹیکل کے احکامات کا جدول اوّل کے حصہ اوّل کے ذیلی حصہ سوم کے نمبر شمار ۶ اور ۷ میں مندرجہ ایکٹس میں سے کسی کے تحت اشخاص کی سماعت مقدمہ پر کوئی اطلاق نہیں ہو گا، جو کسی دہشت گرد جماعت یا تنظیم سے جو مذہب یا فرقے کے نام کا غلط استعمال کر رہی ہو، سے وابستہ ہونے کا دعویٰ کرتا ہو یا اُس سے شناخت کرتا ہو۔

وضاحت:۔ اس فقرہ شرطیہ میں، عبادت 'فرقہ' سے مذہب کا فرق مراد ہے اور اس میں کوئی مذہبی یا سیاسی جماعت جو سیاسی جماعتوں کے فرمان کے ۲۰۰۲ء کے تحت منظم ہیں شامل نہیں ہو گی۔]

عدالت عظمیٰ، عدالت ہائے عالیہ اور وفاقی شرعی عدالت کے ججوں [۵۷اے۔(الف)(۱) پاکستان کا ایک عدالتی کمیشن ہو گا، جس کا حوالہ بعد ازیں اس آرٹیکل میں بطور کمیشن دیا گیا ہے، عدالت عظمیٰ، عدالت ہائے عدلیہ اور وفاقی شرعی عدالت کے ججوں کی تقرری کرے گا، جیسا کہ بعد ازیں فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔

(۲) عدالت عظمیٰ کے ججوں کے تقرر کے لئے، کمیشن حسب ذیل پر مشتمل ہو گا،__

(اوّل) پاکستان کے چیف جسٹس؛ چیئرمین

(دوم) عدالت عظمیٰ کے [چار] مقدم ترین جج؛ اراکین

(سوم) پاکستان کی عدالت عظمیٰ کا ایک سابق چیف جسٹس یا جج جس کو پاکستان کا چیف جسٹس [چار] رکن ججوں کی مشاورت سے دو سال کی مدت کے لیے نامزد کرے گا؛ رکن

(چہارم) قانون و انصاف کے وفاقی وزیر؛ رکن

(پنجم) پاکستان کے اٹارنی جنرل؛ اور رکن

(ششم) پاکستان کی عدالت عظمیٰ کا ایک مقدم وکیل جسے پاکستان بار کونسل کی جانب سے دو سال کی مدت کے لئے نامزد کیا جائے گا۔ رکن

(۳)		شق (۱) یا شق (۲) میں شامل کسی امر کے باوصف، صدر عدالت عظمیٰ کے مقدم ترین جج کا تقرر پاکستان کے چیف جسٹس کے طور پر کرے گا۔

(۴)		کمیشن اپنے طریقۂ کار کو منضبط کرنے کے لئے قواعد وضع کرے گا۔

(۵)		عدالت عالیہ کے ججوں کے تقرر کے لئے، کمیشن شق (۲) میں حسب ذیل کو بھی شامل کرے گا، یعنی:۔

(اوّل)		عدالت عالیہ کا چیف جسٹس جس کا تقرر کیا گیا ہے؛ رُکن

(دوم)		اس عدالت عالیہ کا مقدم ترین جج؛ رُکن

(سوم)		صوبائی وزیر قانون؛ اور رُکن

[(چہارم)		ایک وکیل جو عدالت عالیہ میں پندرہ سال سے کم پریکٹس نہ رکھتا ہو جسے متعلقہ بار کونسل دو سالہ مدت کے لئے نامزد کرے؛] رُکن

[مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ عدالت عالیہ کے چیف جسٹس کے تقرر کے لئے پیراگراف (دوم) میں مذکور مقدم ترین جج کمیشن کا رکن نہ ہو گا:]

[مگر مزید شرط یہ ہے کہ اگر کسی وجوہ کی بناء پر عدالت عالیہ کا چیف جسٹس دستیاب نہ ہو، تو اسے سابقہ چیف جسٹس یا اس عدالت کے سابقہ جج سے تبدیل کر دیا جائے گا، جس کی نامزدگی چیف جسٹس پاکستان کمیشن کے چار رکن جج صاحبان کی مشاورت سے کرے گا جو شق (۲) کے پیراگراف (دوم) میں مذکور ہے]

(۶)		عدالت عالیہ اسلام آباد کے ججوں کے تقرر کے لئے، کمیشن شق (۲) میں حسب ذیل کو بھی شامل کرے گا، یعنی:۔

(اوّل)		عدالت عالیہ اسلام آباد کا چیف جسٹس؛ اور رُکن

(دوم)		اُس عدالت عالیہ کا مقدم ترین جج؛ رُکن

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ عدالت عالیہ اسلام آباد کے [چیف جسٹس اور] ججوں کے ابتدائی تقرر کے لئے، چاروں صوبائی عدالت ہائے عالیہ کے چیف جسٹس بھی کمیشن کے اراکین ہوں گے: مزید شرط یہ ہے کہ مذکورہ بالا فقرہ شرطیہ کے مطابق، عدالت عالیہ اسلام آباد کے چیف جسٹس کے تقرر کی صورت میں، شق (۵) کی شرائط کا اطلاق مناسب تبدیلیوں کے ساتھ کیا جائے گا۔

(۷)		وفاقی شرعی عدالت کے ججوں کے تقرر کے لئے، کمیشن شق (۲) میں وفاقی شرعی عدالت کے چیف جسٹس اور اس عدالت کے مقدم ترین جج کو بطور اس کے اراکین کے بھی شامل کرے گا: مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ وفاقی شرعی عدالت کے چیف جسٹس کے تقرر کے لئے، شق (۵) کی شرائط کا اطلاق مناسب تبدیلیوں کے ساتھ کیا جائے گا۔

(۸) کمیشن اپنے کل اراکین کی اکثریت سے پارلیمانی کمیٹی کے لئے ایک شخص کو ،عدالت عظمٰی،عدالت عالیہ یا وفاقی شرعی عدالت، کی ہر ایک آسامی کے لئے نامزد کرے گا، جیسی بھی صورت ہو۔

(۹) پارلیمانی کمیٹی، جس کا حوالہ بعد ازاں اس آرٹیکل میں بطور کمیٹی کے دیا گیا ہے،حسب ذیل آٹھ اراکین پر مشتمل ہو گی،یعنی:۔

(اوّل) سینٹ سے چار اراکین؛اور

(دوم) قومی اسمبلی سے چار اراکین:

[مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ جب قومی اسمبلی تحلیل ہو جائے،تو پارلیمانی کمیٹی کی تمام رکنیت پیرا گراف (اوّل) میں مذکور صرف سینٹ کے اراکین پر مشتمل ہو گی اور اس آرٹیکل کے احکامات کا یہ تغیرات مناسب اطلاق ہو گا۔]

(۱۰) کمیٹی کے آٹھ اراکین میں سے، چار حکومتی نشستوں، ہر ایوان سے دو اور چار حزب اختلاف، ہر ایوان سے دو ہوں گے، حکومتی نشستوں سے اراکین کی نامزدگی قائد ایوان اور حزب اختلاف سے قائد حزب اختلاف کرے گا۔

(۱۱) سینٹ،کا سیکرٹری کمیٹی کے سیکرٹری کے طور پر کام کرے گا۔

(۱۲) کمیٹی کمیشن کی جانب سے نامزدگی کی موصول ہونے پر نامزدگی کی توثیق اپنی رکنیت کی مجموعی اکثریت سے چودہ دن کے اندر کرے گی، جس میں ناکام رہنے پر نامزدگی توثیق شدہ متصور ہو گی:

[مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ کمیٹی،وجوہات کو قلمبند کرتے ہوئے، مذکورہ مدت کے دوران اپنی مجموعی رکنیت کی تین چوتھائی اکثریت سے نامزدگی کی منظوری نہیں کرسکے گی:]

[مزید شرط یہ ہے کہ اگر نامزدگی کی منظوری نہیں دیتی تو وہ اپنے فیصلے کو اس طرح وجوہات قلمبند کرتے ہوئے بذریعہ وزیر اعظم کمیشن کو ارسال کرے گی۔]

[(۱۳) کمیٹی اس کی جانب سے توثیق شدہ نامزد دیا جو توثیق شدہ متصور ہو گا کا نام وزیر اعظم کو بھیجے گی،جو اس کو تقرر کے لئے صدر کو ارسال کرے گا۔]

(۱۴) کمیشن یا کمیٹی کی جانب سے اٹھایا گیا کوئی قدم یا کیا گیا کوئی فیصلہ باطل نہیں ہو گا یا اُس پر اعتراض نہیں کیا جائے گا صرف اس بناء پر کہ اس میں کوئی اسامی خالی ہے یا اس کے کسی بھی اجلاس سے کوئی بھی رکن غیر حاضر ہے۔

[(۱۵) کمیٹی کے اجلاسوں کا انعقاد بند کمرے میں ہو گا اور اس کی کاروائیوں کا ریکارڈ برقرار رکھا جائے گا۔

(۱۶) آرٹیکل ۶۸ کے احکامات کا اطلاق کمیٹی کی کاروائیوں پر نہیں ہو گا۔]

[(۱۷)] کمیٹی اپنے طریقہ کار کو منضبط کرنے کے لئے قواعد وضع کر سکے گی۔

Table 4.14

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 7

Matrix 7

Unit	ST	*TT*	Translation strategies
7.1	- (p.94)	اور ہر صوبے (p.101)	G8: Cohesion Change (Use of connector)
7.2	- (p.94)	یا کیا گیا کوئی (p.104)	S7 : Emphasis Change (Addition)
7.3	the High Court for the Islamabad Capital Territory (p.94)	عدالتِ عالیہ اسلام آباد (p.101)	S6: Distribution Change (Compress)
7.4	- (p.94)	اس سے (p.101)	S7 : Emphasis Change (Addition)
7.5	Serial No. 6 and 7 of sub-part III of Part 1 (p.94)	جدول اوّل کے حصہ اوّل کے ذیلی حصہ سوم کے نمبر شمار ۶ اور ۷ میں (p.101)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (reversal of terms)
7.6	Namely:— (p.96)	یعنی:۔ (p.103)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (naturalize)
7.7		۔	Pr10: Other Pragmatic

	Point 4 (p.94)		(p.101)	Changes (omission)
7.8	Sect of religion (p.94)	مذہب کا فرقہ (p.101)		G1:Literal translation
7.9	Any jurisdiction save (p.94)	کوئی اختیار ساعت حاصل نہیں ہو گا (p.101)		Pr2: Explicitness Change (Explicitation)
7.10	Initial appointment (p.95)	ابتدائی تقرر (p.103)		G1:Literal translation
7.11	Consist of (p.95)	حسب ذیل پر مشتمل ہو گا (p.102)		G4: Unit shift (Phrasal verb to sentence)
7.12	a former Chief Justice or a former Judge (p.95)	سابق چیف جسٹس یا جج (p.102)		G10: Scheme Change (reduction of parallelism)
7.13	majority (p.95)	اکثریت (p.103)		G1:Literal translation
7.14	Within fourteen days (p.97)	چودہ دن کے اندر (p.104)		G5: Phrase Structure Change {Change in number (plural to singular)}

7.15	Opposition benches (p.97)	حزب اختلاف (p.104)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (naturalize)
7.16	receipt (p.97)	موصول (p.104)	S1: Synonymy
7.17	namely (p.96)	یعنی (p.103)	G8: Cohesion change (Substitution)
7.18	The nomination of members from the treasury benches shall be made by the Leader of the House and from the Opposition Benches by the Leader of the Oposition (p.97)	حکومتی نشستوں سے اراکین کی نامزدگی قائد ایوان اور حزب اختلاف سے قائد حزب اختلاف کرے گا (p.104)	Pr9: Trans-editing
7.19	mutatis mutandis (p.96)	مناسب تبدیلیوں (p.103)	G10: Scheme Change (reduction of alliteration)
7.20	Recorded (p.97)	قلمبند (p.104)	Pr1:Cultural Filter (adaptation)
7.21	Existence of vacancy (p.97)	اسامی خالی ہے (p.104)	G8:Cohesion change (Substitution)
7.22	In camera (p.98)	بند کرے (p.104)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change of symbol) + Pr1:Cultural

			Filter
			(adaptation)
7.23	footnote (p.94)	footnote (p.101)	Pr9: Trans-editing (re-writing the footnote)

The researcher has opted for Chesterman's (1997) syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translational strategies to examine the source text. These strategies help the researcher identify the problems handled by the translators while translating the source text.

The matrix opens up with the strategy of the cohesion change (the syntactic strategy) where in unit 7.1, the translators have added the connector "اور" to create a connection between the statements of the target text. In units 7.2 and 7.4, the researcher perceives the examples of the emphasis change where the phrases "یا کیا گیا کوئی" and "اسے" have been added to produce emphasis in the target text. These changes have been intentionally made by the translators as in the source text these articles do not appear as convincing as they appear in the target text. The translators have also made certain changes in the source text's expressions that can be easily understood by the target text readers as perceived in unit 7.3 where the phrase "the Islamabad Capital Territory" has been translated as "اسلام آباد", and here the researcher observes the use of the distribution change as the text has been compressed by the translators. The Urdu and English languages share completely different syntactic structure; therefore, the arrangement of words are considered in mind while translating from one language to another to make the text semantically plausible. An illustration of such notion can be viewed in unit 7.5 where the translators have changed the syntactic arrangement of the phrase "Serial No. 6 and 7 of sub-part III of Part 1" and translate it as "جدول اوّل کے حصہ اوّل کے ذیلی حصہ سوم کے نمبر شمار ۶ اور ۷ میں".

During the process of translation, the translators make numerous changes with an aim to transfer the source text's message in the best possible way. Sometimes the translators feel helpless when they have to deal with culture-related terms as they carry

hidden meanings. For such situations, the translators try to naturalize the expression or structure as seen in unit 7.6 where the expression "namely:-" is translated as *"یعنی:-"*. In English language, there exists no expression or punctuation mark that is used for creating heading, therefore in the translated text, the translators use the expression *":-"* (that is already used in the Urdu language) for creating headings. The same example can be seen in unit 7.15 where the expression "opposition benches" has been naturalized by translating it as *"حزبِ اختلاف"*. The translators also come across certain statements that appear implicit in the source text. The translators feel the need to make these expressions more explicit in the target text that is why they translate the phrase, in unit 7.9, "any jurisdiction save" as *"کوئی اختیار ساعت حاصل نہیں ہو گا"*. The instances of the literal translation can be observed in units 7.10 and 7.13, where "Initial appointment" and "majority" have been translated as *"ابتدائی تقرر"* and *"اکثریت"* respectively. In unit 7.11, the illustration of the unit shift has been noticed by the researcher as the phrasal verb "consist of" has been translated as a sentence *"حسبِ ذیل پر مشتمل ہو گا"*.

Every language carries a unique style. People use parallelism, metrical rhythm, alliteration, simile, and son on, to make the language eloquent. Such expressions are extremely challenging to translate in another language, and in such situations the translators make conscious changes keeping in mind the essence of the source text. The illustration can be perceived in unit 7.12 where the translators have not included parallelism in the target text to avoid ambiguity that would have been found if the phrase has been translated as it is. Therefore, the translators translate the phrase "a former Chief Justice or a former Judge" as *"سابق چیف جسٹس یا جج"*. The researcher also finds the use of the phrase structure change in unit 7.14 where the plural term "days" has been translated as a singular term *"دن"*.

The activity of translation has remained a challenging task for translators, they undergo various changes to bring the target text somehow closer to the source text meaning. The translators use the strategy of synonymy when they feel helpless to get the word-for-word translation of the certain terms as seen in unit 7.16. The use of substitution can be observed in units 7.17 and 7.21 where the terms "namely" and "existence of vacancy" are translated as *"یعنی"* and *"اسامی خالی ہے"* respectively.

Every language carries culturally associated expressions that carry deeper meanings. Such expressions give the tough task to the translators to achieve the exact meaning in another language. In such situations, the translators opt for the strategy of domestication, foreignization, and adaptation to naturalize the expression. The illustration can be witnessed in unit 7.20 where the term "recorded" is translated as "قلمبند". In unit 7.22, the expression "in camera" has been translated as "بندکرے", and here the researcher observes that in the Urdu language the expression "بندکرے" is frequently used to make such statements. The translators have translated it as "بندکرے" to add the local flavour in the target text so that the target readers would feel connected with the text. There exist certain expressions that are further elaborated by the translator to avoid syntactic ambiguities as seen in unit 7.18 where the expression "The nomination of members from the treasury benches shall be made by the Leader of the House and from the Opposition Benches by the Leader of the Oposition" has been translated as "حکومتی نشستوں سے اراکین کی نامزدگی قائد ایوان اور حزب اختلاف سے قائد حزب اختلاف کرے گا". The researcher also views certain expressions that have not at all been translated in the translated texts as seen in unit 7.7 where point 4 has been fully omitted without giving any explanation. The footnote in units 7.23 and 7.7 have not been addressed by the translators.

The above-mentioned use of the strategies elaborates that the translators have made conscious changes at the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels. These strategies help the translator achieve equivalence between the source text and the target text. The analysis also reveals that 41.66 percent of the syntactic translation strategy has been preferred. The pragmatic translation strategy shows 33.3 percent, whereas, the semantic translation strategy has been preferred with 25 percent.

The researcher opts for Chesterman's (1997) syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translational strategies to examine the translation shifts favoured by the translators. After examining that, the researcher now employs the principles of translation, presented by Duff's (1989), to analyse the worth of the translated text.

The first principle of translation talks about "meaning". The researcher finds that the translators have favoured Chestermen's translation strategies, in various situations, to make the target text's meaning explicit and clear for the target readers. As the Urdu and

English languages share distinct structures, so it is not possible for the translators to go for word-for-word translation rather they add the expressions to make the target text powerful. The illustrations can be viewed in units 7.2 and 7.4 where the expressions "یاکیاگیاکوئ" and "اس سے" have been intentionally added to make the material explicit. This has been done so naturally that it does not even harm the overall style or the meaning of the text. The researcher also finds statements in the target text that have been rewritten by the translators to make the clause more convincing and appealing as perceived in unit 7.18 where the expression "The nomination of members from the treasury benches shall be made by the Leader of the House and from the Opposition Benches by the Leader of the Oposition" has been translated *as* "حکومتی نشستوں سے اراکین کی نامزدگی قائد ایوان اور حزب اختلاف سے قائد حزب اختلاف کرے گا". These examples exasperate that "nothing has been arbitrarily added or removed" (Duff, 1989, p. 10) rather careful and logical changes have been made, by the translators, with an aim to transfer the message of the source text in the best possible way.

The second principle deals with "form" of the text. The syntactic structure of both the languages (English and Urdu) are considerably different. Keeping the form of the source text simple means altering the message in the target text. Therefore, the translators make variations in the source text's structure to make the text logical in the target language. The example can be observed in unit 7.5 where the phrase "Serial No. 6 and 7 of sub-part III of Part 1" has been translated as "جدول اوّل کے حصہ اوّل کے ذیلی حصہ سوم کے نمبر شمار ۶ اور ۷ میں", and here we see that translating the same form would not present the information logically in the target text that is why the translators have made structural changes in the phrase to flash out the message in its true sense. One more instance of the same notion can be viewed in unit 7.1, where the use of connector "اور" has been found. This shows that the translators are aware of the fact that the English and Urdu are distinct languages. During the process of translation, the syntactic structure has also been given importance because meaning lies heavily on the presentation of information. These changes portray that though the structural changes have been made but they have not altered the overall style of the source text rather the style matches with the original text closely. This vouches for the definition of the principle that states that the arrangement of words should match with the source text's ways

of organizing and presenting information (Duff, 1989, p. 10).

The third principle of translation talks about "register" that points out the formality level of a text. This principle also explains that how the tone, rhythm, and fixed expressions are used in a text. The researcher observes that there exist numerous expressions that appear cold, informal and impersonal in one language and when they are translated in another language they do not convey the meaning of the expressions logically (Duff, 1989, p. 11). For such situations, the translators have favoured the strategy of explicitation to overcome the formality level of the particular expression. The illustration can be perceived in unit 7.9, where in the source text the expression "any jurisdiction save" has been perceived implicitly, so the translators have translated the expression as ''کوئی اختیار ساعت حاصل نہیں ہوگا'' to make it explicit for the target readers. The researcher also finds expressions that are translated word-for-word in the target text to preserve the same tone that has been presented in the source text. The example can be witnessed in unit 7.8. where "sect of religion" is presented as ''مذہب کا فرقہ''.

The fourth principle highlights the "source language influence". One major problem has been faced, during the process of translation, by the translators that they get too much influenced by the source text that they copy whatever they can from the source text and that results in having an unnatural text because of the translators too much dependency on the source text's terminology (Duff, 1989, p. 11). This mostly occurs when the text has been word-for-word translated. The researcher finds that the translators have also favoured the literal translation where they can. The examples can be viewed in units 7.10 and 7.13 where the phrases "initial appointment" and "majority" have been translated as ''ابتدائی تقرر'' and ''اکثریت'' respectively. The researcher also observes instances where sense-for-sense translation has been preferred as seen in unit 7.17 where "namely" has been translated as ''یعنی''. The same example can be found in unit 7.21 as well. This demonstrates that the translators have not made choices unnecessarily rather conscious changes have been made and they have preferred putting the source text aside and then translate the expressions with natural flow of ideas (Duff, 1989, p. 11), with an aim to keep the form and meaning of the source text as close as possible.

Another principle of translation lays stress on "style and clarity" of the text. the principle of style and clarity presents that the translators should not modify the style of the source text pointlessly but if the text contains flaws, the translators may correct them for the target readers (Duff, 1989, p. 11). As far as the style of the translated text is concerned, the researcher observes that the translators have corrected the defects that are there in the source text. It has been viewed that the treatment of the phrasal verb in the English language differs from the Urdu language. Therefore, the translators have made changes in the structure of the source text to avoid structural ambiguities to convey the complete sense of the sentence. The illustration can be perceived in unit 7.11 where the phrasal verb "consist of" has been translated as "حسب ذیل پر مشتمل ہوگا" to transfer the accurate meaning of the expression. The researcher notices that if the phrasal verb has been translated word-for-word it would not have conveyed the essence of the expression the way it creates now in the target text. The researcher also spots the use of heading in both the languages. In the English language, the captions are presented above the text, whereas in the Urdu language the headings are given side by side. In the translated text, the researcher sees that the translators have placed the headings keeping in mind the style of the Urdu language. This shows that the translators have not aimlessly followed the source text rather they have kept in mind the target language requirements with reference to style and clarity.

The last principle deals with the usage of "idiom". There exist various culture-related expressions that are difficult to translate in another language because their meaning is culturally associated. The researcher sees that the translators have dealt expertly while translating such expressions. The strategy of the cultural filter has been adapted to make the text closer to the target language norms. The example can be seen in unit 7.19 where the expression "mutatis mutandis" is explained as "مناسب تبدیلیوں", and here the researcher finds that the alliteration has not been replaced with an alliteration rather the translators prefer a "plain prose translation" (Duff, 1989, p. 11). In addition to that, the units 7.20 and 7.22 highlight the same use of cultural filter as the expression "recorded" and "قلمبند" have been translated as "in camera" and "بند کرے" respectively. Here, the researcher observes that in the English language these expressions "recorded" and "in camera" refer to particular

situations, that is why these expressions have been transformed as "قلمبند" and "بند کرے" considering the requirement of the target language jargon.

Table 4.15

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 7

Translation strategies Preferred (24)	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies
Syntactic	10	41.66%
Semantic	6	25.00%
Pragmatic	8	33.33%

The researcher notices that the translators have faced numerous syntactic, semantic and pragmatic issues. The distribution of translation strategies at syntactic (41.66%), semantic (25%), and pragmatic (33.33%) levels directly addresses both research objectives. At the syntactic level, strategies such as literal translation (Majority as اکثریت), phrase structure change, and unit shift (Consist of as حسب ذیل پر مشتمل ہوگا) ensure that English legal formulations are reshaped to fit Urdu grammar while preserving accuracy. Similarly, cohesion changes help to create fluency and logical flow in the target text. On the semantic side, techniques like synonymy, emphasis change, and scheme change (a former Chief Justice or a former Judge as سابق چیف جسٹس یا ج) adapt meaning to safeguard conceptual precision while reducing unnecessary complexity. These strategies enable the Urdu text to reflect the structural and semantic integrity of the English source while aligning with Urdu legal style and comprehension.

The translation also overcomes significant challenges at syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels to preserve overall quality and legal force. Complex structures and dense nominalizations are simplified through syntactic restructuring such as trans-editing (Nomination of members…) and clause reduction, ensuring readability without distorting meaning. Semantic challenges, including abstract and technical terms, are managed through abstraction shifts (In camera as Band kamray) and synonymy, which bring specialized expressions into culturally familiar forms. Pragmatic challenges are addressed

through cultural filtering (Opposition benches as حزب اختلاف) and explicitness changes, which clarify ambiguous or foreign concepts for Urdu readers. In addition, footnote adaptation and selective omissions adjust the text for coherence and accessibility. Together, these strategies resolve translation difficulties while ensuring that the Urdu Constitution retains both the legal authority of the source and its communicative clarity for the target audience.

4.10 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 125-126 and 137-138

حصہ ہشتم

انتخابات

باب ا۔ چیف الیکشن کمشنر اور الیکش[کمیشن]

۲۱۳۔ (۱) ایک چیف الیکشن کمشنر ہو گا،(جس اس حصہ میں کمشنر چیف الیکشن کمیشنر۔ کہا جائے گا) جس کا تقرر صدر کرے گا۔

[(۲) کوئی شخص بطور کمشنر مقرر نہیں کیا جائے گا، تا وقتیکہ وہ سپریم کورٹ کا جج رہا ہو یا اعلٰی سول افسر رہا ہو یا ٹیکنو کریٹ ہو نیز اس کی عمر اڑ سٹھ (۶۸) سال سے زیادہ نہ ہو۔

تشریحِ اوّل:۔ "اعلٰی سول ملازم" سے سول ملازم مراد ہے جس نے وفاقی یا کسی صوبائی حکومت کے تحت کم از کم بیس سال ملازمت کی ہو اور بی پی ایس۔ ۲۲ یا بالا میں ریٹائر ہوا ہو۔

تشریحِ دوم:۔ "ٹیکنو کریٹ" سے وہ شخص مراد ہے جو ہائیر ایجو کیشن کمیشن کی جانب سے تسلیم شدہ کم از کم سولہ سالہ تعلیم کی تکمیل کی متقاضی ڈگری کا حامل ہو اور کم از کم بیس سال کا تجربہ بشمول قومی یا بین الا قوامی سطح پر کامیابیوں کا ریکارڈ رکھتا ہو۔]

[(۲۔الف) وزیر اعظم قومی اسمبلی میں قائد حزب اختلاف کے مشورے سے کمشنر کے تقرر کے لئے تین نام پارلیمانی کمیٹی کو کسی بھی ایک شخص کی ساعت اور توثیق کے لیے بھیجے گا[:]

[مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ وزیر اعظم اور قائد حزب اختلاف کے درمیان اتفاق رائے نہ ہونے کی صورت میں ہر ایک علیحدہ فہرستیں پارلیمانی کمیٹی کے غور کے لیے بھیجے گا جو ان میں سے کسی ایک نام کی منظوری دے گی۔]

(۲۔ب) پارلیمانی کمیٹی سپیکر کی جانب سے تشکیل دی جائے گی جس میں پچاس فیصد ارا کین حکومتی بینچوں اور پچاس فیصد حزب اختلاف کی جماعتوں سے جو مجلس شورٰی (پارلیمنٹ) میں ان کی تعداد کی بنیاد پر متعلقہ پارلیمانی قائدین کی جانب سے نامزد کیے جائیں گے، پر مشتمل ہو گی:

[* * * * *]

[** شرط یہ ہے کہ پارلیمانی کمیٹی کی مجموعی تعداد بارہ ممبران ہو گی جن میں سے ایک تہائی سینیٹ سے ہوں گے۔]اور:

[مزید]شرط یہ ہے کہ جب قومی اسمبلی تحلیل ہواور چیف الیکشن کمشنر کے دفتر میں کوئی اسامی وقوع پزیر ہو تو [پارلیمانی کمیٹی کی مجموعی رُکنیت مشتمل ہوگی]صرف سینٹ کے اراکین پر اس شق کے مذکورہ بالااحکامات کا اطلاق،مناسب تبدیلیوں کے ساتھ ہو گا۔]

(۳)   کمشنر[یا کسی رکن]کے اختیارات اور کارہائے منصبی وہ ہوں گے جو اس دستور اور قانون کی رو سے اسے تفویض کئے جائیں۔

عہدے کے حلف۔

۲۱۴۔   کمشنر عہدہ سنبھالنے سے قبل چیف جسٹس پاکستان[اور الیکشن کمیشن کا رکن کمشنر کے سامنے]اس عبارت میں حلف اٹھائے گا جو جدول سوم میں درج ہے۔

۲۱۵۔   (۱)   اس آرٹیکل کے تابع،کمشنر[اور کوئی رکن]اپنا عہدہ سنبھالے کی تاریخ سے[پانچ]سال کی مدت تک اپنے عہدے پر فائز رہے گا:

کمشنر[اور اراکین] کے عہدے کی میعاد

[مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ ارکان میں سے دوپہلے اڑھائی سالوں کے اختتام پر سبکدوش ہو جائیں گے اور د آئندہ اڑھائی سال کے بعد سبکدوش ہو جائیں گے:]

مزید شرط یہ ہے کہ کمیشن اراکین کے پہلی میعاد عہدہ کے لیے قرعہ اندازی کرے گا کہ کون سے دواراکین پہلے اڑھائی سال کے بعد سبکدوش ہوں گے:

یہ بھی شرط ہے کہ کسی اتفاقیہ خالی اسامی کو پُر کرنے کے لیے تقرر کردہ رکن کے عہدے کی معیاد اس رکن کی باقی ماندہ میعاد ہو گی جس کی اسامی اس نے پُر کی ہو۔]

Table 4.16

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 8

Matrix 8

Unit	ST	TT	Translation strategies
8.1	Election (p.125)	الیکشن (p.137)	G2: Loan Translation
8.2	- (p.125)	, (p.137)	G7: Sentence Structure Change (addition)
8.3	technocrat (p.125)	ٹیکنوکریٹ	G2: Loan Translation

		(p.137)	
8.4	- (p.125)	نیز (p.137)	G8: Cohesion Change (use of connector)
8.5	Sixty-eight (p.125)	اڑسٹھ(۲۸) (p.137)	Pr8: Visibility Change (explanation)
8.6	At least (p.125)	کم از کم (p.137)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
8.7	Above (p.125)	بالا (p.137)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
8.8	Record (p.125)	ریکارڈ (p.137)	G2: Loan Translation
8.9	National or international (p.125)	قومی یا بین الاقوامی (p.137)	G1:Literal translation
8.10	Level (p.125)	سطح (p.137)	S1: Synonymy
8.11	Leader of the opposition (p.125)	قائد حزب اختلاف (p.137)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
8.12	Consultation (p.125)	مشورے (p.137)	S1: Synonymy
8.13	Hearing and	سماعت اور توثیق	G1:Literal Translation

	confirmation (p.125)	(p.137)	
8.14	- (p.125)	مگر (p.137)	G8: Cohesion Change (use of connector)
8.15	- (p.125)	یہ (p.137)	G5: Phrase Structure Change (use of definiteness 'یہ')
8.16	Treasury Benches (p.125)	حکومتی بینچوں (p.137)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
8.17	[***]	[*****]	S7: Emphasis Change (addition)
8.18	- (p.126)	اور (p.138)	G8: Cohesion Change (use of connector)
8.19	One-third (p.126)	ایک تہائی (p.138)	Pr1:Cultural filtering (adaptation)
8.20	Occur (p.126)	وقوع پزیر ہو (p.138)	G4: Unit Shift (word to phrase)
8.21	Mutatis mutandis (p.126)	مناسب تبدیلیوں کے ساتھ ہو گا (p.138)	G10: Scheme Change
8.22	By (p.126)	کی روسے (p.138)	G4: Unit Shift (word to phrase)
8.23	Oath (p.126)	اس عبارت میں حلف اٹھائے گا (p.138)	S7: Emphasis Change (addition)

| 8.24 | Point 214 (p.126) | Point 214 (p.138) | Pr9: Transediting |
| 8.25 | Point 214 (p.126) | Point 214 (p.138) | G7: Sentence Structure Change |

Chesterman (1997) presents the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies to figure out the changes made by the translators in order to produce a text that meets with the target readers' requirements. Matrix 8 presents the most chosen translation strategies by the translators of the source text. The matrix opens up with the syntactic strategy that is the loan translation where the translators have kept the source text form "election" as it is in the target text. The researcher observes that the translators could have used the word "انتخاب" or "رائے شماری" for the mentioned term. The researcher finds two reasons for that, first, maybe, the translators get influenced by the source text's term and they prefer keeping the term as it is. Secondly, the word "election" has become an everyday used word that even a lay man knows what "election" means, so this reason may prompt the translators to keep the source text's word as it is. The same instance can be viewed in units 8.3 and 8.8 where the words "technocrat" and "record" are used the same way as they are used in the source text, and here the researchers could have translated the terms as "تکنیکی اصول و نظریے کے حامی" and "قلمبند" respectively. In unit 8.2, the researcher observes the example of the sentence structure change where the punctuation comma "," has been added in the target text to produce pause and emphasis in the text. The instances of the cohesion changes have also been witnessed in the form of adding connectors in the target text as found in units 8.4, 8.14 and 8.18, where connector "نیز", "مگر" and "اور" are purposely included in the target text to not only clear the syntactic ambiguities but also to make the meaning more plausible for the target readers. The example of the literal translation can also be seen in unit 8.13 where "hearing and confirmation" has been word-for-word translated as "ساعت اور توثیق". In unit 8.15, the researcher spots the phrase structure change where the translators have made the

expression definite by using *"ہ"* in the target text. A change from word level to phrase level can be perceived in units 8.20 and 8.22 where the words "occur" and "by" are translated as phrases *"وقوع پزیر ہو"* and *"کی روے"* respectively. A case of scheme change can also be viewed in unit 8.21 where the alliteration "mutatis mutandis" has been translated as *"مناسب تبدیلیوں کے ساتھ ہو گا"*, and here the researcher observes as plain translation of the alliteration as it is difficult to have the equivalent alliteration in the target text.

As far as the semantic translation strategies are concerned, the researcher views the synonymy use in units 8.10 and 8.12 where the words "level" and "consultation" have been translated as *"سطح"* and *"مشورے"* respectively. The examples of the emphasis change can also be witnessed at various situations as observed in unit 8.23 where the expression "oath" has been translated as *"اس عبارت میں حلف اٹھائے گا"*, and here we find that instead of translating the word "oath" as *"حلف"* the translators have tried to put emphasis by elaborating the statement in a better way. The same instance can also be perceived in unit 8.17 where emphasis has been given by making the syntactic changes.

Along with the syntactic and semantic changes the researcher also perceives the cases of pragmatic changes as viewed in unit 8.5 where the visibility change is seen as the expression "sixty-eight" is not only translated as *"اڑسٹھ (٦٨)"* but also the translators have further explained it in bracket as (68), as for some target readers the word *"اڑسٹھ (٦٨)"* may appear difficult to read and understand. There also exist numerous expressions where the cultural filter in the method of adaptation can be seen as in units 8.6, 8.7 and 8.11, and here the expressions "at least", "above" and "leader of the opposition" are translated as *"کم از کم"*, *"بالا"* and *"قائد حزب اختلاف"* respectively. In these examples, we see that the translators have purposefully made these changes to add the local flavour of the target language, so that the readers will feel associated with the target text. Similar instances can be seen in units 8.16 and 8.19 as well. The researcher also finds the sample of trans-editing where point 214 has been rewritten in order to minimize the syntactic ambiguities that could have been found if translated word-for-word.

Matrix 8 encompasses several syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies. The researcher observes that the translators have tried copiously, in all aspects, to bring a text that will fulfil the purpose of translation activity. However, in doing so, the researcher has already highlighted few cases, in earlier presented matrices, at the part of translators that need to be addressed in future. In the same line, in Matrix 8, the researcher sees syntactic error in point 214 of the target text where the target text needs to be rewritten to make sense ''کمشنر عہدہ سنبھالنے سے قبل چیف جسٹس پاکستان [اور الیکشن کمیشن کا رکن کمشنر کے سامنے] اس عبارت میں حلف اٹھائے گا جو جدول سوم میں درج ہے۔'' as of the whole point. In addition to that the researcher finds that in Matrix 8, the most favoured strategy is the syntactic strategy as it shows 56 percent. The next preferred strategy is the pragmatic one as it presents 28 percent, whereas, 16 percent of the use of the semantic translation strategy has been observed.

Duff (1989) principles of translation has benefitted the researcher in assessing the quality of the translated text. The first principle of translation focuses on the meaning of the text that the target text should present the source text's meaning in the best possible ways. In Matrix 8, the researcher perceives that the translators have transferred the meaning as perceived in unit 8.9 where the expression "national or international" has been translated word-for-word as ''قومی یا بین الاقوامی'' to have the exact meaning. Here, the translators have not added anything arbitrarily to get the meaning rather the literal translation has served the purpose. The researcher also observes that in units 8.10 and 8.12, the translators have opted synonymy strategy to translate the expression "level" and "consultation" as ''سطح'' and ''مشورے'' respectfully. In unit 8.17, the instance of the emphasis change portrays that the translators have deliberately added the symbols to lay emphasis on the whole point, so that readers will not overlook the point rather they will read its explanation mentioned in the footnote. These instances highlight that the translators have not made changes for the sake of making changes rather careful efforts have been put to retain the complete message of the source text.

The another principle talks about the form of the source text that "the ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible" (Duff, 1989, p. 10). As far as the translation of the legal document is concerned, the researcher finds that the Urdu and English language have dissimilar syntactic structures. Therefore,

the translators have to undergo various syntactic changes to make the text comprehensible for the target readers as seen in unit 8.2 where a punctuation mark *","* has been added in the target text to create necessary pause and emphasis in the statement. At various points, the researcher finds the use of connectors in the target text to complete the syntactic structure as seen in units 8.4, 8.14 and 8.18 where *"نیز"*, *"مگر"* and *"اور"* have been purposefully added. However, in unit 8.25 the syntactic error has been pointed out, by the researcher, that needs to be rewritten in future.

The subsequent principle focuses on the notion of "register" that languages behave differently in various contexts. The researcher observes that at numerous situations the translators lay emphasis on the formality levels of the source text as we can see in unit 8.23 where impersonal tone has been changed to personal tone by translating the expression "oath" a *"اس عبارت میں حلف اٹھائے گا"*. The unit shift in unit 8.22, helps us identify the change in tone from cold to warm as the word "by" has been translated as *"کی روسے"*, and here the researcher observes that in the source text the meaning of the whole phrase appears bit cold and in the translated text it appears kind.

Another principle brings forth the idea of source language influence on the target text. It has been observed that most of the people see the translated text as unnatural because the form and jargon of the source text have been manipulated too much in the target text. In Matrix 8, the researcher observes that the translators too get influenced by the source text as seen in unit 8.1 where the word "election" has been used as it is in the target text, and here the translators could have used the word *"انتخاب"* and *"رائے شماری"* to minimize the source language effect. In case of unit 8.3, the researcher finds that the expression "technocrat" has been replicated as it is in the source text, and here the translators could have translated the word *"تکنیکی اصول و نظریے کے حامی"* to make the target text natural for the target readers. The same example can be witnessed in unit 8.8 where the word "record" has not been translated, but in this case the researchers may use the expression *"قلمبند"* to fulfil the purpose. These examples clearly illustrate that the source language has influenced the translators of the text, as they seem helpless to translate these expressions into the target language.

The next principle points out the importance of achieving style and clarity in the target text. In order to maintain the style of the target text the translators have altered, rewritten the source text information at various points. In units 8.4, 8.14 and 8.18, the researcher sees that the translators have favored incorporating the connectors "نیز", "مگر" and "اور" in various situations to make the meaning clear and comprehensible for the target readers. In addition to that, the researcher observes that the translators have added explanations for the purpose of clarity of the expression as observed in unit 8.5, where sixty-eight has been translated as "اڑسٹھ(۶۸)" with explanation (68). In unit 8.24, the researcher finds that point 214 has been altogether rewritten to remove the syntactic errors in the sentence. However, one syntactic error has been pointed out in unit 7.25, where the researcher requires the experts to sit together and rewrite the expression to clear the syntactic ambiguity that exists in the whole statement.

The last principle delineates with the agenda of "idiom" as there exist various expressions that are culturally associated and while translating such expressions the translators get helpless to get the equivalent expression in the target language to serve the purpose. For such scenarios, the translators first of all look for the strategy of adaptation or domestication (getting equivalent/expression situation in the target culture). In the case of the current translated text, the researcher notices that the translators have incorporated the strategy of adaptation and domestication if they find any culturally associated expression in the source text. In addition to that, the researcher also discovers that if there exists any plain expression in the source text the translators have adapted the expression with respect to the target culture to give local taste of the target language as viewed in units 8.6, 8.7 and 8.16 where "at least", "above" and "treasury benches" have been translated as "بالا" ,"کم ازکم" and "حکومتی بینچوں" respectively. Somehow similar illustrations can be seen in units 8.11 and 8.19 as well.

Table 4.17

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 8

Translation strategies Preferred (25)	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies
Syntactic	14	56%
Semantic	4	16%
Pragmatic	7	28%

The Urdu translation of the Constitution employs syntactic (56%), semantic (16%), and pragmatic (28%) strategies to maintain equivalence with the English source text while ensuring readability and cultural appropriateness. At the syntactic level, strategies such as sentence structure change (addition of connectors like "اور"), phrase structure change (use of "یہ" for definiteness), and unit shift restructure English syntax into more natural Urdu expressions without altering legal meaning. Semantic strategies like literal translation, synonymy, and scheme change (Mutatis mutandis as مناسب تبدیلیوں کے ساتھ ہوگا) ensure that technical terms are accurately conveyed. Pragmatic strategies, particularly cultural filtering (Treasury Benches as حکومتی بینچوں), make context-specific concepts understandable for Urdu readers while maintaining their constitutional sense. Together, these strategies uphold structural, semantic, and functional equivalence between the two texts.

The translation also addresses challenges at multiple levels to preserve overall quality and accessibility. Syntactic challenges, such as the complexity of English legal clauses, are resolved through cohesion changes that create smoother flow and logical connections in Urdu. Semantic challenges, especially with numbers and technical expressions, are managed through visibility change (Sixty-eight as اڑسٹھ(۶۸)) and loan translations (Election, Technocrat, Record), which balance fidelity and clarity. Pragmatic challenges of cultural specificity are addressed through adaptation, making abstract expressions easily relatable. In addition, strategies like emphasis change and trans-editing (Point 214) provide clarity by adding or reshaping information where needed. These methods collectively overcome linguistic and cultural barriers, ensuring that the Urdu

translation of the Constitution preserves both the precision of legal meaning and its accessibility for the target audience.

4.11 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 138-143 and 151-157

حصہ دہم

ہنگامی احکام

۲۳۲ـ(۱) اگر صدر مطمئن ہو کہ ایسی سنگین ہنگامی صورتحال موجود ہے جنگ داخلی

جس میں پاکستان، یا اس کے کسی حصہ کی سلامتی کو جنگ یا بیرونی جارحیت خلفشار وغیرہ کی بناء

کی وجہ سے، یا داخلی خلفشار کی بناء پر ایسا خطرہ لاحق ہے جس پر قابو پانا کسی پر ہنگامی حالت کا

صوبائی حکومت کے اختیار سے باہر ہے، تو ہنگامی حالت کا اعلان کر سکے گا: اعلان

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ داخلی خلفشار جس پر قابو پانا کسی صوبائی حکومت کے اختیار سے باہر ہوئی وجہ سے ہنگامی حالت کے نفاذ کے لیے، اس صوبے کی صوبائی اسمبلی کی قرارداد درکار ہوگی:

مگر مزید شرط یہ ہے کہ اگر صدر اپنے طور پر اقدام کرے تو ہنگامی حالت کے اعلان کو مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ)، کے دونوں ایوانوں سے ہر ایک ایوان کے روبرو دس دن کے اندر منظوری کے لیے پیش کی جائے گی۔

(۲)ـ دستور میں شامل کسی امر کے باوجود، جس دوران ہنگامی حالت کا اعلان زیر نفاذ ہو۔

(الف) مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کو اختیار ہوگا کہ وہ کسی صوبے یا اس کے کسی حصے کے لئے کسی ایسے معاملے کی نسبت قوانین وضع کرے جو وفاقی قانون سازی کی لئے کسی ایسے معاملے کی نسبت فہرستمیں درج نہ ہو؟

(ب) وفاق کا عاملانہ اختیار کسی صوبے کو اس طریقے کی بابت ہدایات دینے تک وسعت پذیر ہو گا جس کے مطابق اس صوبے کے عاملانہ اختیار کو استعمال کیا جاتا ہے؛ اور

(ج) وفاقی حکومت فرمان کے ذریعے کسی صوبائی حکومت کے جملہ یا کوئی کارہائے منصبی، اور جملہ یا کوئی اختیارات جو صوبائی اسمبلی کے علاوہ اس صوبے کے کسی

ادارے یا ہیئت مجاز کو حاصل ہوں، یا اس کے ذریعے قابل استعمال ہوں، خود سنبھال سکے گی یا اس صوبے کے گورنر کو ہدایت کر سکے گی کہ وفاقی حکومت کی جانب سے سنبھال لے، اور ایسے ضمنی اور ذیلی احکام وضع

کر سکے گی جو اس کی رائے میں اعلان کے مقاصد کی تکمیل کے لئے ضروری یا مناسب معلوم ہوں، ان میں ایسے احکام شامل ہیں جن کی رو سے اس صوبے میں کسی ادارے یا ہیئت مجاز سے متعلق دستور

کے کسی احکام پر عملدرآمد کو کلی یا جزوی طور پر معطل کیا جاسکے:

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ پیرا(ج) میں کسی امر سے وفاقی حکومت کو یہ اختیار حاصل نہیں ہو گا کہ وہ ایسے اختیارات میں جو کسی عدالت عالیہ کو حاصل ہیں یا جو کسی عدالت عالیہ کے ذریعے قابل استعمال ہیں کوئی اختیار خود اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لے یا صوبے کے گورنر کو ہدایت کرے کہ وہ ان اختیارات میں سے کوئی اختیار اس کی جانب سے اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لے اور نہ یہ اختیار حاصل ہو گا کہ وہ دستور کے کسی ایسے احکام

پر عمل درآمد کو جن کا تعلق عدالت ہائے عالیہ سے ہو، کلی یا جزوی طور پر معطل کر دے۔

۳۔ کسی صوبے کے لئے کسی معاملہ کے بارے میں قوانین وضع کرنے کی بابت مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے اختیار میں وفاق یا وفاق کے افسروں اور حکام کو مذکورہ معاملے کے بارے میں اختیارات دینے اور فرائض عائد کرنے یا اختیارات اور فرائض عائد کرنے کا مجاز کرنے کا اختیار شامل ہو گا۔

۴۔ اس آرٹیکل میں کوئی امر کسی صوبائی اسمبلی کے کوئی ایسا قانون وضع کرنے کے اختیار پر پابندی عائد نہیں کرے گا جس کے وضع کرنے کا اسے اس دستور کے تحت اختیار حاصل ہے لیکن اگر کسی صوبائی قانون کا کوئی حکم مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے کسی ایکٹ کے کسی حکم کا نقیض ہو جس کے وضع کرنے کا لم مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کو اس آرٹیکل کے تحت اختیار حاصل ہے تو ہم مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کا وہ ایکٹ، خواہ وہ صوبائی قانون سے پہلے پاس ہوا ہو یا بعد میں، بر قرار رہے گا اور صوبائی قانون، تناقض کی حد

تک لیکن صرف اس وقت تک جب تک مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کا ایکٹ موثر رہے، باطل ہو گا۔

(۵) مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کا وضع کردہ کوئی ایسا قانون جس کے وضع کرنے کا اختیار مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کو نہ ہوتا اگر ہنگامی حالت کا اعلان جاری نہ ہوا ہوتا، اعلان کے نافذ العمل نہ رہنے کے چھ ماہ بعد اس حد تک غیر مؤثر ہو جائے گا جس حد تک کہ مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کو اس کے بنانے کا اختیار نہ تھا سوائے ان امور کی بابت جو مذکورہ مدت کے ختم ہونے سے قبل انجام پا چکے ہوں یا انجام دہی سے نظر انداز ہو گئے ہوں۔

(۶) جب ہنگامی حالت کا اعلان نافذ العمل ہو، تو لا مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) بذریعہ قانون قومی اسمبلی کی میعاد میں زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک سال کی توسیع کر سکے گی اور وہ توسیع مذکورہ اعلان کے ساقط العمل ہو جانے کے بعد کسی صورت میں بھی چھ ماہ کی مدت سے زیادہ نہیں ہو گی۔

(۷) ہنگامی حالت کا کوئی اعلان ایک مشترکہ اجلاس میں پیش کیا جائے گا جو صدر اعلان کے جاری

کئے جانے سے تیس دن کے اندر طلب کرے گا اور وہ

(الف) دو ماہ کے اختتام پر ساقط العمل ہو جائے گا تا وقتیکہ اس مدت کے ختم ہو جانے سے پہلے اسے

مشترکہ اجلاس کی ایک قرار داد کے ذریعہ منظور نہ کر لیا گیا ہو: اور

(ب) پیرا (الف) کے احکام کے تابع، مشترکہ اجلاس میں دونوں ایوانوں کی مجموعی رکنیت کی اکثریت کے ووٹوں سے ایک ایسی قرار داد منظور ہو جانے پر ساقط العمل ہو جائے گا جس میں اس اعلان کو نامنظور کیا

گیا ہو:

(۸) (شق (۷) میں شامل کسی امر کے باوجود، اگر قومی اسمبلی اس وقت ٹوٹ چکی ہو جب ہنگامی حالت کا کوئی اعلان جاری کیا جائے تو وہ اعلان چار ماہ کی مدت کے لئے بدستور نافذ العمل رہے گا لیکن اگر اسمبلی کا عام انتخاب مذکورہ مدت کے اختتام سے پہلے منعقد نہ ہو، تو وہ اس مدت کے اختتام پر ساقط العمل ہو جائے گا، تا وقتیکہ اسے سینیٹ کی ایک قرار داد کے ذریعے پہلے ہی منظور نہ کیا جا چکا ہو۔

۲۳۳۔۱ آرٹیکل ۱۵، ۱۶، ۱۷، ۱۸، ۱۹ اور ۲۴ میں شامل کوئی امر، جبکہ ہنگامی حالت کا اعلان نافذ العمل ہو مملکت کے، جیسا کہ آرٹیکل میں تعریف کی گئی ہے، کوئی قانون وضع کرنے یا کوئی عاملانہ قدم اٹھانے کے اختیار پر، جس کے کرنے یا اٹھانے کی وہ مجاز ہوتی اگر مذکورہ آرٹیکل میں

ہنگامی حالت کی مدت	شامل احکام نہ ہوتے، پابندی عائد نہیں کرے گا، مگر اس طرح وضع شدہ کوئی قانون، اس
کے دوران بنیادی	وقت جبکہ مذکورہ اعلان منسوخ کر دیا جائے یا نافذ العمل نہ رہے، اس عدم اہلیت کی حد تک
حقوق وغیرہ کو معطل	غیر مؤثر ہو جائے گا اور منسوخ شدہ متصور ہو گا۔

(۲) جس دوران ہنگامی حالت کا اعلان نافذ العمل ہو، صدر بذریعہ فرمان یہ اعلان کر سکے گا کہ حصہ دوم کے باب اول کی رو سے عطا کردہ بنیادی حقوق میں سے ان کے نفاذ کے لئے جن کی فرمان میں صراحت کر دی جائے کسی عدالت سے رجوع کرنے کا حق اور کسی عدالت میں کوئی کارروائی جو اس طرح مصرحہ حقوق میں سے کسی کے نفاذ کے لئے ہو یا جس میں ان حقوق میں سے کسی کی خلاف ورزی کے متعلق کسی سوال کا تعین مطلوب ہو، اس مدت کے لئے معطل رہے گی جس کے دوران مذکورہ اعلان نافذ العمل رہے اور ایسا کوئی فرمان پورے پاکستان یا اس کے کسی حصہ کے بارے میں صادر کیا جا سکے گا۔

(۳) اس آرٹیکل کے تحت صادر کردہ ہر فرمان، جتنی جلد ممکن ہو، مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے دونوں ایوانوں میں علیحدہ علیحدہ منظوری کے لئے پیش کیا جائیگا اور آرٹیکل ۲۳۲ کی شقات (۷) اور (۸) کے احکام کا اطلاق ایسے فرمان پر اس طرح ہو گا جس طرح ان کا اطلاق ہنگامی حالت کے اعلان پر ہوتا ہے۔

کسی صوبے میں دستوری نظام کے ناکام ہو جانے کی صورت میں اعلان جاری کرنے کا اختیار	(۲۳۴) اگر صدر کسی صوبے کے گورنر کی طرف سے کوئی رپورٹ موصول ہونے پر مطمئن ہو جائے کہ ایسی صورتحال پیدا ہو گئی ہے جس میں

صوبے کی حکومت دستور کے احکام کے مطابق نہیں چلائی جاسکتی، تو صدر کو

اختیار ہو گیا یا اگر اس کے بارے میں ہر ایوان سے علیحدہ علیحدہ کوئی قرارداد منظور ہو جائے تو صدر کیلئے لازم ہو گا کہ ،اعلان کے ذریعے۔

(الف) اس صوبے کی حکومت کے کل یا بعض کارہائے منصبی، اور ایسے کل یا بعض اختیارات جو صوبائی اسمبلی کے علاوہ صوبے کے کسی با اختیار ادارے یا ہیئت مجاز کو حاصل ہوں یا جن کو وہ استعمال کر سکتے ہوں خود سنبھال لے یا صوبے کے گورنر کو ہدایت دے کہ وہ صدر کی جانب سے انہیں سنبھال لے؟

(ب) یہ اعلان کر سکے کہ صوبائی اسمبلی کے اختیارات کا استعمال مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کرے گی یا اس کے حکم سے کیا جائے گا؟ اور

(ج) ایسے ضمنی اور ذیلی احکام وضع کرے جن کو صدر، اعلان کی غرض و غایت کو عمل میں لانے کے لئے ضروری یا مناسب خیال کرے، ان میں ایسے احکام بھی شامل ہیں جو صوبے کے کسی ادارہ یا ہیئت سے متعلق دستور کے کسی حکم پر عملدرآمد و کلی یا جزوی طور پر معطل کرنے کے لئے ہوں:

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ اس آرٹیکل میں مذکور کوئی امر صدر کو اس بات کا اختیار نہیں دے گا کہ وہ ان اختیارات کو جو کسی عدالت عالیہ کو حاصل ہوں یا جنہیں وہ استعمال کر سکتی ہو خود سنبھال لے یا صوبے کے گورنر کو ہدایت کرے کہ وہ اس کی جانب سے مذکورہ اختیارات سنبھال لے اور نہ وہ عدالت ہائے عالیہ سے متعلق دستور کے کسی حکم کے عمل درآمد کو کلی یا جزوی طور پر معطل کرنے کا مجاز ہو گا۔

(۲) آرٹیکل ۱۰۵ کے احکامات کا اطلاق شق (۱) کے تحت گورنر کے کارہائے منصبی کی بجا آوری پر نہیں ہو گا۔

(۳) اس آرٹیکل کے تحت جاری شدہ اعلان ایک مشترکہ اجلاس کے سامنے پیش کیا جائے گا اور دو ماہ کی مدت گزر جانے پر نافذ العمل نہیں رہے گا، تاوقتیکہ مذکورہ مدت کے گزر جانے سے قبل اسے مشترکہ اجلاس کی قرارداد کے ذریعے منظور نہ کر لیا گیا ہو اور ایسی ہی قرارداد کے ذریعے اسے ایسی مزید مدت کے لئے بڑھایا جا سکے گا جو دو ماہ سے زیادہ نہ ہو؛ لیکن ایسا کوئی اعلان کسی بھی صورت میں چھ ماہ سے زیادہ تک نافذ العمل نہیں رہے گا۔

(۴) (شق (۳) میں شامل کسی امر کے باوجود، اگر قومی اسمبلی اس وقت ٹوٹ چکی ہو، جب اس آرٹیکل کے تحت کوئی اعلان جاری کیا جائے تو وہ اعلان تین ماہ کی مدت کے لئے بدستور نافذ العمل رہے گا لیکن اسمبلی کا عام انتخاب مذکورہ مدت کے اختتام سے پہلے منعقد نہ ہو، تو وہ اس مدت کے اختتام پر ساقط العمل ہو جائے گا تاوقتیکہ اسے سینیٹ کی ایک قرارداد کے ذریعہ پہلے ہی منظور نہ کیا جا چکا ہو۔

(۵) جب اس آرٹیکل کے تحت جاری شدہ کسی اعلان کے ذریعے اس امر کا اعلان کر دیا گیا ہو کہ صوبائی اسمبلی کے اختیارات کا استعمال مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کرے گی یا اس کے اختیار مجاز کے تحت ان کا

استعمال کیا جائے گا تو

(الف) مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کو اختیار ہو گا کہ مشترکہ اجلاس میں صوبائی اسمبلی کے اختیار قانون سازی میں شامل کسی امر سے متعلق قوانین وضع کرنے کا اختیار صدر کے سپرد کر دے؟

(ب) مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے مشترکہ اجلاس یا صدر کو، جب کہ اسے پیرا (الف) کے تحت مجاز کیا گیا ہو، اختیار ہو گا کہ وہ وفاق یا اس کے افسروں اور حکام مجاز کو اختیارات عطا کرنے اور فرائض عائد کرنے یا اختیارات عطا کرنے اور فرائض عائد کرنے کا مجاز کرنے کے لئے قوانین وضع کرے؟

(ج) صدر کو جب مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کا اجلاس نہ ہو رہا ہو، اختیار ہو گا کہ مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے مشترکہ اجلاس سے ایسے خرچ کی منظوری حاصل ہونے تک، صوبائی مجموعی فنڈ سے خرچ کی منظوری دے، خواہ یہ خرچ دستور کی رو سے مذکورہ فنڈ سے واجب الا دا ہو یا نہ ہو؛ اور

(د) مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کو مشترکہ اجلاس میں یہ اختیار ہو گا کہ قرارداد کے ذریعے پیرا (ج) کے تحت صدر کی طرف سے منظور کردہ خرچ کی اجازت دے۔

(۶) کوئی قانون جسے مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) یا صدر نے وضع کیا ہو جس کے وضع کرنے کا اختیار مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) یا صدر کو نہ ہو تا، اگر اس آرٹیکل کے بموجب اعلان جاری نہ ہوا ہوتا، تو وہ اس آرٹیکل کے تحت اعلان کی مدت ختم ہونے کے چھ ماہ بعد عدم اہلیت کی حد تک غیر موثر ہو جائے گا، سوائے ان امور کے جو مذکورہ مدت کے ختم ہونے سے قبل انجام پا چکے ہوں یا انجام دہی سے نظر انداز ہو

گئے ہوں۔

۲۳۵ (۱) اگر صدر کو اطمینان ہو جائے کہ ایسی صورت حال پیدا ہو گئی ہے جس سے پاکستان یا اس کے کسی حصہ کی اقتصادی زندگی، مالی استحکام یا ساکھ کو خطرہ لاحق ہے، تو وہ، صوبوں **مالی ہنگامی حالت کی** کے گورنروں سے یا جیسی بھی صورت ہو، متعلقہ صوبے کے گورنر سے مشورے **صورت میں اعلان** کے بعد، اس سلسلے میں فرمان کے ذریعے اعلان کر سکے گا، اور، جب ایسا اعلان نافذ العمل ہو تو وفاق کا

انتظامی اختیار کسی صوبے کو ایسی ہدایات دینے پر کہ وہ ان ہدایات میں متعین کردہ مالیاتی موزونیت کے اصولوں پر عمل کرے اور ایسی دیگر ہدایات دینے پر وسعت پا رہ یہ ہو گا جنہیں صدر، پاکستان یا اس کے کسی حصہ کی اقتصادی زندگی، مالی استحکام یا ساکھ کے مفاد کی خاطر ضروری سمجھے۔

(۲) دستور میں شامل کسی امر کے باوجود، ایسی ہدایات میں ایسا حکم بھی شامل ہو سکے گا جس میں کسی صوبے کے امور کے سلسلہ میں ملازمت کرنے والے سب افراد یا ان کے کسی طبقے کی تنخواہ اور بھتہ جات میں تخفیف کا حکم دیا گیا ہو۔

(۳) جب اس آرٹیکل کے تحت جاری کردہ کوئی اعلان نافذ العمل ہو تو صدر وفاق کے امور کے سلسلہ میں ملازمت کرنے والے سب افراد یا ان کے کسی طبقہ کی تنخواہوں اور بھتہ جات میں تخفیف کیلئے ہدایات جاری کر سکے گا۔

(۴) آرٹیکل ۲۳۴ کی شقات (۳) اور (۴) کے احکام اس آرٹیکل کے تحت جاری کردہ کسی اعلان پر اسی طرح اطلاق پذیر ہوں گے جس طرح وہ مذکورہ آرٹیکل کے تحت جاری کردی اعلان پر اطلاق پذیر ہوتے ہیں۔

اعلان کی تنسیخ وغیرہ	۲۳۶ (۱) اس حصے کے تحت جاری ہونے والا کوئی اعلان بعد میں جاری ہونے والے اعلان سے تبدیل کیا جا سکے گا یا منسوخ کیا جا سکے گا۔
	(۲) اس حصہ کے تحت جاری کئے جانے والے کسی اعلان یا صادر کئے جانے والے کسی فرمان کے جواز پر کسی عدالت میں اعتراض نہیں کیا جائے گا۔
مجلس شورٰئی (پارلیمنٹ) بریت وغیرہ کے قوانین وضع کرے گی۔	۲۳۷۔ اس دستور میں کوئی امر مجلس شورٰی (پارلیمنٹ) کے لئے کسی ایسے شخص کی جو وفاقی حکومت یا کسی صوبائی حکومت کی ملازمت میں ہو، یا کسی دیگر شخص کی کسی ایسے فعل کی نسبت بریت سے متعلق قانون وضع کرنے میں مانع

نہ ہو گا جو پاکستان کے کسی علاقے میں امن و امان ہو گا بر قرار رکھنے اور اس کی بحالی کے سلسلے میں کیا گیا ہو۔

Table 4.18

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 9

Matrix 9

Unit	ST	TT	Translation strategies
9.1	Emergency Provisions (p.138)	ہنگامی احکام (p.151)	G1:Literal translation

9.2	Security (p.138)	سلامتی (p.151)	S1: Synonymy
9.3	Threatened (p.138)	ایسا خطرہ لاحق ہے (p.151)	G9: Unit Shift (word to Phrase)
9.4	Houses (p.138)	ایوانوں (p.151)	Pr1:Cultural filter (adaptation)
9.5	Before (p.138)	روبرو (p.151)	Pr1:Cultural filter (adaptation)
9.6	Extend (p.138)	وسعت پذیر ہوگا (p.151)	G9: Unit Shift (word to Phrase)
9.7	Assume to itself (p.139)	ہاتھ میں لے لے (p.152)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (point of view)
9.8	Itself (p.139)	ہاتھ (p.152)	S3:Hyponymy
9.9	Provided that nothing in paragraph (c) shall authorise the Federal Government to assume to itself, or direct the Governor of the Province to assume on its behalf, any of the powers	مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ پیرا (ج) میں کسی امر سے وفاقی حکومت کو یہ اختیار حاصل نہیں ہوگا کہ وہ ایسے اختیارات میں جو کسی عدالت عالیہ کو حاصل ہیں یا جو کسی عدالت عالیہ کے ذریعے قابل استعمال ہیں کوئی اختیار خود اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لے یا صوبے کے گورنر کو ہدایت کرے	Pr6: Coherence Change (rearrange the information)

	vested in or exercisable by a High Court, or to suspend either in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of the Constitution relating to High Courts. (p.139)	کہ وہ ان اختیارات میں سے کوئی اختیار اس کی جانب سے اپنے ہاتھ میں لے لے اور نہ یہ اختیار حاصل ہو گا کہ وہ دستور کے کسی ایسے احکام پر عمل درآمد کو جن کا تعلق عدالت ہائے عالیہ سے ہو، کلی یا جزوی طور پر معطل کر دے۔ (p.152)	
9.10	In whole or in part (p.139)	کلی یا جزوی طور پر (p.152)	Pr1:Cultural filter (adaptation)
9.11	A law (p.139)	کوئی ایسا قانون (p.152)	G5: Phrase Structure Change (modification)
9.12	- (p.139)	جس کے وضع کرنے کا (p.153)	S7: Emphasis Change (addition)
9.13	In force (p.139)	نافذ العمل (p.153)	Pr1:Cultural filter (adaptation)
9.14	Not exceeding one year (p.139)	زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک سال (p.153)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (negated contrary to positive contrary)

9.15	-	وہ توسیع (p.153)	S7: Emphasis Change (addition)
9.16	Earlier been approved (p.140)	پہلے ہی منظور نہ کیا جا چکا ہو (p.154)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change positive contrary to negated contrary)
9.17	Point 233 (1) (p.140)	Point 233 (1) (p.154)	Pr9: Trans-editing
9.18	Executive action (p.140)	عاملانہ قدم (p.154)	G1:Literal translation
9.19	Chapter I of part II (p.141)	حصہ دوم کے باب اول (p.154)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (reversal of terms)
9.20	Any such order may be made in respect of the whole or any part of Pakistan (p.141)	ایسا کوئی فرمان پورے پاکستان یا اس کے کسی حصہ کے بارے میں صادر کیا جا سکے گا (p.154)	Pr6: Coherence Change (rearrange the information)
9.21	Separately (p.141)	علیحدہ علیحدہ (p.155)	Pr1:Cultural filter (naturalization)
9.22	Report (p.141)	رپورٹ (p.155)	G2: Loan Translation

9.23	Government of the province (p.141)	صوبے کی حکومت (p.155)	G1:Literal translation
9.24	The president may (p.141)	تو صدر کو اختیار ہو گا (p.155)	Pr2: Explicitness Change (change from implicit to) explicit)
9.25	assume to himself, or direct the Governor of the Province to assume on behalf of the President, all or any of the functions of the Government of the Province, and all or anyof the powers vested in, or exercisable by, any body or authority in the Province, other than the Provincial Assembly; (p.141)	اس صوبے کی حکومت کے کل یا بعض کا رہائے منصبی، اور ایسے کل یا بعض اختیارات جو صوبائی اسمبلی کے علاوہ صوبے کے کسی بااختیار ادارے یا ہئیت مجاز کو حاصل ہوں یا جن کو وہ استعمال کر سکتے ہوں خود سنبھال لے یا صوبے کے گورنر کو ہدایت دے کہ وہ صدر کی جانب سے انہیں سنبھال لے (p.155)	Pr9: Trans-editing
9.26	Assembly (p.141)	اسمبلی (p.155)	G2: Loan Translation

9.27	- (p.141)	وہ ان اختیارات کو جو کسی عدالت عالیہ کو حاصل ہوں یا جنہیں وہ استعمال کر سکتی ہو (p.156)	S7: Emphasis Change (addition)
9.28	The proclamation (p.142	وہ اعلان (p.156)	G3: Transposition Article to pronoun
9.29	Joint sitting (p.143)	مشترکہ اجلاس (p.157)	Pr1: Cultural Filter (adaptation)
9.30	Is not in session (p.143)	اجلاس نہ ہو رہا ہو (p.157)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change in point of view)
9.31	Omitted (p.143)	نظر انداز (p.157)	S1: Synonymy

Chesterman's syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies assist the researcher in categorizing the most favoured strategies used by the translators. These strategies further help the researcher evaluate the quality of the target text with reference to Alan Duff' (1989) six principles of translation.

The matrix opens up with the syntactic strategy which is the use of the literal translation as seen in unit 9.1 where "emergency provisions" is translated as "ہنگامی احکام". Translating a text from one language to another is a highly challenging task and it is very difficult to translate the whole text word-for-word. Keeping in mind the language differences, the translators opt for the literal translation, in situations, where keeping the same form will not harm the sense of the source text. Similar illustrations can be viewed in

units 9.18 and 9.23, where the terms "executive action" and "government of the province" have been translated as "عاملانہ قدم" and "صوبے کی حکومت" respectively. The matrix also presents examples of the loan translation where the translators adopt the source text terms as it is as seen in units 9.22 and 9.26 where the terms "report" and "assembly" have been kept as it is in the target text. The loan translation is usually done when the translators do not get the exact equivalent of the source text's term. However, we see that the translators could have translated units 9.22 and 9.26 as "اجتماع" and "تحقیقی دستاویز" respectively. One reason for using the same terms is that these words are commonly used and understood by the people of the target culture that is why the translators prefer them as it is. The researcher also observes one instance of transposition where word class has been changed by translators to convey the true meaning of the text. The example can be witnessed in unit 9.28, where the article "the" has been replaced with the pronoun "وہ". The example of G5: Phrase Structure Change in the form of modification can be observed in unit 9.11, where "a law" has been translated as "کوئی ایسا قانون". The researcher also observes that the translators have intentionally made a few changes to make the target text flawless for the target readers. For this purpose, they have made structural changes to set the formal tone of the statements. The instances can be viewed in units 9.3 and 9.6 where the words "threatened" and "extend" have been translated as "ایسا خطرہ لاحق ہے" and "وسعت پذیر ہوگا" respectively, and here the researcher observes that the words have been translated as phrases. These changes posit that keeping the structure would not let the translators to transfer the exact meaning of the source text rather the translators have to make logical arrangements in the sentence structure to make the target text plausible.

The researcher also comes across the use of the semantic translation strategies. The semantic translation strategies refer to the meaning of the translated text. Matrix 9 presents that the translators have made numerous changes at the semantic level to successfully transfer the meaning of the legal document. The translators prefer the synonymy strategies instead of going with word-for-word translation to minimize the source language influence. The examples can be witnessed in units 9.2 and 9.31, where the words "security" and "omitted" have been translated as "سلامتی" and "نذر" respectively. A case of the hyponymy strategy can be viewed in unit 9.8, where the term "itself" has been translated as "باتھ", and

here we see that the translators have intentionally used this hyponymy to produce the desired effect in the target text. As the translated text is a legal document, therefore, the translators have made conscious changes to emphasize the importance of certain points. To achieve that, they have preferred the strategy of the emphasis change as seen in units 9.12, 9.15 and 9.27, where the information has been elaborated by adding the phrases "جس کے وضع" respectively in the sentences. The "وہ ان اختیارات کو جو کسی عدالت عالیہ کو حاصل ہوں یا جنہیں وہ استعمال کر سکتی ہو" and "وہ توسیع" , "کرنے کا" matrix also posits the use of other semantic changes. The illustrations of change in point of view can be seen in units 9.7 and 9.30, where the phrases "assume to itself" and "is not in session" have been translated as "اجلاس نہ ہو رہا ہو" and "ہاتھ میں لے لے" respectively. These semantic changes assist the translators during the process of translation to convey the meaning with a different point of view that appears semantically logical in the target language. Other uses of the semantic changes can be observed in units 9.14 and 9.16 as well. In unit 9.14, the translators replace the negated contrary phrase "not exceeding one year" with a positive contrary phrase "زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک سال". On the contrary, in unit 9.14 the researcher observes that the translators have translated a positive contrary "earlier been approved" into a negated contrary phrase "پہلے ہی منظور نہ کیا جا چکا ہو", and here we see that in the target language, the negated contrary does not sound opposite rather these expressions have normally been used by the target language users to communicate with each other.

As we are aware of the fact that the Urdu and English languages have distinct syntactic structures, therefore the translators have preferred the target language syntax as seen in unit 9.19 where "chapter I of part II" has been translated as "حصہ دوم کے باب اول", and here we find that the translators have rearranged the source text's information to make the meaning comprehensible for the target readers. The researcher also finds numerous instances related to the pragmatic translation strategies in Matrix 9. There exist numerous expressions that carry cultural-related meaning. Such expressions make the activity of translation challenging for the translators. The translators then make multiple changes to make the target text culturally acceptable. The instances of cultural filter can be found in units 9.4, 9.5, 9.10, 9.13, 9.21 and 9.29. In units 9.4 and 9.5 the words "houses" and "before" are translated as "ایوانوں" and "روبرو" respectively, and here we find that the word

"houses" has not been translated as "گھروں", because it will not suffice the meaning of the source text that is why the translators adapted the sources text's form according to the cultural requirement of the target language. The same instance can be viewed in unit 9.13 where "in force" is translated as "نافذالعمل". The illustration of cultural filter in the form of naturalization can be observed in unit 9.21 where "separately" has been naturalized in the target language as "علیحدہ علیحدہ". In unit 9.24, the phrase "the president may" has been translated as "تو صدر کو اختیار ہو گا", and here the researcher witnesses that the phrase has been made more explicit to highlight the formality level of the target text's message. The researcher also finds that, in various situations, the whole idea has been rearranged to make the overall message graspable. The instance can be found in unit 9.20 where the phrase "Any such order may be made in respect of the whole or any part of Pakistan" has been translated as "ایسا کوئی فرمان پورے پاکستان یا اس کے کسی حصہ کے بارے میں صادر کیا جا سکے گا". Somehow similar example can be seen in unit 9.9 as well. The researcher also witnesses the complete sentences that have been trans-edited by making numerous changes in them as seen in units 9.17 and 9.25.

Matrix 9 presents in detail the use of the translation strategies. The researcher finds that these strategies have made the target text plausible for the target readers. The semantic and the pragmatic strategies have been favored the most by the translators during the process of translation as it shows 35.48 percent.

Duff (1989) presents six principles of translation. These principles have helped the researcher determine the quality of the target text.

The first principle of translation discusses the meaning. The researcher discovers that the translators have not "arbitrarily added or removed" (Alan, 1989, p. 10) anything rather, careful and logical changes have been made to make the target text reasonable. The researcher finds that these changes are not made, by the translators, for the sake of having them rather, in many situations, they keep the word-for-word translation as seen in units 9.1 and 9.18, where "emergency provisions" and "executive action" have been translated as "ہنگامی احکام" and "عاملانہ قدم" respectively. An instance has been found in the case of hyponymy where the term "itself" has been translated as "ہاتھ", and here we observe that the translators

have used the word "ہاتھ" to convey the complete sense of the sentence. The translators have also added a few phrases where they feel that only translating the source text's phrases will not justify the essence of the source text and also the target readers will find ambiguities understating such sentences. Therefore, they added phrases, as seen in unit 9.27 where "وہ ان اختیارات کو جو کسی عدالت عالیہ کو حاصل ہوں یا جنہیں وہ استعمال کر سکتی ہو" has been intentionally added, with an aim to complete the message of the source text. Similar examples can be witnessed in units 9.12 and 9.15, where the phrases "جس کے وضع کرنے کا" and "وہ توسیع" have been added respectively. One instance of making the text form implicit to explicit can be found in unit 9.24, where "the president may" has been translated as "توصدر کو اختیار ہو گا", and here the researcher finds that the source text phrase appears a bit indirect, so the researcher makes the phrase more direct to produce the desired impact.

The second principle deals with the form of the text. The principle of form explains that "the ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible" (Duff, 1989, p. 10). Moving towards the translation of the legal document, the researcher finds that maintaining the form of the source text is a bit challenging as the legal terminology and phraseology of both languages are different which is why certain changes at word, phrase, and sentence levels have been made to keep the overall message of the text. The instance can be viewed in unit 9.7 where "assume to itself" has been translated as "ہاتھ میں لے لے", and here we see that the translators have not translated a single word of this phrase but rather the whole point of view (form) has been changed that intends to convey the message. An example of modification in the form of the text can also be viewed in unit 9.11, where the expression "a law" has been modified as "کوئی ایسا قانون", and here the researcher finds a determiner that has been added to make the meaning more explicit. These changes exasperate that the "differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words" (Duff, 1989, pp. 10-11).

The third principle of translation talks about the principle of register. This principle posits that "languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context" (Duff, 1989, p. 11). The way we use tone, rhythm and fixed expressions in one language their use differs completely when they are used in another language. Therefore,

the translators keep in mind the formality level of the target language to convey the thought with the purpose of persuading the readers. The example of synonymy strategy in unit 9.2 presents that the word "security" has been translated as "سلامتی", and here we observe that if the translators translate the word "security" as "حفاظتی", in that given context, it would not create the same influence as the word "سلامتی" is creating. In unit 9.3, the researcher sees the instance of transforming the tone of the expression "threatened" from informal to formal as it has been translated as "ایسا خطرہ لاحق ہے". The same example can be viewed in unit 9.6 where the word "extend" has been translated as "وسعت پذیر ہوگا". The researcher also perceives the illustration where the tone from cold to warm has been shifted as seen in unit 9.14, where a negated contrary "not exceeding one year" has been translated as "زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک سال" (a warm tone). Somehow similar notion can be witnessed in unit 9.31 where "omitted" has been translated as "نظر انداز". This posits the translators are aware of the notion that they are dealing with two distinct languages, and both of them carry a deeper linguistic ecology. Therefore, the translators make changes with the formality levels to "resolve these differences" (Duff, 1989, p. 11).

The fourth principle lays stress on the source language influence. A good translation is the one that sounds natural in the target language. There exist popular texts that are translated in another language but they convey the essence of the original, so naturally that people find them appealing. As far as the translation of the legal document is concerned, the researcher finds that the translators too get affected by the source language that they keep the words as it is. The examples can be found in units 9.22 and 9.26. In unit 9.22, the expression "report" has been translated as "رپورٹ", and here the researcher finds that the word could have been translated as "تحقیقی دستاویز" to convey the meaning. In addition to that, in unit 9.26 the word "assembly" has been kept as it. As far as the translation of unit 9.22 is concerned we see that the translators have the margin to translate it as "تحقیقی دستاویز", whereas, the word "assembly" has generally been used and understood by the people of the target language that is why they keep it as it is. The researcher also finds examples where the source text has been left aside to minimize the source text's influence. The example can be

seen in unit 9.7 where the expression "assume to itself" has been translated as "ہاتھ میں لے لے"
to avoid the literal translation. The translators have also made modifications in the
expressions to make them syntactically reasonable. The illustration can be witnessed in
unit 9.11 where "a law" has been translated as "کوئی ایسا قانون". All these instances exasperate that
the translators have tried to translate the text logically, and to make it possible numerous
syntactic changes have been found which help the translators to achieve the logical
expression in the target text.

The next principle deals with the idea of style and clarity. As far as the translated
text is concerned, the researcher observes that the translators have also kept in mind the
style of the target language as well. The translation is not done to transfer the message
rather the Urdu language stylistic requirements have also been incorporated. The principle
of style and clarity states that "the translator should not change the style of the original.
But if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions, the translator may, for the
reader's sake, correct the defects" (Duff, 1989, p. 11). The researcher finds that numerous
expressions have been rephrased to clear the syntactic defects. The example can be seen in
unit 9.20 as the expression "Any such order may be made in respect of the whole or any
part of Pakistan" has been translated as "ایسا کوئی فرمان پورے پاکستان یا اس کے کسی حصہ کے بارے میں صادر کیا جاسکے گا", and here
the researcher finds that the information has been rearranged to make the statement
syntactically coherent. In certain situations, the information has also been added to create
the desired impact. The illustration can be perceived in unit 9.27 where the whole
expression "وہ ان اختیارات کو جو کسی عدالت عالیہ کو حاصل ہوں یا جنہیں وہ استعمال کر سکتی ہو" has been added. The researcher also
sees that, in various situations, the points have also been trans-edited as seen in unit 9.25
where the expression "assume to himself, or direct the Governor of the Province to assume
on behalf of the President, all or any of the functions of the Government of the Province,
and all or any of the powers vested in, or exercisable by, anybody or authority in the
Province, other than the Provincial Assembly;" has been trans-edited as "اس صوبے کی حکومت کے کل یا
بعض کارہائے منصبی، اور ایسے کل یا بعض اختیارات جو صوبائی اسمبلی کے علاوہ صوبے کے کسی با اختیار ادارے یا ہئیت مجاز کو حاصل ہوں یا جن کو وہ استعمال کر سکتے ہوں خود سنبھال لے یا صوبے کے
گورنر کو ہدایت دے کہ وہ صدر کی جانب سے انہیں سنبھال لے". These examples prove the point that the translators have
tried skillfully to present a text that appears natural and logical.

The last principle focuses on the principle of idiom. This principle states that "idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings, jargon, slang, colloquialisms, and phrasal verbs" (Duff, 1989, pp. 10-11). The researcher finds abundant examples where idiomatic expressions have been dealt with competently by the translators of the source text. The example can be perceived in unit 9.4 where "houses" has been translated as "ایوانوں", and here the researcher finds that the translators have not translated the term as "گھروں" rather they have translated it in a way that not only adds into the meaning but also preserves the cultural flavor as well. The same notion can be observed in units 9.5 and 9.12 where "before", "in force" and "separately" have been translated as "علیحدہ علیحدہ" "نافذالعمل", "روبرو" and respectively. These examples point out that the idiomatic expressions add flavor to the text and make the text seem culturally natural that is why the translators have translated the terms in such a way that the text seems reasonable to the target readers.

Table 4.19

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 9

Translation strategies (Preferred 31)	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies
Syntactic	9	29.03%
Semantic	11	35.48%
Pragmatic	11	35.48%

Summing up the entire discussion, the researcher discovers that Matrix 9 points out the use of numerous syntactic, semantic and pragmatic changes. In examining the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the distribution of translation strategies, 29.03% syntactic, 35.48% semantic, and 35.48% pragmatic, reflects a balanced yet nuanced approach toward achieving equivalence with the English source text. At the syntactic level, unit shifts (Threatened as ایسا خطرہ ولا ہے), phrase structure changes,

and transposition (The proclamation as وہ اعلان) restructure complex English forms into more natural Urdu expressions without altering meaning. Semantic strategies, including literal translation (Emergency Provisions as ہنگامی احکام, synonymy, and semantic changes, ensure conceptual clarity while adapting to linguistic norms. Pragmatic strategies further enhance readability and cultural accessibility, with cultural filtering (Houses as ایوانوں) and explicitness change (The president may as تو صدر کو اختیار ہوگا) clarifying institutional concepts for the Urdu-speaking audience. Together, these strategies sustain syntactic accuracy, semantic faithfulness, and pragmatic relevance, preserving the constitutional intent across languages.

Translation challenges are addressed by balancing fidelity with accessibility through targeted adaptations. Long and complex constitutional clauses are managed with coherence changes, which rearrange information for clarity. Ambiguities in the ST are resolved through emphasis changes (addition of explanatory details such as جس کے وضع کرنے کا), making implicit ideas explicit for readers. Cultural challenges are handled through naturalization and adaptation (before as رو برو), ensuring that abstract English legal expressions align with Urdu conceptual frameworks. Meanwhile, technical consistency is maintained through loan translations (Report, Assembly) for terms without functional equivalents. By combining these strategies, the translation addresses syntactic complexity, semantic ambiguity, and pragmatic cultural differences, thereby maintaining the overall quality and equivalence of the Urdu version of the Constitution with the source text.

4.12 Source Text and Corresponding Target Text: Pages 150-155 and 165-170

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باب ۴۔ عام

(۲۴۸) ا۔ صدر یا کوئی گورنر، وزیر اعظم، کوئی وفاقی وزیر، کوئی وزیر مملکت،

صدر، گورنر، وزیر اعلیٰ اور کوئی صوبائی وزیر اپنے متعلقہ عہدے کے اختیارات استعمال کرنے

وزیر وغیرہ کا اور ان کے کارہائے منصبی انجام دینے کی بناء پر یا کسی ایسے فعل کی بناء پر جو ان اختیارات

تحفظ

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کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے اور کارہائے منصبی انجام دیتے ہوئے کئے گئے ہوں یا جن کا کیا جانا مترشح ہو، کسی

عدالت کے سامنے جوابدہ نہیں ہوں گے :

مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ اس شق میں کسی امر سے کسی شخص کے وفاق یا صوبے کے خلاف مناسب قانونی

کارروائیاں کرنے کے حق میں مانع ہونے کا مفہوم اخذ نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

(۲) صدر یا کسی گورنر کے خلاف، اس کے عہدے کی میعاد کے دوران کسی عدالت میں کوئی فوجداری مقدمات نہ قائم کئے

جائیں گے اور نہ جاری رکھے جائیں گے۔

(۳) صدر یا کسی گورنر کے عہدے کی میعاد کے دوران کسی عدالت کی طرف سے اس کی گرفتاری یا قید کے لئے کوئی حکم

جاری نہیں ہو گا۔

(۴) صدر یا کسی گورنر کے خلاف، خواہ اس کے عہدہ سنبھالنے سے پہلے یا بعد میں اس کی ذاتی حیثیت

میں کسی فعل کے کرنے یا نہ کرنے سے متعلق، اس کے عہدے کی میعاد کے دوران کوئی دیوانی مقدمہ جس میں اس کے

خلاف دادرسی چاہی گئی ہو، قائم نہیں کیا جائے گا، تاوقتیکہ مقدمہ قائم ہونے سے کم از کم ساٹھ دن پیشتر اس کو تحریری

نوٹس نہ دیا گیا ہو یا قانون کے ذریعے مقررہ طریقے کے مطابق نہ بھیجا گیا ہو جس میں مقدمہ کی نوعیت، کارروائی کی وجہ اس

فریق کا نام، کیفیت اور جائے رہائش جس کی جانب سے مقدمہ قائم ہونا ہے اور دادرسی جس کا دعوی وہ فریق کرتا ہے،

درج ہو۔

قانونی کارروائیاں۔ ۲۴۹۔ (۱) کوئی قانونی کارروائی جو، اگر دستور نہ ہو تا تو کسی ایسے معاملے کی بابت جو، یوم آغاز
سے عین قبل، وفاق کی ذمہ داری تھی اور جو، دستور کے تحت کسی

صوبے کی ذمہ داری ہو گئی ہے، وفاق کی طرف سے یا اس کے خلاف کی جا سکتی تھی ، متعلقہ

صوبے کی طرف سے یا اس کے خلاف کی جائے گی؟ اور اگر یوم آغاز سے عین قبل کوئی مذکورہ

قانونی کارروائی کسی عدالت میں تصفیہ طلب تھی تو اس صورت میں اس کارروائی میں اس دن

سے وفاق کی بجائے متعلقہ صوبے کا تبدیل کیا جانا متصور ہو گا۔

(۲) کوئی قانونی کارروائی جو اگر دستور نہ ہو تا تو کسی ایسے معاملے کی بابت جو یوم آغاز سے عین

قبل صوبے کی ذمہ داری تھی اور جو دستور کے تحت وفاق کی ذمہ داری ہو گئی ہے کی صوبے کی

طرف سے یا اس کے خلاف کی جا سکتی تھی، وفاق کی طرف سے یا اس کے خلاف کی جائے گی؛

اور اگر یوم آغاز سے عین قبل کوئی مذکورہ قانونی کارروائی کسی عدالت میں تصفیہ طلب تھی تو

اس صورت میں اس کارروائی میں اس دن سے اس صوبے کی بجائے وفاق کا تبدیل کیا جانا متصور ہو گا۔

۲۵۰ـ(۱) یوم آغاز سے دو سال کے اندر، صدر، اسپیکر اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر اور قومی اسمبلی یا کسی صوبائی اسمبلی کے کسی رکن سینیٹ کے چیئرمین اور ڈپٹی چیئرمین اور کسی رکن، وزیر اعظم کسی وفاقی وزیر کسی وزیر مملکت ☆☆☆ کسی وزیر اعلیٰ کسی صوبائی وزیر اور چیف الیکشن کمشنر کی تنخواہیں۔ الاؤنسز اور مراعات کا تعین کرنے کے لئے قانون کے ذریعے احکام وضع کئے جائیں گے۔

<div dir="rtl" style="text-align:left">صدر وغیرہ کی تنخواہیں، بھتہ جات وغیرہ</div>

(۲) جب تک کہ قانون کے ذریعے دیگر احکام وضع نہ کئے جائیں۔

(الف) صدر، قومی اسمبلی یا کسی صوبائی اسمبلی کے اسپیکر یا ڈپٹی اسپیکر یا کسی رکن کسی وفاقی وزیر، وزیر مملکت، حمید چیف کسی وزیر اعلی، کسی صوبائی وزیر اور چیف الیکشن کمشنر کی تنخواہیں، بھتہ جات اور مراعات وہی ہوں گی جن کا صدر، قومی اسمبلی پاکستان یا کسی صوبائی اسمبلی کا اسپیکر، ڈپٹی اسپیکر یا رکن، کوئی وفاقی وزیر، کوئی وزیر مملکت ہی کوئی وزیر اعلی، کوئی صوبائی وزیر، یا جیسی بھی صورت ہو، چیف الیکشن کمشنر یوم آغاز سے عین قبل مستحق تھا؛ اور

(ب) چیئرمین، ڈپٹی چیئرمین، وزیر اعظم اور سینیٹ کے کسی رکن کی تنخواہیں، بھتہ جات اور مراعات وہ ہوں گی جو صدر بذریعہ فرمان متعین کرے۔

(۳) کسی شخص کی تنخواہ، بھتہ جات اور مراعات میں، جو

(الف) صدر

(ب) چیئرمین یا ڈپٹی چیئرمین؛

(ج) قومی اسمبلی یا کسی صوبائی اسمبلی کے اسپیکر یا ڈپٹی اسپیکر

(و) کسی گورنر؛

(ہ) چیف الیکشن کمشنر؛ یا

(و) محاسب اعلی

کے عہدہ پر فائز ہو، اس کی میعاد عہدہ کے دوران اس کے مفاد کے منافی تغیر نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

(۴) کسی وقت جبکہ چیئرمین یا اسپیکر صدر کے طور پر فرائض انجام دے رہا ہو، تو وہ ایسی تنخواہ،

بھتہ جات اور مراعات کا مستحق ہو گا جس کا صدر ہے لیکن وہ چیئرمین یا اسپیکر یا مجلس شوری

(پارلیمنٹ) کے رکن کے فرائض منصبی انجام نہیں دے گا اور نہ وہ چیئرمین یا اسپیکر یا کسی مذکور

درکن کی تنخواہ، بھتہ جات یا مراعات کا مستحق ہو گا۔

قومی زبان

۲۵۱۔(۱) پاکستان کی قومی زبان اردو ہے اور یوم آغاز سے پندرہ برس کے اندر اندر اس کو سرکاری و دیگر

اغراض کے لئے استعمال کرنے کے انتظامات کئے جائیں گے۔

(۲) شق (۱) کے تابع، انگریزی زبان اس وقت تک سرکاری اغراض کے لئے استعمال کی جاسکے گی، جب

تک کہ اس کے اردو سے تبدیل کرنے کے انتظامات نہ ہو جائیں۔

(۳) پاکستان کی قومی زبان کی حیثیت کو متاثر کئے بغیر کوئی صوبائی اسمبلی قانون کے ذریعہ قومی زبان کے علاوہ کسی صوبائی

زبان کی تعلیم، ترقی اور اس کے استعمال کے لئے اقدامات تجویز کر سکے گی۔

بڑی بندر گاہوں اور
ہوائی اڈوں سے متعلق
خاص احکام

۲۵۲ ۔(۱) دستور یا کسی قانون میں شامل کسی امر کے باوجود، صدر عام اعلان کے ذریعہ

،اس امر کی ہدایت دے سکے گا کہ کسی مصرحہ تاریخ سے اس عرصہ تک جس کی

میعاد تین ماہ سے زیادہ نہ ہو گی، کوئی مصرحہ قانون، خواہ وفاقی قانون ہو یا صوبائی

قانون، کسی مصرحہ بڑی بندر گاہ یا بڑے ہوائی اڈے پر اطلاق پذیر نہ ہو یا کسی

مصرحہ بڑی بندر گاہ یا بڑے ہوائی اڈے پر مصرحہ مستثنیات یا ترمیمات کے تابع

اطلاق پذیر ہو گا۔

جائیداد وغیرہ پر انتہائی
تحدیدات

(۲) اس آرٹیکل کے تحت کسی قانون کے متعلق کسی ہدایت کا اجراء ہدایت میں

مصرحہ تاریخ سے پہلے اس قانون کے عملدرآمد پر اثر انداز نہ ہو گا۔

۲۵۳ (۱) مجلس شوری (پارلیمنٹ)) بذریعہ قانون

(الف)ایسی جائیداد یا اس کی کسی قسم کے بارے میں جو کوئی شخص ملکیت،

تصرف، قبضہ یا نگرانی میں رکھ سکے گا انتہائی تحدیدات مقرر کر سکے گی؛ اور

(ب)اعلان کر سکے گی کہ ایسے قانون میں مصرحہ کوئی کاروبار، تجارت، صنعت یا خدمت

وفاقی حکومت یا کوئی صوبائی حکومت یا ایسی کسی حکومت کے زیر نگرانی کوئی کارپوریشن دیگر

اشخاص کو مکمل یا جزوی طور پر خارج کرکے، چلائے گی یا زیر ملکیت رکھے گی۔

(۲) کوئی قانون جو کسی شخص کو اس رقبہ اراضی سے زیادہ اراضی کی منفعتی ملکیت یا منفعتی قبضہ کی اجازت دے جو وہ یوم

آغاز سے عین قبل جائز طور پر منفعتی ملکیت میں رکھ سکتا تھا یا منفعتی قبضہ میں لا

سکتا تھا، کالعدم ہو گا۔

۲۵۴۔ جب کوئی فعل یا امر دستور کی روسے ایک خاص مدت میں کرنا مطلوب ہو اور اس مدت میں نہ وقت مطلوبہ کے اندر نہ ہونے کے باعث کوئی فعل کالعدم نہ ہو کیا جائے تو اس فعل یا امر کا کرنا صرف اس وجہ سے کالعدم نہ ہو گا یا بصورت گا کہ یہ مذکورہ مدت میں نہیں کیا گیا تھا۔

۲۵۵۔(۱) کوئی حلف جو دستور کے تحت کسی شخص سے لینا مطلوب ہوئے (ترجیحا ردو گا۔ دیگر غیر مئوثرنہ ہو)میں لیا جائے گا یا اس زبان میں جسے وہ شخص سمجھتا ہو۔

(۲) جہاں دستور کے تحت کسی خاص شخص کے سامنے حلف اٹھانا مطلوب ہو اور کسی وجہ سے، اس شخص کے سامنے حلف اٹھانا نا قابل عمل ہو تو وہ کسی ایسے شخص کے سامنے حلف اٹھایا جاسکے گا جسے اس شخص نے نامزد کیا ہو۔

(۳) جہاں دستور کے تحت کسی شخص کا اپنا عہدہ سنبھالنے سے پہلے حلف اٹھانا مطلوب ہو تو اس کا، بھی عہدہ سنبھالنا اس دن منصور ہو گا جس دن اس نے حلف اٹھایا ہو

نجی افواج کی ممانعت

افواج کی ممانعت۔۔

۲۵۶۔ کوئی نجی تنظیم قائم نہیں کی جائے گی جو کسی فوجی تنظیم کی حیثیت سے کام کرنے کے قابل ہو اور ایسی کوئی مذکورہ تنظیم خلاف قانون ہو گی۔

ریاست جموں وکشمیر سے متعلق حکم

۲۵۷۔ جب ریاست جموں وکشمیر کے عوام پاکستان میں شامل ہونے کا فیصلہ کریں،

تو پاکستان اور مذکورہ ریاست کے درمیان تعلقات مذکورہ ریاست کے عوام کی خواہشات کے مطابق معین ہوں گے۔

صوبوں سے باہر کے علاقہ جات کا نظم ونسق

۲۵۸۔ دستور کے تابع، جب تک مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) قانون کے ذریعے بصورت دیگر حکم وضع نہ کرے، صدر، فرمان کے ذریعے، پاکستان کے کسی ایسے حصے کے امن وامان اور اچھے نظم ونسق کے لئے جو کسی صوبہ کا حصہ نہ ہو، حکم صادر کر سکے گا۔

۲۵۹۔ (۱) کوئی شہری وفاقی حکومت کی منظوری کے بغیر کسی بیرونی ریاست سے کوئی خطاب، اعزاز یا اعزازی نشان قبول نہیں کرے گا۔

اعزازات

(۲) وفاقی حکومت یا کوئی صوبائی حکومت کسی شہری کو کوئی خطاب، اعزاز یا اعزازی نشان عطا نہیں کرے گی، لیکن صدر وفاقی قانون کے احکام کے مطابق شجاعت مسلح

افواج میں قابل تعریف خدمت)تعلیمی امتیاز یا کھیلوں یا نرسنگ کے میدان میں امتیاز(کے

اعتراف کے طور پر اعزازی نشانات عطا کر سکے گا۔

)۳(یوم آغاز سے پہلے شہریوں کو پاکستان کی کسی بھی ہیئت مجاز کی جانب

سے عطا کردہ وہ تمام خطابات، اعزازات اور اعزازی نشانات ماسوائے ان کے جو شجاعت مسلح

افواج میں قابل تعریف خدمت یا تعلیمی امتیاز کے اعتراف کے طور پر دیئے گئے ہوں کالعدم

ہو جائیں گے۔

Table 4.20

Utilization of Chesterman's Translation Strategies in Matrix 10

Matrix 10

Unit	ST	TT	Translation strategies
10.1	General (p.150)	عام (p.165)	G1:Literal Translation
10.2	Exercise (p.150)	استعمال (p.165)	S1: Synonymy
10.3	Criminial proceedings (p.150)	فوجداری مقدمات (p.165)	Pr1: Cultural filter (adaptation)
10.4	Continued (p.150)	جاری رکھے جائیں گے (p.165)	G4: Unit Shift (word to Phrase)
10.5	No process (p.150)	کوئی حکم (p.165)	S7: Emphasis Change

10.6	Civil proseedings (p.150)	دیوانی مقدمات (p.166)	Pr1:Cultural filter (adaptation)
10.7	Notice in writing (p.150)	تحریری نوٹس نہ دیا گیا ہو (p.166)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change positive contrary to negated contrary)
10.8	Nature (p.150)	وجہ (p.166)	G8: Cohesion Change (substitution)
10.9	Party (p.150)	فریق (p.166)	S5: Abstraction Change (abstract to concrete)
10.10	Brought by (p.151)	صوبے کی طرف سے (p.166)	S5: Abstraction Change (abstract to concrete)
10.11	Deemed (p.151)	متصور (p.166)	S1: Synonymy
10.12	Within (p.151)	اندر اندر (p.166)	Pr1: Cultural Filter (naturalization)

10.13	Salaries, allowances, etc., of the president, etc. (p.151)	صدر وغیرہ کی تنخواہیں، بھتہ جات وغیرہ (p.166)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (reversal of terms)
10.14	Within two years from the commencing day, provision shall be made by law for determining the salaries, allowances and privileges of the President, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker and a memberof the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and a member of the Senate, the Prime Minister, a Federal Minister, a Minister of State, [1]* * a Chief Minister, a Provincial Minister and the Chief Election Commissioner. (p.151)	یوم آغاز سے دو سال کے اندر اندر، صدر، اسپیکر اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر اور قومی اسمبلی یا کسی صوبائی اسمبلی کے کسی رکن سینیٹ کے چیئرمین اور ڈپٹی چیئرمین اور کسی رکن، وزیراعظم کسی وفاقی وزیر کسی وزیر مملکت ☆ ☆ ☆ کسی وزیراعلیٰ کسی صوبائی وزیر اور چیف الیکشن کمشنر کی تنخواہیں۔ الاؤنسز اور مراعات کا تعین کرنے کے لئے قانون کے ذریعے احکام وضع کئے جائیں گے (p.166-167)	Pr9: Trans-editing (re-write the statement)
10.15	Allowances (p.151)	الاؤنسز (p.167)	G2: Loan Translation (adaptation of form and sound)

10.16	The salaries, allowances and privileges of the chairman, the deputy chairman, the prime minister and a member of the Senate shall be such as the president may be by Order determine. (p.152)	چیئر مین،ڈپٹی چیئر مین،وزیر اعظم اور سینیٹ کے کسی رکن کی تنخوا ہیں، بھتہ جات اور مراعات وہ ہوں گی جو صدر بذریعہ فرمان متعین کرے (p.167)	Pr6: Coherence Change
10.17	acting (p.152)	فرائض انجام دے رہا ہو (p.167)	Pr2: Explicitness Change (change from implicit to explicit)
10.18	National language (p.152)	قومی زبان (p.168)	G1:Literal translation
10.19	Subject (p.152)	تابع (p.168)	S1: Synonymy
10.20	Direct that (p.153)	اس امر کی ہدایت دے سکے گا (p.168)	S5: Abstraction Change (abstract to concrete)
10.21	Property (p.153)	ایسی جائیداد (p.168)	G5: Phrase structure change (modification)
10.22	Any class thereof (p.153)	اس کی کسی قسم کے بارے میں (p.168)	S6: Distribution Change (expands the text)

10.23	Prescribe (p.153)	مقرر کر سکے گی (p.168)	G4: Unit Shift (word to Phrase)
10.24	declare that any trade, business, industry or service specified in such law shall be carried on or owned, to the exclusion, complete or partial, of other persons, by the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, or by a corporation controlled by any such Government. (p.153)	اعلان کر سکے گی کہ ایسے قانون میں مصرحہ کوئی کاروبار، تجارت، صنعت یا خدمت وفاقی حکومت یا کوئی صوبائی حکومت یا ایسی کسی حکومت کے زیر نگرانی کوئی کارپوریشن دیگر اشخاص کو مکمل یا جزوی طور پر خارج کرکے، چلائے گی یا زیر ملکیت رکھے گی (p.168)	Pr6: Coherence Change
10.25	A particular period (p.153)	ایک خاص مدت (169)	G1:Literal translation
10.26	Made in Urdu (p.154)	اردو میں لیا جائے گا (p.169)	S10: Other Semantic Changes (change in point of view)
10.27	- (p.154)	تو (p.169)	G8: Cohesion Change (use of connector)
10.28	On which (p.154)	جس دن (p.169)	S7: Emphasis Change (alteration)
10.29	Military organization (p.154)	فوجی تنظیم (p.169)	G1:Literal Translation

| 10.30 | Illegal (p.154) | خلاف قانون ہو گی (p.169) | S6: Distribution Change (expands the text) |
| 10.31 | Government (p.154) | نظم و نسق (p.169) | Pr1: Cultural Filter (adaptation) |

Chesterman presents translation strategies (at the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels) that have assisted the researcher in classifying the translation shifts that have been favoured by the translators. The researcher finds that conscious changes have been made by the translators to make the target text equivalent to the source text.

The researcher discovers the instance of the syntactic strategy in the form of the literal translation as seen in units 10.1, 10.18 where the expressions "general" and "national language" have been translated as "عام" and "قومی زبان" respectively. The same examples can be viewed in units 10.25 and 10.29 as well. The researcher also observes the instance of loan translation as depicted in unit 10.15 where the word "allowances" has been translated as it is, and here we see that the source text term could have been translated as "بھتہ جات". The researcher also finds that the word "allowances" has also been used as "بھتہ جات" in the later part of the translated text. The use of the unit shift has also been seen in units 10.4 and 10.23, where a change from a word to a phrase has been witnessed as the words "continued" and "prescribe" have been translated as "جاری رکھے جائیں گے" and "مقرر کر سکے گا" respectively. Matrix 10 also presents the use of substitution and the use of connector. In unit 10.8, we find that the word "nature" has been substituted with the word "وجہ". Whereas, in unit 10.27, the connector "تو" has been added by the translators to fulfill the Urdu syntactic structure's requirement. The researcher also observes the use of modification in the phrase structure change where the expression "property" has been modified by adding the determiner "ایسی" that helps the translators to complete the sense of the target text.

The above-explained matrix also presents the use of the semantic translation strategies that assist the translator to convey the true message of the source text to its readers. The example of the semantic strategy can be viewed in unit 10.2, where the use of synonymy strategy has been seen as the word "exercise" is translated as "استعمال", and here we see that if the translators translate the word "exercise" as "ورزش" (word-for-word translation) it would not covey the same thought as it is conveying with the translated word "استعمال". The other cases of synonymy use have been found in units 10.11 and 10.19 where the words "deemed" and "subject" have been translated as "متصور" and "تابع" respectively. These strategies prove that the translators have knowingly chosen these words to produce the target text semantically acceptable. The illustrations of abstraction change have also been viewed in units 10.9, 10.10 and 10.20, where the abstract terms have been translated as concrete ones to directly refer to the pointed arguments. The abstract expressions "party", "brought by" and "direct that" have been translated as "فریق", "صوبے کی طرف سے" and "اس امر کی ہدایت دے سکے گا" respectively. During the process of translation, the translators have tried to produce a text that appears explicit and flawless. For this purpose, they have also incorporated the strategy of the distribution change where they have expanded the text to make the meaning clear for the target readers. The example can be seen in units 10.22 and 10.30, where "any class therefore" and "illegal" have been translated as "اس کی کسی قسم کے بارے میں" and "خلاف قانون ہوگی" respectively. Matrix 10 also presents the use of the emphasis strategy; this strategy helps the translators to emphasize on a particular point by adding, reducing and altering the expressions. The examples can be perceived in units 10.5 and 10.28, where the expressions "no process" and "on which" have been translated as "کوئی حکم" and "جس دن" respectively, and here we find that the emphasis has been created by changing the tone of the expressions. The researcher also finds instances of the other semantic changes. In unit 10.7, a case of negated to positive contrary has been viewed where "Notice in writing" has been translated as "تحریری نوٹس نہ دیا گیا ہو". On the contrary, in unit 10.32 a case of negated to positive contrary has been witnessed where the expression "no citizen" has been translated as "کسی شہری". An illustration of the reversal of terms (other semantic change) can be observed in unit 10.13, where the expression "Salaries, allowances, etc., of the president, etc." has been rearranged,

and here the translators prefer to write the expression according to the need of the target language syntactic structure.

The researcher discovers numerous instances of the use of the pragmatic translation strategies. There exist numerous expressions that are culturally associated and they carry deeper meaning. Any false treatment with such expressions creates ambiguities for the readers and makes the text vague. Therefore, the translators of the legal document have tried their best to remain closer to the source text's message. In units 10.3 and 10.6, the examples portray that the expressions "criminial proceedings" and "civil proceedings" have been translated as "فوجداری مقدمات" and "دیوانی مقدمات" respectively. In these examples, the researcher finds that adaptation (cultural filter) has been done to make the text that connects with the target readers. In unit 10.12, a case of naturalization has been perceived where the expression "within" is translated as "اندر اندر", and here the researcher finds that such expressions have been normally used in the Urdu language, which is why the translators prefer the same to make the text comprehensible. The same example can be observed in unit 10.31, where the word "government" has been rendered as "نظم ونسق". In unit 10.17, the researcher perceives the illustration of explicitness change where the implicit expression "acting" has been made explicit by translating it *as* "فرائض انجام دے رہا ہو". The matrix also points out the instance of coherence change where the changes have been made with the arrangement of the information as seen in unit 10.16 where "The salaries, allowances and privileges of the chairman, the deputy chairman, the prime minister and a member of the Senate shall be such as the president may be by Order determine" has been translated as "چیئر مین، ڈپٹی چیئر مین، وزیر اعظم اور سینیٹ کے کسی رکن کی تنخواہیں، بھتہ جات اور مراعات وہ ہوں گی جو صدر بذریعہ فرمان متعین کرے". Somehow similar example can be seen in unit 10.24 as well. The researcher also comes across certain situations where the expression has been completely rewritten to avoid syntactic errors in the target text. The illustration can be seen in unit 10.14 where point 250 (1) has been translated as "یوم آغاز سے دو سال کے اندر اندر، صدر، اسپیکر اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر اور قومی اسمبلی یا کسی صوبائی اسمبلی کے کسی رکن سینیٹ کے چیئر مین اور ڈپٹی چیئر مین اور کسی رکن، وزیر اعظم کسی وفاقی وزیر کسی وزیر مملکت ☆☆☆ کسی وزیر اعلیٰ کسی صوبائی وزیر اور چیف الیکشن کمشنر کی تنخواہیں۔ الاؤنسز اور مراعات کا تعین کرنے کے لئے قانون کے ذریعے احکام وضع کئے جائیں گے". These changes have been made keeping in mind the target language requirements to make the overall message clear and logical for the target readers.

Summing up the use of the translation strategies, the researcher determines that the translators have made deliberate choices with an intention to produce a text that appears flawless and natural. However, the researcher also finds that the semantic strategy, with a percentage of 41.93, has been preferred the most in Matrix 10.

After successfully incorporating Chesterman's syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies, the researcher now employs Duff's principles of translation to evaluate the quality of Matrix 10 and how far it has achieved equivalence in the target text. The first principle talks about "meaning" that the translated text "should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text" (Duff, 1989, p. 10). As far as the translation of the legal document is concerned, the researcher finds that the translators of the source text have preserved the meaning as much as they can. They make numerous syntactic, semantic and pragmatic changes to transfer the true message. The researcher finds the instances of the literal translation as perceived in unit 10.1, where the word "general" has been word-for-word translated as "عام" to transmit the message. In unit 10.18, the expression "national language" has also been translated word-for-word as "قومی زبان". These illustrations of the literal translation advocate that the translators have preferred the literal translation wherever they can. In units 10.9 and 10.10, the abstract terms "party" and "brought" have been translated as concrete terms "فریق" and "صوبے کی طرف سے" respectively. In this example, we observe that the translators feel the requirement to change the abstract terms to concrete ones, so that the readers would not feel any difficulty in understanding the overall message of the text. In units 10.11 and 10.19, the instances of synonymy use portray that the translators translate the words, phrases and expressions in such a way that they appear natural in the target text. This highlights nothing has been unreasonably favoured rather the translators focus on transposing the message of the source text.

The next principle focuses on the "form" that "the ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible" (Duff, 1989, p. 10). The researcher finds that the translators have also changed the structure to meet the syntactic requirement of the Urdu language as seen in unit 10.7 where "notice in writing" has been translated as "تحریری نوٹس نہ دیا گیا ہو", and here though a negated contrary has been used but this structure is normally used in the Urdu syntax that is why preferred by the translators to

convey the essence of the text. In unit 10.13, the researcher perceives that though the words match with the original text but their arrangement has been reversed to make the expression reasonable for the target readers. Somehow similar illustration can be seen in unit 10.16, where the sentence "The salaries, allowances and privileges of the chairman, the deputy chairman, the prime minister and a member of the Senate shall be such as the president may be by Order determine" has been translated as "چیئرمین، ڈپٹی چیئرمین، وزیراعظم اور سینیٹ کے کسی رکن کی تنخواہیں، بھتہ جات and here we find that the translators have made changes with اور مراعات وہ ہوں گی جو صدر بذریعہ فرمان متعین کرے" the arrangement of the information in the text. In unit 10.22, the researcher finds that the expression "any class thereof" is translated as "اس کی کسی قسم کے بارے میں", and here we perceive that the translators have expanded the text by adding the words to make the form of the target text acceptable. The use of connectors has also been viewed in unit 10.26, where the connector "جو" has been added to complete the message of the statement. These changes depict that "differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words" (Duff, 1989, pp. 10-11).

The third principle deals with register that explains that "languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context" (Duff, 1989, p. 11). As we are aware of the fact that the Urdu and English languages differ concerning the formality levels. Any expression that appears personal, formal or cold in one langauge may appear impersonal, informal or warm in another language. The translators of the legal document also know the technicality of legal jargon that is why they translate the expression by making changes so that the text would persuade the readers. In unit 10.2, the researcher finds that the word "exercise" has been translated as "استعمال", and here we find that the translators have deliberately translated it to persuade the readers of the target text. An instance has been noticed, where the translators transfer the informal expression to a formal one so that the readers would take the point seriously. In unit 10.4, the expression "continued" has been translated as "جاری رکھے جائیں گے". In addition to that, the expression "no process" has been translated as "کوئی حکم", and here the researcher discovers that the negated and cold expression has been replaced with a positive and warmer expression. The tone of certain expressions has also been changed by making various changes. One such example can be viewed in

unit 10.19, where the expression "subject" has been translated as "تابع" to make the expression more appealing and intelligible in the target text. All these changes suggest that the translators have tried their best to produce a text that connects with the target readers.

Another principle of translation presents the source language influence. One of the major problems a translated text comes across is that the translated text appears unnatural because of the too much influence of the source text. As far as the translation of the legal text is concerned, the researcher sees that in unit 10.15, the word "allowances" has been translated as it is. Here, the researcher finds that the translators could have translated it as "بھتہ جات" as the same expression has been translated as "بھتہ جات" in the later part of the document, so here they could have translated the same but may be they get too much influenced by the source text that they keep the term as it is. Many structural changes also show that the translators have put "the text aside" (Duff, 1989, p. 11) to have the natural flow of translation. The example can be viewed in unit 10.17, where the expression "acting" has not been word-for-word translated rather translated as "فرائض انجام دے رہا ہو", and here we see that the translators prefer to have the natural flow of information, so that the readers would feel an association and connection with the target text. Somehow, similar instance can be observed in unit 10.8, where the expression "nature" has been transformed as "وجہ", and here we see that the translators have deliberately made such changes to have a text that appears original in the target language.

The second last principle describes the style and clarity. It has been believed that a good translation is the one that does not look like a translated text neither in terms of meaning nor in terms of style. Looking at the style of the translated text, the researcher finds that the translators have made deliberate changes to remain closer to the target language ways of writing. In unit 10.4, the word "continued" has been translated as a phrase "جاری رکھے جائیں گے", and here we see that if the word has been translated word-for-word, it would disturb the style of the target language syntactic structure. An example of change in point of view has also helped the researcher to create clarity in the text by translating the expression "made in Urdu" as "اردو میں لیا جائے گا". In unit 10.14, the whole point has been trans-edited, concerning the matter of style and clarity, by making the conscious changes so that

the readers would not feel any ambiguity in the statement. These changes prove the point that the Urdu and English languages carry distinct styles of writing the same notion that is why the translators have made deliberate changes to produce a text that reflects the target language style.

The last principle deals with idiom. The researcher finds that "idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable" (Duff, 1989, p. 11), because they carry culturally associated meaning. Any ill-treatment with such expressions makes the text confusing. Therefore, the translators have very carefully dealt with these expressions. In units 10.3 and 10.6, the researcher finds the expressions "criminal proceedings" and "civil proceedings" have been translated as "فوجداری مقدمات" and "دیوانی مقدمات", and here we find that no other translation of such expressions would convey the clear meaning of these expressions as the translated expressions are conveying. The researcher also observes that the translators have added local flavor to the target text by translating the expression "within" as "اندر اندر". Such examples highlight the efforts of the translators to produce a text that connects naturally with the target readers. In unit 10.31, the researcher discovers that the expression "government" has been translated as "نظم ونسق", and here we observe that the translators have not word-for-word translated the word, but instead strenghtened its meaning by translating it in the required sense. These changes posit that the translators "do not force the terms into the translation" (Duff, 1989, p. 11), but rather choices have been made technically to avoid any vagueness in the translated text. The researcher finds that meaning has been given preference over the form of the text. The translators work skilfully to incorporate the changes that help them develop the overall message of the source text.

Table 4.21

Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies in Matrix 10

Translation strategies (Preferred 31)	Number of each translation strategy	Percentage of the use of translation strategies

Syntactic	10	32.25%
Semantic	13	41.93%
Pragmatic	08	25.80%

The Urdu translation of the Constitution maintains equivalence with the source text through the interplay of syntactic (32.25%), semantic (41.93%), and pragmatic (25.80%) strategies. Syntactic strategies such as unit shifts (Continued as جاری رکھے جائیں گے), phrase structure changes, and distribution changes (Any class thereof as Is ki kisi qisam kay bary mein) restructure complex English legal constructions into more accessible Urdu forms. Semantic strategies like literal translation (deemed as متصور), and semantic changes ensure clarity and precision while aligning meaning with Urdu linguistic norms. Meanwhile, pragmatic strategies such as cultural filtering (Criminal proceedings as فوجداری مقدمات) and explicitness change localize legal expressions for Urdu readers. Together, these strategies create a translation that remains faithful to the constitutional text while adapting it for the target audience's linguistic and cultural expectations.

Translation challenges at the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels are addressed through strategic adjustments that safeguard the overall quality of the text. Long and complex provisions are handled through coherence changes which rearrange information for better readability in Urdu. Emphasis changes (no process as کوئی حکم) resolve ambiguities and highlight essential legal points, while trans-editing ensures structural and stylistic clarity. Semantic difficulties, such as abstract formulations, are tackled through abstraction changes, making the legal language more concrete and accessible. Pragmatic challenges, particularly culturally embedded terms, are managed with adaptation and naturalization, ensuring institutional and legal concepts resonate with Urdu-speaking readers. By employing this balanced approach, the translation addresses structural, lexical, and cultural gaps, thereby preserving both accuracy and functionality in the Urdu version of the Constitution.

Summing up the above discussion, the researcher concludes that the translators have remained loyal to their job of translating a legal document. Their efforts demonstrate

that they focus on preserving the message instead of sticking closely to the form of the source text. To make the target text clear and error free, they have employed numerous syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies. However, a few cases have also been highlighted by the researcher that should be amended in future, keeping in mind the technicalities of the legal document.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The present research has been planned to examine how far the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has preserved the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic equivalence of the source text. For this reason, Chesterman's (1997) syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies have been used by the researcher to highlight the most favoured strategies. Each strategy is further divided into ten categories, which have already been discussed and employed in earlier parts of the thesis. These strategies have further assisted the researcher in addressing the second research question that talks about translation quality assessment, with reference to Duff's (1989) six principles of translation, how have the translation inadequacies been handled by the translators to bring the translated text equivalent to the source text.

5.1 Use of the Syntactic Translation Strategies

The researcher conducts in-depth analyses of the syntactic translation strategies and discovers that the translators have knowingly made changes in the syntactic structure to meet the syntactic necessities of the target language. As we have discussed, in detail, earlier the Urdu and English languages have distinct syntactic structures and it is not at all possible for any translator to go for word for translation or to keep the source text's word order in the target text. The study highlights several illustrations where changes have been made at word, phrase and sentence levels.

As far as the use of syntactic translation strategies is concerned, the results (from Matrix 01 to Matrix 10) have been calculated manually and presented in the form of a matrix, as presented in Matrix A. Matrix A exhibits the use of Chesterman's syntactic translation strategies. The matrix is comprised of ten syntactic translations (as mentioned in column two), the third column of the matrix mentions the precise usage of each strategy

as the units, from Matrix 01 till Matrix 10, are written exactly the same the way they are mentioned in their respective matrices. The fourth column elucidates the exact number of instances found in various matrices. The occurrence of each category, in the respective matrices, has been calculated manually by the researcher.

Table 5.1

Examination of Preferred Syntactic Translation Strategies (Matrices 1–10) in Matrix A

Matrix A

No.	Use of syntactic translation strategies	Instances found in Matrix 01 to Matrix 10 Units	Total No. of instances	Percen-tage %
1.	G1:Literal Translation	1.2, 1.4, 1.10, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.25, 3.1, 3.28, 3.34, 4.26, 4.29, 5.3, 5.12, 5.16, 6.1, 6.23, 7.8, 7.10, 7.13, 8.9, 8.13, 9.1, 9.18, 9.23, 10.1, 10.18, 10.25, 10.29	29	27.10%
2.	G2: Loan Translation	2.8, 3.11, 3.18, 4.4, 4.13, 4.16, 5.1, 5.7, 6.16, 8.1, 8.3, 8.8, 9.22, 9.26, 10.15	15	14.01%
3.	G3: Transposition	1.15, 1.24, 2.3, 2.16, 3.6, 4.34, 5.26, 9.28	8	7.47%

4.	G4: Unit shift	1.9, 1,12, 1.15, 1.23, 2.5, 2.11, 3.12, 3.27, 4.8, 4.11, 6.4, 7.11, 8.20, 8.22, 9.3, 9.6, 10.4, 10.23	18	16.82%
5.	G5: Phrase structure change	2.2, 2.13, 3.2, 3.10, 3.13, 4.21, 5.2, 5.6, 5.17, 5.20, 7.14, 8.15, 9.11, 10.21	14	13.08%
6.	G6: Clause structure change	6.18	1	0.93%
7.	G7:Sentence structure change	6.7, 8.2, 8.25	3	2.80%
8.	G8: Cohesion change	1.6, 1.7, 1.19, 2.3, 2.4, 2.18, 6.12, 6.15, 7.1, 7.17, 7.21, 8.4, 8.14, 8.18, 10.8, 10.27	16	14.95%
9.	G9: Level shift	-	-	
10.	G10: Scheme change	7.12, 7.19, 8.21	3	2.80%
	Total		107	

The table explains that the utmost favoured syntactic strategy, by the translators of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, is G1: Literal Translation, that is, word for word translation, as 29 (27.10%) instances have been found in various tables. The next most used strategy is the G4: Unit Shift as 18 (16.82%) illustrations have been observed. The next chosen strategy is G8: Cohesion Change as 16 (14.95%) examples have been perceived.

The researcher also catches 15 (15.01%) instances of G2: Loan Translation and 14 (13.08%) examples of G5: Phrase Structure Change. The strategies that are preferred less are G7: Sentence Structure Change, G10: Scheme Change and G6: Clause Structure Change. The results also posit that the G9: Level shift strategy has not at all been used by the translators in their activity of translation. For better reader comprehension, the data presented in tables is complemented by a corresponding figure for clearer visual representation.

Figure 5.1

Examination of Preferred Syntactic Translation Strategies (Matrices 1–10) in Matrix A
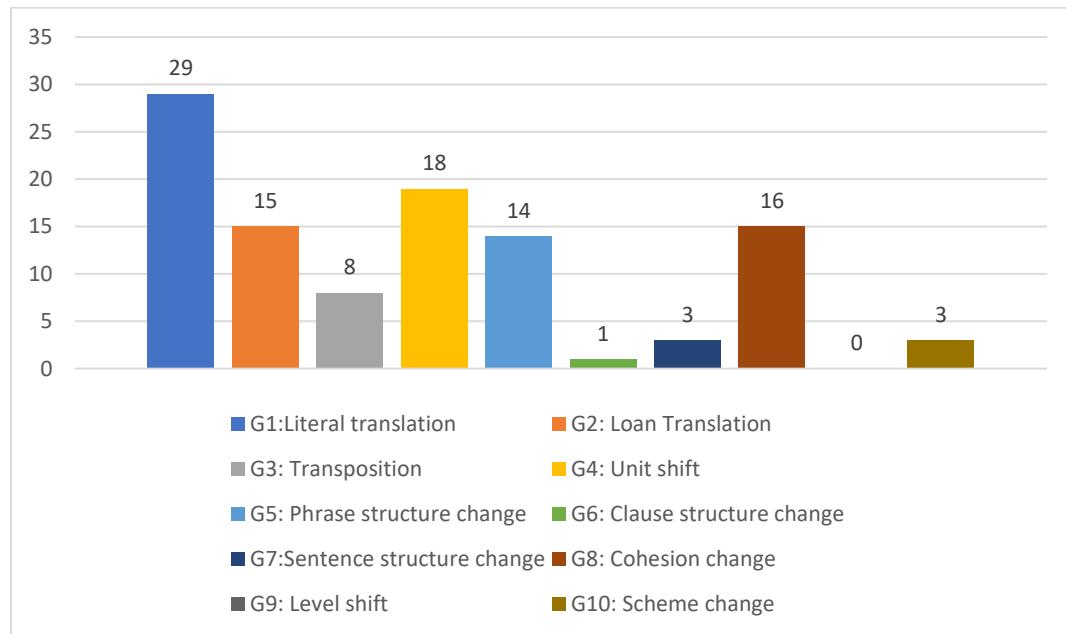
As far as the use of literal translation is concerned, the researcher finds that the translators favor word for word translation, as mentioned in Matrix A1, where they get a little possibility that translated terms or phrases will not affect the meaning of the legal document. This explains that the translators have tried to maintain the "ordering of words and ideas in the translation" and nothing have been "arbitrarily added or removed" (Duff, 1989, p. 10).

Table 5.1.1

Adoption of the Most Frequently Employed Syntactic Translation Strategies

Matrix A1

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT
1	1.4	Within the limits (p.01)	حدود کے اندر *(p.01)*
2	2.9	State religion (p.03)	مملکتی مذہب *(p.03)*
3	3.28	Place of birth (p.12)	مقام پیدائش *(p.12)*
6	6.1	Executive authority (p.89)	عاملانہ اختیار *(p.95)*
7	7.13	Majority (p.95)	اکثریت *(p.103)*
8	8.9	National or international (p.125)	قومی یا بین الا قوامی *(p.137)*
9	9.23	Government of the province (p.141)	صوبے کی حکومت *(p.155)*

The examples illustrate that the translators have not only focused on words, rather phrases have also been translated as word-for-word because they aid the translators to convey the same impact that is there in the source text. In addition to that, the illustrations present that literal translation is not hindering the style of the legal document, rather the terms appear meaningful in the target text.

The next most frequently used strategy is the unit shift, which delineates changes at unit levels like changes at the level of morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, and paragraph.

Table 5.1.2

Adoption of the Most Frequently Employed Syntactic Translation Strategies

Matrix A2

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT
2	2.5	Comprise (p.03)	مندرجہ ذیل پر مشتمل *(p.03)*
3	3.12	Practice (p.12)	اس پر عمل کرنے *(p.12)*
4	4.8	Exercise (p.52)	انجام دہی میں *(p.57)*
7	7.11	Consist of (p.95)	حسب ذیل پر مشتمل ہوگا *(p.102)*

In Matrix A2, the researcher observes that the translators have made changes at the unit level to complete the sense of the statement in the target text. For this reason, the researcher observes change from phrase to word level in unit 3.13, whereas from word to phrase level illustration can be viewed in unit 2.5. An instance of phrasal verb-to-sentence level change is presented in unit 7.11. These changes portray that the translators are not only aware of the syntactic requirements of the target text but also they have kept in mind the technicalities of a legal document where it seems important to make unit level changes to produce a text that will aid the translators to preserve the syntax of the target text.

Cohesion changes explain the changes that are related to substitution, connector's usage, repetition, and ellipsis.

Table 5.1.3

Adoption of the Most Frequently Employed Syntactic Translation Strategies

Matrix A3

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT
1	1.6	And (p.01)	- (p.01)
2	2.3	Known (p.03)	نام (p.03)
2	2.4	- (p.03)	جس(i) جسے(ii) (p.03)
8	8.4	- (p.125)	نیز (p.137)
10	10.27	- (p.154)	تو (p.169)

The Matrix A3 explains the instances of cohesion change. Here, the researcher highlights that in unit 1.6 the connector is omitted in the target text, whereas in units 2.4 and 8.4 the connectors are added in the translated text to avoid having syntactic ambiguities in the text. These connectors assist the translators to link up the words and phrases in order to make a meaningful yet syntactically correct sentence.

Along with the cohesion change, the next favoured strategy is the loan translation that expresses the adaptation of the form and sound of a word of the source text. As far as the loan translation is concerned, the researcher highlights numerous examples that are required to be corrected by the translators or authorities to avoid inadequacies in the translated text.

Table 5.1.4

Adoption of the Most Frequently Employed Syntactic Translation Strategies

Matrix A4

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT
2	2.8	Majlis–e-Shoora (parliament) (p.03)	مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) *(p.03)*
3	3.18	Religion, etc. (p.12)	مذہب وغیرہ *(p.12)*
4	4.13	Deputy Speaker (p.52)	ڈپٹی اسپیکر *(p.57)*
5	5.1	Stations (p.82)	اسٹیشن *(p.89)*
5	5.7	Power Stations (p.82)	پاور اسٹیشن *(p.89)*
10	10.15	Allowances (p.151)	الاؤنسز *(p.167)*

Matrix A-4 presents the detailed analysis of loan translation. The researcher presents that in units 2.8 and 4.13 the translators have adapted the form and sound as it is, without making a change, to convey the same thought process in the target text. In unit 3.18, we see the adaptation of form along with word-for-word translation. Whereas in units 5.1 and 5.7, the researcher puts forward the mistake at the part of translators where they change the plural terms into singular terms in order to adapt the form and sound of the source text. As the text under study is the legal text and nothing can be left for the

assumptions of the reader and any such change may alter the overall meaning of the statement. Therefore, it is requested to the authorities to please consider these changes again in order to have the error-free translated text.

The researcher discovers that the syntactic strategies play a crucial role in building the meaning and style of the source text. If the translators keep the form only, then the message gets disturbed, therefore these deliberate yet logical changes (except the points highlighted in the loan translation) have been made to produce a meaningful text. The researcher concludes that the translators of the translated text, that is, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, have reordered the words and phrases to meet the syntactic requirements of the target text. Duff's (1989) second principle of translation brings forward the notion of form that "the ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible" (Duff, 1989, p. 10). However, due to the syntactic differences between Urdu and English language, the translators have made intentional changes to produce a text that sounds natural and logical to the target readers. In addition to that, the researcher also concludes that these syntactic changes help the translators maintain the style and clarity of the source text. Duff's (1989) principle of style and clarity asserts that "the translator should not change the style of the original. But if the text is sloppily written, or full of tedious repetitions, the translator may, for the reader's sake, correct the defects" (Duff, 1989, p. 11). As we have observed in various examples, these changes are not made for the sake of having changes, but rather cautious efforts have been done to produce a text that carries the message. Moreover, the researcher observes that, in the translated text, Urdu Roman numbering has been preferred and the heading has been used the way they are used in usual Urdu texts. Even the punctuation marks and underlining have been considered significant, in order to not only transfer the message successfully, but also to preserve the quality of the target text as well. Hence, the researcher vouches the point that quality has been given preference as far as the form and overall style of the target text is concerned.

5.2 Use of the Semantic Translation Strategies

The data analysis of the current study assists the researcher in figuring out the pivotal role played by the translators in order to achieve the semantic requirements of the

translated text. As far as the legal document is concerned, that is, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the results portray that the translators have read between the lines and then made cautious changes to preserve the complete message of the source text. Matrix B presents Chesterman's (1997) ten semantic translation strategies and an exact number of each strategy, with its unit, has been depicted as well. The calculations, mentioned in Matrix B, have been done manually with the intention to bring clarity and readability to the current study.

Table 5.2

Examination of Preferred Semantic Translation Strategies (Matrices 1–10) in Matrix B

Matrix B

No.	Use of Semantic translation strategies	Instances found in Matrix 1 to Matrix 10 Units	Total No. of instances	Percentage %
1.	S1:Synonymy	1.5, 2.27, 3.17, 4.3, 4.5, 4.27, 5.4, 6.2, 7.16, 8.10, 8.12, 9.2, 9.31, 10.2, 10.11, 10.19	16	17.20%
2.	S2: Antonymy	3.21, 3.22	2	2.15%
3.	S3: Hyponymy	3.23, 6.9, 9.8	3	3.22%
4.	S4: Converses	-	-	-
5.	S5:Abstraction Change	2.23, 3.15, 3.19, 3.30, 4.19, 5.8, 5.21, 6.21, 6.22, 10.9, 10.10, 10.20	12	12.90%

No.	Category	References	Count	Percentage
6.	S6:Distribution Change	3.9, 3.29, 4.6, 4.17, 4.32, 5.5, 6.20, 7.3, 10.22, 10.30	10	10.75%
7.	S7: Emphasis Change	1.3, 1.21, 1.25, 3.4, 3.31, 4.15, 4.30, 4.35, 5.23, 5.25, 7.2, 7.4, 8.17, 8.23, 9.12, 9.15, 9.27, 10.5, 10.28	19	20.43%
8.	S8: Paraphrase	6.24	1	1.07%
9.	S9: Trope change	1.18, 2.20	2	2.15%
10.	S10: Other semantic changes	1.16, 1.20, 1.22, 2.15, 2.21, 2.22, 2.24, 3.14, 3.20, 4.12, 4.18, 4.25, 4.28, 4.31, 4.33, 5.22, 5.24, 6.6, 7.5, 7.22, 9.7, 9.14, 9.16, 9.19, 9.30, 10.7, 10.13,10.26	28	30.10%
	Total		93	

Matrix B depicts that the translators of the target text favour S10: Other Semantic Change (changes at the level of part- whole relation, rethinking of time and space, point of view, reversal of terms, part-another part, negated contrary, general to particular etc.) as 28

(30.10%) instances have been detected in several tables as presented earlier in data analysis chapter.

The second most used strategy is S7: Emphasis Change, as the researcher points out 19 (20.43%) illustrations. S1: Synonymy strategy has also facilitated the translators to carry out the activity of translation, as 16 (17.20%) examples have been spotted by the researcher. The researcher also observes that at various points the text appears a bit too general or too particular, so at those conditions, significant changes have been made, by the translators, by preferring S5: Abstraction Change as 12 (12.90%) cases have been witnessed in various tables. In addition to that, S6: Distribution Change, with ten (10.75%) examples, has also assisted translators in making the meaning more explicit for the target readers.

However, the strategy that has not at all been used is S4: Converses, as the researcher feels helpless categorizing any use of such a strategy. To enhance reader comprehension, the tabulated data is supplemented with a corresponding figure for visual interpretation.

Figure 5.2

Examination of Preferred Semantic Translation Strategies (Matrices 1–10) in Matrix B
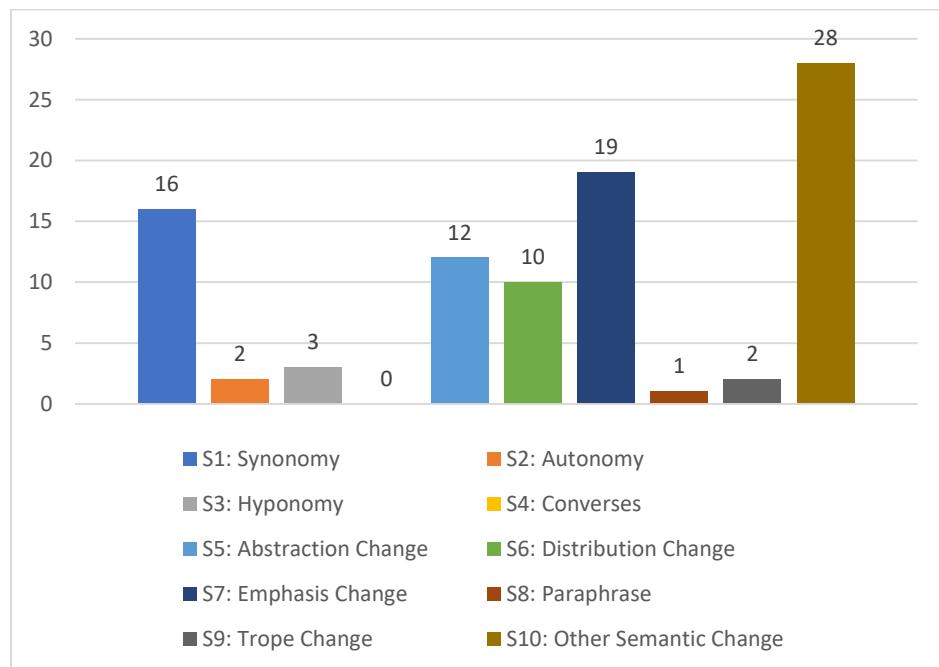
As far as the S10: Other semantic changes are considered, the data analysis chapter aids the researcher to bring out the type of changes, as mentioned in Matrix B1 that are made by the translators to transfer meaning from one form to another.

Table 5.2.1

Use of the Most Frequently Employed Semantic Translation Strategies

Matrix B1

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT	S10: Other semantic changes
3	3.14	No person (p.12)	کسی شخص (p.12)	negated to positive contrary
4	4.25	Entering upon the office (p.53)	اور وہ عہدہ سنبھالنے سے پہلے (p.58)	change in point of view
4	4.31	His office (p.53)	اپنے عہدے (p.58)	Change of symbol
7	7.5	Serial No. 6 and 7 of sub-part III of Part 1 (p.94)	جدول اوّل کے حصہ اوّل کے ذیلی حصہ سوم کے نمبر شمار ٦ اور ٧ میں (p.101)	reversal of terms
7	7.22	In camera (p.98)	بند کمرے (p.104)	change of symbol

The researcher points out numerous uses of other semantic changes in Matrix B1. As we can see in unit 3.14, the negated term "no person" has been translated as a positive term "کسی شخص". Here, we observe that in English these syntactic structures are used to produce certain meanings whereas, in Urdu, if the term has been translated word-for-word it will impact differently because Urdu syntactic structure does not justify such use of language. Units 4.25 and 7.22 explain the use of symbols according to the target language jargon. Such semantic changes validate the idea that these changes have helped the translators in achieving the overall message of the legal document with an intention to produce a text that will appear natural to the target readers.

The translators have also taken help from S7: Emphasis Change to create the desired effect in the target text. Emphasis changes are done by the strategy of reducing, adding and altering, as mentioned in Matrix B2, in the source text with the purpose to produce a text that carries a certain impact.

Table 5.2.2

Use of the Most Frequently Employed Semantic Translation Strategies

Matrix B2

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT
1	1.3	Authority (p.01)	اختیار و اقتدار (p.01)
1	1.21	Humanity (p.02)	بنی نوع انسان (p.02)
3	3.4	-	مفاد کے پیش نظر (p.11)
4	4.15	- (p.52)	, (p.57)

4	4.30	Require (p.53)	حکم دے گا (p.58)
5	5.25	Lawfully (p.84)	جائز طور پر (p.90)
8	8.23	Oath (p.126)	اس عبارت میں حلف اٹھائے گا (p.138)

The table explains that in various situations, the translators have added the words and phrases, as seen in units 1.3, 3.4 and 8.23 where expressions have been elaborated by adding something to the existing information to create the desired emphasis in the target text. In unit 4.15, the researcher sees the addition of a punctuation mark *","*, where a pause has been created in the target text for the purpose of clarity and precision. On the contrary, the researcher also finds instances of alteration as seen in units 1.21, 4.30 and 5.25, where the meaning has been created while altering the source text words. These examples defend translators' use of emphasis change as all the deliberate changes reflect the idea that translators are aware of the technicality of the legal document where words are cautiously chosen to create desired sense in the text. Hence, the researcher concludes that these changes support the translators to generate significant emphasis in the target text.

The findings also portray that the S1: Synonymy strategy has also facilitated the translators during the process of translation. The researcher notices numerous use of synonymy strategy, as mentioned in Matrix B3, in various situations where the translators find difficulty in getting the equivalent words and phrases.

Table 5.2.3

Use of the Most Frequently Employed Semantic Translation Strategies

Matrix B3

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT
1	1.5	Trust (p.01)	امانت (p.01)
2	2.27	Obligation (p.04)	ذمہ داری (p.04)
3	3.17	Spent (p.12)	صرف (p.12)
4	4.3	Act (p.52)	کام (p.57)
9	9.31	Omitted (p.143)	نظر انداز (p.157)

Matrix B3 explains that how effectively the translators have chosen the words that fit into the structural requirements of the target language in order to have the semantically appropriate text.

The use of S5: Abstraction Change has also contributed to achieving the meaning of the target text. The results point out that there exist terms that look abstract and implicit, therefore, the translators have converted them into concrete relations to meet the legal technicalities and semantics of the target text.

Table 5.2.4

Use of the Most Frequently Employed Semantic Translation Strategies

Matrix B4

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT
3	3.15	Other than his own (p.12)	اپنے مذہب کے علاوہ (p.12)
3	3.19	Attending (p.12)	تعلیم پانے والے (p.12)
5	5.21	Nothing (p.83)	کسی امر (p.90)
10	10.10	Brought by (p.151)	صوبے کی طرف سے (p.166)

The changes, in Matrix B4, explain that the expressions have been translated from abstract to concrete terms with the intention to have a more explicit and comprehendible text for the target readers.

The results also exhibit that S6: Distribution change has also aided the translators during the process of translation. The translators have made numerous changes, as explained in Matrix B5, by expanding and compressing the source text.

Table 5.2.5

Use of the Most Frequently Employed Semantic Translation Strategies

Matrix B5

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT	Translation strategy
3	3.9	Information in all matters (p.12)	تمام معلومات (p.12)	S6: Distribution Change (compresses the text)
3	3.29	Or place of birth (p.12)	مقام پیدائش کی بناء پر (p.12)	S6: Distribution Change (expands the text)
4	4.32	Writing under his hand (p.53)	دستخطی تحریر (p.58)	S6: Distribution Change
6	6.20	By order of the president (p.90)	صدر کے فرمان کے ذریعے متعین ہوں گی (p.96)	S6: Distribution Change (expands the text)

The above-mentioned matrix, Matrix B5, depicts that the translators have used the strategy of distribution change by expanding and compressing the source text. The researcher observes the expansion of the text in units 3.29 and 6.20. These changes are made deliberately to avoid any semantic ambiguity in the target text. Whereas, in units 3.9, 4.32 and 7.3, the text has been compressed because it is not hampering the message of the source text. These semantic preferences help the researcher prove the point that the translators of the legal text, that is, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, aim at transferring the message of the legal text instead of preserving the form. Through various other semantic changes, emphasis change, synonymy use, abstraction and distribution change the target text proves itself that meaning has been successfully transferred. The changes justify Duff's (1989) first principle of translation, that is, meaning, that advocates that "nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed" (Duff, 1989, p. 10). The researcher puts forward that changes have been made keeping in mind the

syntactic structure and lexis of the target language. The terms and phrases that may appear fake in the target text, if translated word-for-word, are dealt with cautiously and their naturally closest equivalents have been preferred. Duff's (1989) fourth principle of translation talks about the source language's influence on the target text. Duff (1989) explains that while translating, "translator's thoughts and choice of words are too strongly moulded by the original text" (p. 11), this is the reason due to which the translated text "doesn't sound natural" (p. 11). The results help the researcher asserting that there exist numerous expressions, as highlighted as other semantic changes, abstraction changes, and distribution change, where source text has been kept aside by the translators in order to have the natural flow of expression in the target text. This further proves the point that the translators have made cautious changes to preserve the semantic necessities of the target text.

5.3 Use of the Pragmatic Translation Strategies

The researcher determines that the translators have made meaningful pragmatic changes in the source text not only to tackle the language differences but also to create a text that fulfills the purpose of the translation. Matrix C posits ten pragmatic translation strategies and their usage has also been mentioned in the form of units. All the calculations presented in Matrix C are done manually by the researcher to increase readability.

Table 5.3

Examination of Preferred Pragmatic Translation Strategies (Matrices 1–10) in Matrix C

Matrix C

| No.	Use of pragmatic translation strategies	Instances found in Matrix 1- Matrix 10 Units	Total No. of instances	Percentage %

1.	Pr1: Cultural Filtering	1.1, 1.8, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 2.17, 2.26, 3.3, 3.16, 3.24, 3.33, 4.2, 4.6, 4.7, 4.9, 4.11, 4.20, 4.24, 5.9, 5.10, 5.13, 5.14, 5.20, 6.3, 6.11, 6.13, 6.17, 6.19, 7.6, 7.15, 7.20, 7.22, 8.6, 8.7, 8.11, 8.16, 8.19, 9.4, 9.5, 9.10, 9.13, 9.21, 9.29, 10.3, 10.6, 10.12, 10.31	47	50%
2.	Pr2:Explicitness change	2.28, 3.5, 3.25, 3.26, 4.10, 6.8, 7.9, 9.24, 10.17	9	9.57%
3.	Pr3:Information change	3.35, 4.1, 4.23, 6.14	4	4.25%
4.	Pr4:Interpersonal change	-	-	-
5.	Pr5:Illocutionary change	-	-	-
6.	Pr6:Coherence change	2.19, 3.8, 3.32, 5.15, 6.25, 9.9, 9.20, 10.16, 10.24	9	9.57%
7.	Pr7:Partial translation	2.29	1	1.06%

8.	Pr8: Visibility change	2.7, 4.22, 6.5, 8.5	4	4.25%
9.	Pr9: Trans-editing	1.17, 1.26, 1.27, 2.6, 2.14, 3.7, 4.14, 4.25, 4.28, 6.10, 7.18, 7.23, 8.24, 9.17, 9.25, 10.14	16	17.02%
10.	Pr10: Other pragmatic changes	2.1, 5.11, 5.18, 7.7	4	4.25%
	Total		94	

The in-depth collection of data and its analysis create ways for the researcher to make concluding points. The researcher concludes that Pr1: Cultural filter is the only translation strategy that has been favoured the most as 47 (50%) illustrations have been witnessed by the researcher. Pr9: Trans-editing has also been used by translators as 16 (17.02%) examples have been observed. The translators have also taken benefit from Pr2: Explicitness change to make the text more direct and obvious for the target readers as nine (9.57%) illustrations are observed in the translated text. The use of Pr6: Coherence Change and Pr3: Information Change have also been observed in the translated text. To improve clarity, the tabulated data is paired with a figure that visually represents the information.

Figure 5.3

Examination of Preferred Pragmatic Translation Strategies (Matrices 1–10) in Matrix C
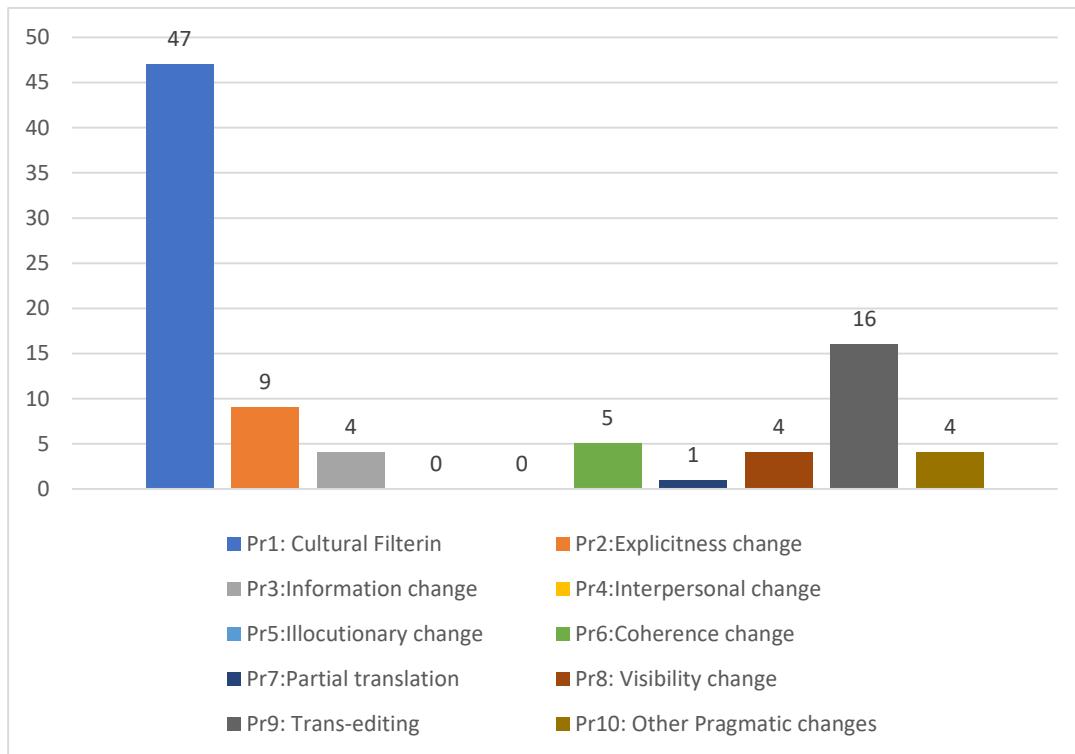
The results portray that the translators have taken much advantage of Pr1: Cultural filtering in numerous situations where the clash occurs, between the English and Urdu languages, because of the cultural differences. Matrix- C1 illustrates the use of culturing filtering in various situations.

Table 5.3.1

Implimentation of the Most Frequently Employed Pragmatic Translation Strategies

Matrix C1

Matrix	Unit	ST	TT
2	2.17	Inalienable (p.04)	ناقابل انتقال (p.04)

3	3.3	Public order (p.12)	امن عامہ (p.11)
4	4.7	Either directly (p.52)	خواہ بلاواسطہ (p.57)
5	5.10	In bulk (p.82)	تھوک مقدار میں (p.89)
6	6.3	From time to time (p.89)	وقتاً فوقتاً (p.95)
7	7.20	Recorded (p.97)	قلمبند (p.104)
8	8.7	Above (p.125)	بالا (p.137)
8	8.11	Leader of the opposition (p.125)	قائد حزب اختلاف (p.137)
10	10.6	Civil proceedings (p.150)	دیوانی مقدمات (p.166)

These illustrations of Pr1: Cultural filtering have been taken from various matrices (Matrix 1 till Matrix 10). The results assist the researcher to conclude that the translators of the target text are aware of the point that the English and Urdu languages share distinct cultures. Any expression that is acceptable in one language may not impact, if translated

word for word, the same way in another language. Therefore, the translators handled these cultural inadequacies technically with the help of adaptation and naturalization. The expressions are translated keeping in mind the language circumstances of the target language that is Urdu. In addition to that, the results prove that the translators aim to produce a text that carries local flavour so that the readers of the text will feel associated with the text.

The next strategy that contributed to restructuring the statements of the source text, that might appear vague if not corrected accurately in the target text, is the strategy of Pr9: Trans-editing. The examples have been shown in Matrix C2.

Table 5.3.2

Implimentation of the Most Frequently Employed Pragmatic Translation Strategies

Matrix C2

Matrix	Unit	ST	*TT*
1	1.17	Shall be safeguarded (p.02)	مقتدر کے بشمول اس کے جملہ حقوق کی حفاظت کی جائے گی (p.02)
1	1.27	Adopt, enact and give to ourselves, this constitution (p.02)	یہ دِستور منظور کرکے اسے قانون کا درجہ دیتے ہیں اور اسے اپنا دستور تسلیم کرتے ہیں (p.02)
2	2.14	From each according to his ability to each according to his work (p.04)	ہر کسی سے اس کی اہلیت کے مطابق کام لیا جائے گا اور ہر کسی کو اس کے کام کے مطابق معاوضہ دیا جائے گا۔

(p.04)

4	4.25	Entering upon the office (p.53)	اور وہ عہدہ سنبھالنے سے پہلے (p.58)
9	9.25	assume to himself, or direct the Governor of the Province to assume on behalf of the President, all or any of the functions of the Government of the Province, and all or anyof the powers vested in, or exercisable by, any body or authority in the Province, other than the ProvincialAssembly; (p.141)	اس صوبے کی حکومت کے کل یا بعض کا رہائے منصبی، اور ایسے کل یا بعض اختیارات جو صوبائی اسمبلی کے علاوہ صوبے کے کسی با اختیار ادارے یا ہئیت مجاز کو حاصل ہوں یا جن کو وہ استعمال کر سکتے ہوں خود سنبھال لے یا صوبے کے گورنر کو ہدایت دے کہ وہ صدر کی جانب سے انہیں سنبھال لے (p.155)

The illustrations clarify the point that the translators have not translated the text just for the sake of translating, but rather they logically consider the comprehension level of the target readers as well. In certain cases, the phrases have been rewritten to clear the structural obscurities. Whereas, it has also been observed that at various points, as seen in unit 8.24, the whole point has been restructured to convey the message in its best possible form.

The translators have also taken the benefit of Pr2: Explicitness change and Pr10: Other pragmatic changes to transfer the message from the source text to the target text. However, the researcher has already highlighted (in the data collection and analysis chapter) one strategy, that is, Pr3: Information change, that requires to be noticed by the concerned authorities to avoid any vagueness in the target text.

Summing up the use of pragmatic translation strategy, the researcher concludes that the translators have tried to create a relation between the text and its readers by making changes with respect to cultural filtering, explicitness changes, transcending, coherence change, and so on. The English and Urdu languages greatly differ in their way of expressing ideas. The researcher observes that a certain expression appears formal/ informal, cold/warm, personal/impersonal in one language as "languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context" (Duff, 1989, p. 11). While translating the translators have cautiously changed the formality level of the same expression in the target language, so that, the target text will appear natural and logical for its readers. Such changes are made intentionally to build a natural link between the readers and the translated text. There also exist certain expressions that are untranslatable in another language because their meanings are culturally associated. For such expressions, the translators have used various strategies as described in Duff's (1989) sixth principle of translation that posits that for such idiomatic expression, the translators are required to "retain the original word, in inverted commas, retain the original expression with a literal explanation in brackets, use a close equivalent, use a non-idiomatic or plain prose translation" (Duff, 1989, p. 11). The same has been preferred by the translators of the target text because their only aim restricted them to preserve the quality of the legal document and in doing so, they have vigilantly added, removed, altered, rewritten, substituted the source text information.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Conclusion

The text under study is a legal document, that is, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, that has originally been written in the English language. Later on, the English version is translated into Urdu language because of the fact that Urdu is known and understood by the people of Pakistan. After having the translated text, the question emerges that inquires the quality of the translated text and how far it has preserved the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic equivalence of the source text. The researcher has discussed, in detail, how the quality has been maintained by preserving the syntax, semantics and pragmatics of the source text.

To further elaborate on the results, the researcher compiles the data on the overall use of the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies in Matrix D.

Table 6.1

Comparative Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies across Matrices 1–10

Matrix D

Matrix 1-Matrix 10	Syntactic translation strategy	Semantic translation strategy	Pragmatic translation strategy	Total
Matrix 1	12	08	08	28
Matrix 2	14	07	09	30
Matrix 3	11	13	11	35
Matrix 4	09	16	14	39
Matrix 5	10	08	08	26

Matrix 6	08	07	10	25
Matrix 7	10	06	08	24
Matrix 8	14	04	07	25
Matrix 9	09	11	11	31
Matrix 10	10	13	08	31
Total	107	93	94	294
Percentage	36.39%	31.63%	31.98%	

The results posit that the translators have made numerous changes at syntactic semantic and pragmatic levels to produce a text that appears syntactically natural, semantically comprehendible, and pragmatically believable in the target language. The results demonstrate that out of these three broader strategies, the translators have to work on the syntactic strategies more, as shown in Table –D, the percentage, that is, 36.39%, is visibly higher than the rest of the strategies, in order to fulfil the syntactic requirements of the target language (i.e., Urdu). The findings approve that the translators work with an aim that the translated text does not appear as a mere copy of the source text rather the target readers would read the text in a natural flow as they read any other text in their own language. For this purpose, they have made changes at word, phrase, sentence and paragraph levels to match the syntactic necessities of the target text. The researcher concludes that the quality of the source text has been preserved by adding, removing and rewriting the expressions of the source text.

Moving towards the semantic translation strategies, the table presents 93 (31.63%) instances that are collected from Table 01 to Table 10. The results highlight that the translators have tried their best to look deeply into the target language. The translators concentrate on the point that the source text words and phrases should be translated as closely as possible to preserve the contextual meaning of the source text. As the translated text is a legal document, that is why the translators of the text remained extra alert while dealing with legal jargon. In the process of translation, though the translators get affected by the source text, as the problems have been highlighted, they remain successful in

transferring the meaning from the source text to the target text and in doing so the quality has also been well-maintained.

Looking at the pragmatic translation strategies, the results posit that 94 (32.19%) examples of pragmatic translation strategies have been observed in several tables. The findings portray that there occur various communicative situations where the translators have preferred to inculcate the local flavour in the target texts. In various situations, there exist expressions that carry culturally associated meanings, and if the translators translate them word-for-word that would influence the target text message badly. Therefore, the translators look for particular words and phrases in the target language, so that the readers would feel connected with the ideas and expressions, and that will leave the same impact on the target readers the way the source text has influenced its readers. The results prove the point that the pragmatic translation strategies have been made purposefully with the intention to preserve the quality of the legal document. For ease of interpretation, the tabulated results are accompanied by a figure presenting the data visually.

Figure 6.1

Comparative Analysis of Preferred Translation Strategies across Matrices 1–10
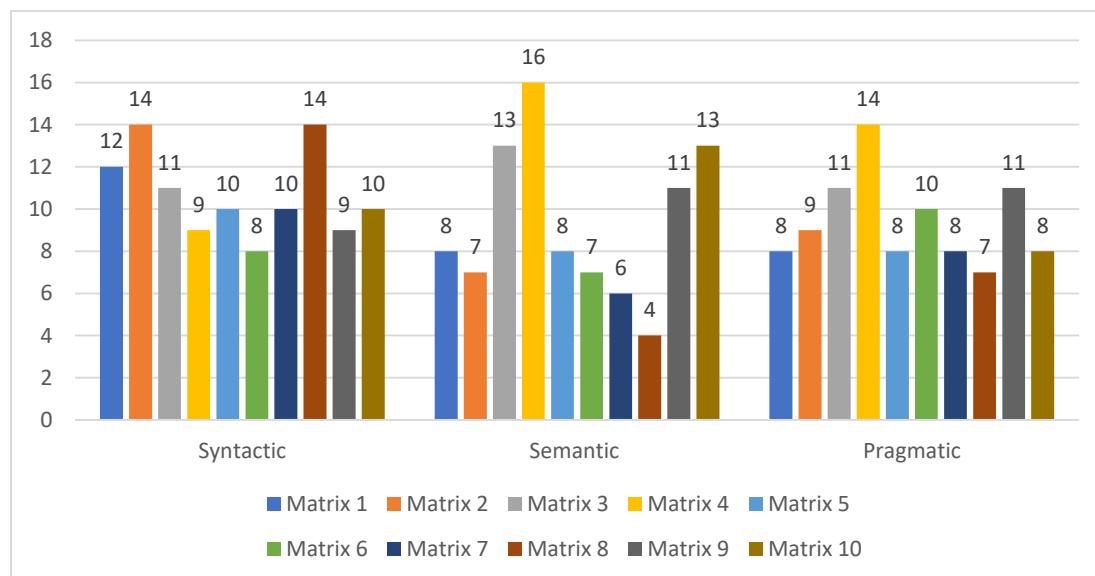
A bird eye view of the research presents that the most preferred strategies that contribute to preserving the essence and spirit of the original text are as follows:

1. Pr 1: Cultural Filter (47 instances): The translators make sure that the target text will appear cul-natural (culturally natural) in the target language. For this purpose, they included terms, phrases, idioms, jargon, and fixed expressions of the target culture that fit into the situation and the readers, while reading, will not only comprehend those ideas straightforwardly but also feel related to the text.

2. G1: Literal Translation (29 illustrations): The original text is a legal document and while translating, the translators preserve the style and layout of the original document by producing a text that also fulfills the syntactic requirements of the target language. The translators mostly prefer point-by-point translation of the legal document. The research findings present that the translators have not altered, added or rewritten the text unnecessarily. However, the changes have also been observed where expressions have been corrected by making adequate changes.

3. S10: Other Semantic Changes (28 examples): Meaning has remained the significant element while translating any text. The current study presents that the translators have made numerous other semantic changes to make the target text semantically plausible. These changes include reversal of terms, modification in point of view, change of symbol, use of positive and negated contrary. It is not wrong to say that other semantic changes have saved the translators in numerous situations where Urdu and English come in conflict and translators feel helpless to handle the situation.

The findings of the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic analysis have facilitated the researcher in assessing the quality of the target text with reference to Duff's (1989) principles of translation:

1. Meaning. The researcher finds that the translated text "reflects accurately the meaning of the original text" (p. 10). To achieve this notion, "nothing has been arbitrarily added or removed", by the translators, rather thoughtful adoptions have been made that concern with the execution of the source text meaning in its best possible way.

2. Form. As far as the form of the source text is concerned, the study reveals that the

translated text "match closely" with the source text form. Changes have also been made because of the distinct syntagma of the two languages (English and Urdu). The source text, a legal document, has its own form and structure and the current study vouches that the translated text preserves the structure of a legal document "as closely as possible" (p. 10).

3.   Register. The translators seem aware of the fact that the English and Urdu languages also differ in their formality levels. The study reveals that the translators have intentionally changed the tone, rhythm and intentions, while translating, to create the desired impact in the target text.

4.   Source language influence. The good or correct translation is the one that leaves the source text aside, recalls the information, and then writes down the expression in a natural flow. However, as far as the translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is concerned, the researcher observes that the translators rely greatly on the source text form and words. The results posit that the translators remain close to the source text's form, maybe, to carry the syntactic legacy of the legal document. In addition to that, the study exhibits that certain expressions, like grid station, and transmitter have also been borrowed without adapting them. While borrowing, they change many plural terms into singular terms may be because of the reason that the translator's thought patterns have been "too strongly moulded by the original text" (p. 11).

5.   Style and clarity. The current study shows that the translators aim to bring a text that preserves the style of the legal document. The choices made by the translators, while translating, also advocate that the overall style has not been hampered. However, as Urdu text is written from the right side, therefore, the translators prefer to keep the Urdu style. In addition to that, the study finds that the translators prefer to include headings (in the translated text) keeping in mind the Urdu heading style as in Urdu, the headings are usually given either towards the right or left side (depending on the side of the page) of the text. For elaborating the points, the translators opt for Urdu number sequence (الف, ب, ج, etc.) Moreover, the Roman counting has been preferred for numbering the footnotes and pages as well. As far as the inner text is concerned, sensible changes have been made to "correct

the defects" (p. 11).

6.   Idiom. The study exposes that there exist various expressions (idioms, similes, jargon, slang, alliteration, etc.) in the source text that reflects the source language context. For better comprehension of Urdu readers, the translators have adapted, naturalized, and domesticated the idiomatic expressions in order to produce a text that fits into the target language context perfectly.

The methodology of qualitative content analysis, grounded in the theoretical framework of Chesterman's (1997) classification of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies, has been fundamental in achieving the objectives of this study. By systematically coding and analyzing the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan according to these three strategy categories, the research was able to comprehensively evaluate the translation's fidelity to the English source text. This approach enabled a detailed examination of structural features (syntactic), meaning and terminology (semantic), and cultural/contextual adaptations (pragmatic), thereby directly addressing the first research objective related to assessing structural alignment, terminological accuracy, and functional meaning. Furthermore, the study employed Duff's (1989) principles for assessing the quality of the target text, which emphasize clarity, coherence, and functional equivalence, to interpret the implications of the translation strategies identified. This quality assessment framework allowed the researcher to move beyond classifying translation strategies to critically evaluating their impact on the legal clarity, interpretive consistency, and overall functional integrity of the Urdu translation. Through this lens, the study was able to pinpoint translational inadequacies such as syntactic distortions, semantic ambiguities, and pragmatic mismatches, fulfilling the second research objective.

The findings posit that Chesterman's syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies help the researcher assess the quality of the source text. The quantitative data from Matrices 01 to 10 reveals a balanced yet nuanced use of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies in the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Out of a total of 294 instances, syntactic strategies dominate slightly

at 36.39%, followed closely by pragmatic strategies at 32.19%, and semantic strategies at 31.63%. This distribution highlights a deliberate and multifaceted approach by translators, reflecting the complex demands of legal translation where structure, meaning, and cultural-functional considerations all play crucial roles.

The prominence of syntactic strategies underscores the translators' attention to preserving the structural framework of the original English text. Strategies such as literal translation, unit shifts (word to phrase), phrase structure changes, cohesion changes, and distribution adjustments reflect efforts to maintain grammatical and syntactic equivalence. The high frequency of syntactic interventions indicates that structural alignment is prioritized to uphold legal precision and clarity. These strategies facilitate the faithful rendering of the original constitutional provisions' form, ensuring that sentence boundaries, clause relationships, and textual coherence are preserved. This syntactic focus directly supports the first research objective by maintaining the architectural integrity of the text and helps find syntactic distortions that might disrupt clarity or lead to ambiguous interpretations, addressing the second research objective. Semantic strategies are used extensively to safeguard terminological accuracy and meaning equivalence. The employment of synonymy, abstraction changes, emphasis shifts, and semantic modifications demonstrates translators' efforts to navigate lexical and conceptual challenges inherent in transferring legal concepts across languages. The considerable use of semantic strategies highlights the translators' sensitivity to preserving the precise meaning and nuance of legal terminology. This is crucial given that even slight semantic shifts can introduce ambiguities or alter the legal implications of the text. Consequently, the semantic strategy analysis enables the researcher to evaluate terminological fidelity and detect semantic ambiguities, fulfilling both research objectives by examining meaning preservation and observing possible semantic inadequacies. The substantial use of pragmatic strategies, such as cultural adaptation, explicitness enhancement, coherence improvement, and trans-editing, indicates a strong awareness of the functional and cultural dimensions of the translation process. These strategies ensure that the translated text resonates with the target audience's cultural context and communicative expectations, which is vital for a legal document intended to guide interpretation and application within a specific linguistic and cultural setting. Pragmatic strategies help maintain the text's

functional meaning and usability, thus addressing the first research objective related to functional equivalence. Simultaneously, by finding pragmatic mismatches or over-/under-adaptations, these strategies allow the researcher to pinpoint areas where the translation might compromise interpretive consistency or the constitution's functional integrity, in line with the second objective.

The balanced yet strategically nuanced deployment of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies reveals a comprehensive approach by the translators to meet the complex requirements of constitutional translation. The quantitative distribution of these strategies, and their qualitative implications, enables the researcher to thoroughly evaluate the Urdu translation's equivalence to the English source text across structural, terminological, and functional dimensions. Moreover, it facilitates the categorizattion of translational inadequacies such as syntactic distortions, semantic ambiguities, and pragmatic mismatches that may impact legal clarity and interpretive consistency. These findings thus substantively support the achievement of both research objectives, offering a solid foundation for understanding the translation's strengths and areas needing improvement. However, despite these strengths, the researcher draws attention to specific concerns related to the use of G2: Loan Translation (Calque) and Pr3: Information Change strategies. Loan translation or calque involves borrowing of the words or phrases from the source language, or translating components word-for-word. While this strategy can preserve formal equivalence, it sometimes introduces ambiguity or awkwardness if the calqued expression does not resonate naturally within the target language context. In legal texts, where precision and clarity are paramount, such direct borrowings may confuse readers unfamiliar with the source language structures or legal concepts, leading to interpretive challenges. Similarly, Pr3: Information Change, which entails altering, adding, or omitting information during translation, may result in unintended shifts in meaning. Even minor changes in information can produce ambiguity, misinterpretation, or loss of critical legal nuances. In constitutional documents, where exact wording impacts rights, duties, and legal procedures, any alteration risks undermining the document's authority and clarity. Therefore, the researcher recommends that the concerned authorities carefully review these instances involving loan translations and information changes. A thorough reassessment can help clarify ambiguous terms or passages, ensure that borrowed

expressions are suitably adapted or replaced with more culturally and linguistically appropriate alternatives, and verify that all legal information remains intact and unaltered. Such a review is essential to enhance the Urdu translation's accuracy, legal clarity, and functional consistency, ultimately improving its effectiveness as a constitutional text for Urdu-speaking audiences.

6.2 Recommendations

The researcher presents the following recommendations for future researchers in the field.

1. The present study is limited to the legal document, that is, the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The scholars or researchers in the field can also study various other legal documents with reference to the notion of translation quality assessment.

2. The Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan can also be viewed with reference to various other models like Vinay and Darbelnet's model (1995), Venuti's model (1995), and Nida's model (1964).

3. The future researchers may use the current study to devise the corpus of legal terminologies both in the English and Urdu languages.

4. The present study aids the future researcher to analyses the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic requirements of both languages and what role they play in making the overall meaning of a text.

5. The current study will assist greatly the future researchers in assessing the aspect of grammar and lexicon of the English and Urdu languages.

6. The methodology and theoretical framework used in the current research will assist the future researchers in assessing various other texts as it covers deeply the elements of structure (syntactic), meaning (semantic), and overall message (pragmatics).

7. The study also assists the legal experts to look back to the translated text in order to make the required amendments.

8. The current research will assist the legal practitioners, legal scientists, and policymakers in enhancing their understanding of legal language that will later help them carry out their work in a better way.

9. The researcher finds the need to introduce translation studies, as a subject, in secondary schools as a huge number of books, we read, are translated ones. Once the readers are aware of the translation technicalities they can better relate and verify the resources for their understanding of the text.

10. The researcher also sees a dire need of having translation academy or institution in Pakistan where the scholars can learn and practice translation-related activities.

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