

A Corpus-Based Mechanism of Developing English-Urdu Legal Glossary

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Abstract: *The most creative and educational reference materials for professionals in a specific area, both within and across cultures, are dictionaries as they facilitate understanding the basic vocabulary of that field. This paper addresses the complete process of creating a bilingual English-Urdu vocabulary of law. It includes all phases of the compilation process including planning, terms extraction, parallel corpus construction, and review. A parallel corpus comprising English-Urdu translation is used in this research. The corpus is imported into SDL Trados where concordance searches help identify suitable target language equivalents for each term. It also demonstrates many difficulties the glossary's writers have while dealing with a large quantity of material and offers sensible solutions for creating a useful output for the readers. The research suggests focusing the efforts on the field of lexicography largely on creating bilingual dictionaries that are both general and specialized, employing an appropriate approach that effectively addresses the demands of the target readers. The study is restricted to addressing the creation of the English-Urdu legal lexicon. Comparative studies can be carried out to explore their function as valuable resources for various professions across cultural boundaries.*

Keywords: *bilingual, corpus, legal, glossary, translation*

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Introduction

The field of lexicography is as old as linguistics (Dash, 2007). People began working in the field many years before the Christian era. Growing over the long period, it has developed as a well-

known area of research in language. It is a very important area for research as dictionaries are of great significance in the current technological period where industries are growing day by day. Its

importance is immeasurable due to the noticeable expansion in education and hence, the value is, even more, increasing with the rise in literacy across the globe. It works as the foundation for basic areas like information technology, economics, art as well as sciences.

Lexicography deals with the compilation of dictionaries as well as analytical studies related to them. The field is divided into two types: theoretical and practical. Theoretical lexicography examines the history of lexicography, different forms of lexicons, and a critical analysis of current dictionaries (Sobirova, 2020). On the contrary, practical lexicography deals with applied aspects such as the process of developing dictionaries and the consumption of particular terminology (Ibid.). This paper primarily focuses on the applied aspect of lexicography where the complete compilation process of a bilingual glossary of law is illustrated.

Today, dictionaries that aid in communication and cognition are crucial informational resources, mainly

when two distinct languages are involved. Individuals need to consult glossaries when they require accurate and detailed meaning. In the case of law, various legal words and phrases have meanings that are usually distinct from their non-legal interpretations. So, to find an appropriate meaning in the legal context, one can look up the terms in a glossary of law to comprehend them correctly.

The purpose of creating such glossaries is to comprehend the terminology used in a certain sector and to make its content comprehensible. This makes the work of compiling dictionaries exceedingly difficult. Lexicographers tend to give all information clearly as Sobirova (2020) states that the glossary items should convey the idea in a specific context and limit its range to that area only. As a result, lexicographers encounter several challenges in producing a useful output for the users. The present study discusses such challenges and suggests their solutions by illustrating the

complete process of developing an English-Urdu bilingual glossary of law.

Literature Review

'Law' refers to several types of rules and principles. It is a regulatory mechanism that governs human behaviour. It entails justice, order, righteousness, and morality from the perspective of society. 'Law' is a comprehensive term that encompasses acts, rules, regulations, ordinances, statutes, decrees, torts, jurisprudence as well as injunctions. Putting in a few words, the law can be defined as a command that obliges an individual or group of individuals to a certain course of conduct.

Law plays a critical role in every society. We encounter the law daily in our routine tasks. It sets a norm of conduct for citizens. It governs the behaviour of all citizens by the same rules as well as ensures that all areas of government remain equal. It is designed to keep society running systematically. If there is no law, there would be disorder all over the world. Furthermore, it has a variety of effects on politics, economy, and society, and

plays the role of a social mediator among individuals. Laws establish a norm of conduct in society and are created to protect citizens from any harm. They form a system in which all citizens are provided with equal opportunity and protection from danger regardless of colour, gender, religion, or socioeconomic status. In more simple words, all individuals are guaranteed equal protection under the law. They are made in every society to promote the common welfare of all. This establishes a set of guidelines for every individual in society to follow to achieve the greater good, and these guidelines should be provided in a way that laymen can comprehend the rules conveniently. Law is part of a larger category of humanities whose vocabulary comprises abstract terms and expressions bearing very precise meanings. The terminology of law consists of terms that are profoundly anchored in domestic culture as well as intellectual tradition and remain mainly a national phenomenon (Šarčević, 2000). Modern law in the current era relates to social sciences and hence it is always based on the political

context of any society (Knapp, 1995). In contrast to other social sciences, “law is a normative discipline formulating rules binding on members of the respective society” (Chromá, 2006). The individuals of a society practice the rules, so they must be written in a way that allows for a constant interpretation within that social group.

Each legal system and the language used to communicate the law to people to whom it applies is shaped by, and frequently constrained by the history, tradition and culture of the society. Historical, political, sociological, as well as jurisprudential features, are always involved in making legal language unique (Charrow, Crandall & Charrow, 1982). In this regard, Mellinkoff (1963) asserts that legal language is a customary language comprising distinctive words, phrases, and meanings. It also includes various expressions from other languages such as Latin indicating aristocratic and esoteric usage making it sound formal, prestigious, authoritative, and abstract (Alberts & Mollema, 2013). So, people

who do not understand the meaning of such terms are barred from meaningful participation in courtroom discussions. Legal language, due to its complex nature, causes problems for non-legal individuals which may disturb an effective communication process (Alberts, 1997). In this context, we need to make the legal language easier by using different ways i.e., by translating legal texts, compiling legal glossaries, developing bilingual legal glossaries, etc. In this way, the target reader will be provided with fully comprehensible legal information in distinct legal cultures. The present research describes the whole process of compiling a bilingual legal glossary and intends to highlight the importance of legal glossaries for people who deal with legal texts and common men as well. Bilingual legal glossaries are advantageous for translators, interpreters, graduates, or students at law schools who generally lack linguistic education. Moreover, there are several dictionary users whose background is usually unrelated to either

law or English such as journalists. Their professions bring them to areas related to law. So, they need to consult legal dictionaries for different purposes.

A bilingual dictionary of law covers two distinct languages and sometimes two diverse legal systems. So, it should provide adequate interpretation and meaning of legal terms. In this regard, Chroma (2006) asserts that the translation of legal terminology should ensure the rendering of legal information from one language to another as accurate, clear, adequate, and precise as possible. So, compiling a bilingual dictionary is not a simple task but rather an enormous and complex task. Even translators as well as experts are equipped with different levels of competency in law and foreign languages through various intimidating challenges due to the complex nature of legal language. So, to compile such glossaries, several expressions are interpreted into solid entries. During the process of developing monolingual or bilingual glossaries, the main focus of lexicographers is on the terminology. In this context, Saleem (2007) analyzes the

problems that occurred in the development of a specialized bilingual glossary and asserts that the selection of terminology is the most significant part of the process of dictionary compilation, and it depends on the readers and the first language of its users as well. In addition, specialized terminology is divided into its sub-parts as well e.g., highly specialized words and common words some of which are semantically restricted, and others are not (Hoffman, 1998). Similarly, the decisions regarding the inclusion and exclusion of terms in specialized glossaries, the search for appropriate equivalents, and the construction of simplified precise meanings also make the task of compiling a glossary challenging. Legal language itself has various complexities which make the process more complex as well. So, to illustrate such complexities and to investigate the properties of specialized glossaries primarily in the field of law, numerous studies have been conducted. Emphasizing the issues of interlingual transfer in the legal context, Šarčević (1998) discusses the problems of

equivalence in her work *Bilingual and Multilingual Legal Dictionaries: New Standards for the Future*. She states that, in general, the functional equivalents of diverse legal systems are partially equivalent. It demands measuring the level of equivalence for defining their acceptability in lexicon entries. She introduces different methods of comparative conceptual analysis where she discusses the ways to improve user reliability by placing meanings in context, determining the acceptability of functional equivalents as well as using alternative equivalents. In this way, lexicographers can produce an accurate and reliable lexicon for dictionary users.

Mac Aodha (2014) addresses different features of legal lexicography in her book *Legal Lexicography: A Comparative Perspective*. She focuses on theory as well as practice covering all prospects of legal lexicography along with its historical perspective. The work states the practices related to monolingual and bilingual dictionaries in civil as well as common law systems.

It discusses the history of legal lexicography, the properties of the language defined and used by the courts, and the translation of legal terminology. Similarly, Păunescu and Chirițescu (2022) examine linguistic aspects and culturally distinctive components in legal translation by using a bilingual corpus of European legal texts. They link linguistic, cultural, and translational aspects and explore the problems that frequently occur in the development of legal glossaries. They conclude that issues in developing reliable legal dictionaries arise due to the incompetency of legal translators regarding linguistic, cultural, or translational knowledge. Hence, translators' competence is considered significant when compiling bilingual dictionaries. Various researchers have discussed the characteristics of legal lexicographical practices and challenges regarding the maintenance of reliability of meanings faced by the lexicographers, however, a complete process of compiling a legal glossary has not been discussed yet. The present

research illustrates the complete process of developing an English-Urdu bilingual glossary of law and highlights the issues faced by the developers as well as suggests suitable solutions.

Research Methodology

Glossaries are primarily designed to fulfil the needs of people who work in specific industries or disciplines. They provide a list of words that may not be found in common dictionaries. According to Dash (2007), they are compiled to cover a certain part of the terminology connected to specific areas of human activity. In addition, the goal of developing a specialized dictionary is

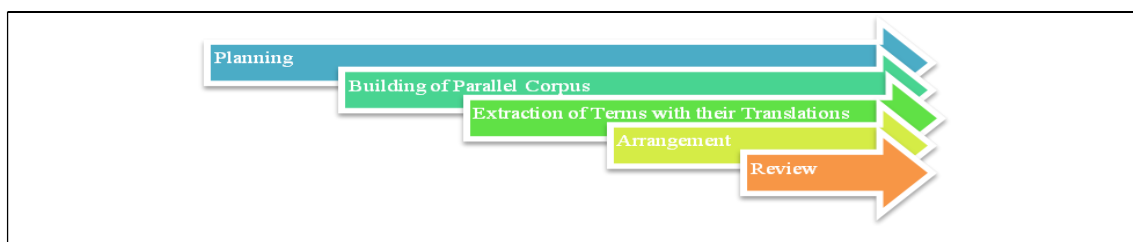
to interpret the terminology of a specific field and its purpose is to serve as a foundation for the required area. Thus, writing them is a complex and multi-stage process that begins with planning and ends with the final product.

Findings and Discussion

The English-Urdu glossary of law used in the present research is created for individuals who work in legal settings or the education sector, researchers, and translators as well as for the public of Pakistan and abroad. Its compilation process involves distinct stages which are illustrated in the following Figure 1:

Figure 1

Stages of the Compilation Process of Bilingual Glossary



The initial step to compiling the glossary is planning where certain decisions were made related to the design features of the glossary as well as its structuring principles. The developers of the glossary decided in the

planning stage that the list of terms would include both one-word units (e.g., voter) and multiword units (e.g., waging war against the government). In this context, Salaciak (2013) also claims that to convey complete information, one-

word items, and multi-word expressions can even be given the position of headwords in bilingual dictionaries.

After planning, the decision regarding the terms to be added is also significant for a lexicon. The bilingual glossary utilized in the present study is designed to serve the legal sector and the non-professionals, hence it comprises the lexical items and expressions only related to the field of law. Furthermore, subject area delimitation is also important as Gallardo (1980) asserts that the word selection of a specialized dictionary does not only require the decision regarding the terms to be included but also for the terms to be excluded. In this regard, terms strongly connected to the various categories of law defined by the government of Punjab are included in the glossary which can be retrieved from their website www.punjablaws.gov.pk. The selected categories are criminal Law, Land Law, Medical Sciences Law, Religious Law, Children's Law, and Food Law.

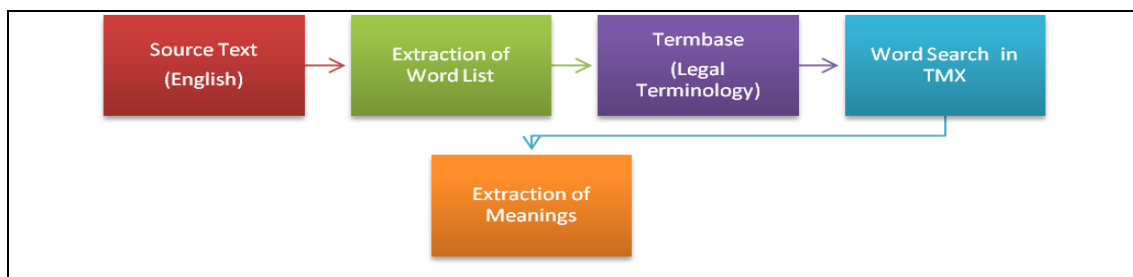
A parallel corpus was designed from the mentioned source. The corpus is unidirectional as it consists of English text translated into Urdu language. Then a word list from the corpus of the source text was extracted by using a reliable tool antconc 3.4.4. The word list contains single words, compound terms, and phrases as well. After getting the word list, the non-legal terms were removed from it and the pure legal terminology in the form of a term base was then saved in an Excel sheet. The entries were arranged in alphabetical order as the alphabetical listing is an efficient way for both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries. Like this, they can be grouped into word families and terms with the same root. On the other side, the English-Urdu parallel corpus had already been exported to the format of translation memory (TMX) and imported into a translation software named SDL Trados. The parallel corpus was aligned at the segment level. The developers searched each term of the term base in the parallel corpus to find their suitable equivalents in the target

language. It was done by using a concordance search in the software. So, through the concordance search in SDL

Trados, all possible meanings were extracted. It can be illustrated as:

Figure 2

The Process of Word List Extraction



It was preferred to extract the words from the text concentrating on their context which is seen as suitable for describing the meaning unambiguously and clearly. In this way, the readers easily comprehend meanings. In most cases, the information provided in the legal texts is slightly ambiguous and it becomes difficult to assign accurate meanings to the terms. Hence, while choosing the meanings, the legal terms are first interpreted within the source language and then provided with complete contextual meanings.

Providing accurate meanings to the terms is very important in both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries. The words in the glossary utilized in the

current research are assigned meanings depending on their nature as well as their linguistic structure. Many issues are faced by the authors during the compilation process however are managed efficiently. Most of the terms are translated into their equivalent terms available in the Urdu language. Some of them are transliterated as they are commonly used in the Urdu language such as chocolate, biomedical, plastic, etc. and the words that do not have direct equivalent terms in the Urdu language are provided with definitions or transliterated along with brief explanations as it would be effective for the dictionary users. In addition, some of them are translated into many

alternative terms as well. Adding alternative meanings makes the users able to comprehend the various ways the term is used. The following examples can better illustrate the ways of transferring the terms from the source

language into the target language. A website <https://www.ijunoon.com/transliteration/urdu-to-roman/?type=111220226382> is used for the Romanisation of Urdu terms in this paper.

Table 1

Translation Strategies Used in Translating the Terms

STT	TTT	Strategy
Clear Evidence	(<i>bain shahadat</i>)	Equivalence
Chocolate	(<i>chocolate</i>)	Transliteration
Maintainer	(<i>voshakhs jo rupiyakharchkarkedoosron ka muqadmalarwaye</i>)	Description
Machiavellian	(<i>machiavellian, is lafzkemaienaysiyasimakkari aur kabaddi kyliyejaty hain</i>)	Transliteration + Description
Maiden Speech	(<i>khutba awleen, kisimuqarrar ki sab se pehlitaqreer, parlimentmeinnayerukan ki sab se pehlitaqreer</i>)	Equivalent + Description
Ordinary Sense	(<i>mafhuumaam, ostfeham, mamooliaqal, fehammamooli</i>)	Alternative Meanings

In lexicography, it is preferred to translate the lexical items by keeping the same grammatical class in the other language. For instance, a verb is translated as a verb and an adjective as

an adjective in the target language. By doing this, the role of the terms remains the same in both languages. So the terms are translated from the English language into the Urdu language keeping the

same class as the source items where possible. To cut it short, all steps are taken very efficiently by keeping in view the legal context and the readers of the glossary.

A detailed discussion is presented below under the selected categories of law, based on the scope of the current research, outlined by the *Punjab* illustrating the challenges experienced by the authors during the process of dictionary compilation and the strategies used to deal with those challenges. Most relevant examples from each category are taken for the analysis.

Medical Sciences Law

Medical law is another significant part of the law. It comprises the laws related to the rights as well as responsibilities of professionals belonging to the medical sector and their patients. The key areas of medical sciences law emphasize privacy, negligence, and other unlawful acts related to medical treatment such as malpractices, criminal cases, and ethics. So, to maintain proper order in the field, it is very important to know the rules to follow. In this regard, several terms

extracted from medical law are also added in the bilingual law glossary which is transferred into the target language in various ways based on their nature. Many terms related to medical law are transliterated into the Urdu language as they are commonly used by speakers. Such terms are usually borrowed and have become part of their language. For instance, the term **biomedical** refers to the field involving biological, physical as well as medical science, and a **medical report** refers to the document which contains the history, diagnostic test results, and clinical findings of the patient and is simply transliterated in the Urdu language. Similarly, some titles of the field-related institutes or subjects are also borrowed e.g. **medical and dental council** transliterated by using Urdu alphabets. Some of the related terms are translated in their direct equivalent as well as transliterated in the target language. They are transliterated even though they have direct equivalents in the Urdu language because such source terms are usually used on a wider level than the translated terms. In addition,

sometimes the target equivalent becomes complex for the readers due to its less use. For example, the term **medical superintendent** which refers to a medical professional who is responsible for the management of a hospital or clinic is translated as *muthim tibbi* in Urdu and its transliteration is also provided. The Urdu equivalent *muthim tibbi* is not very much known to the majority as the term ‘medical superintendent’ is used more commonly than the translated term however can be used by professionals and educationists in different texts. Similarly, there is another term **medical fund** which means a fund into which all contributions, income and investments receivable under some set scheme rules are paid. The term is translated in the same way by providing its equivalent and transliteration as *tibbi fund, medical fund*. Several terms related to this category have their direct equivalents in the Urdu language and hence are translated easily. For example, **the abdominal disease** is translated into two alternative terms synonymous with each

other e.g. *marz e shikam, pait ki bemari*. Similarly, **antibiotics, death illness, and brief medical history** are translated as *jaraseem kash, marz ulmautand mukhtasir tbbi kefiyat* respectively. Furthermore, some of the terms are not lexicalized in the target language as they are semantically complex. For example, **producing a disease** means knowingly causing an illness in your body. Following literal translation, the term can be translated as *bemari peda karna* but it does not convey the whole sense of the term, so to convey the complete idea to the readers, the term is fully defined as *apne jism mein jaan boojh kar kisi bemari ko peda karna* and the reference to locate the term in the laws and rules is also cited. Similarly, **paramedical** is another semantically complex term that does not have any direct equivalent in the target language and needs explication to convey the complete meaning. Thus, it is directly transferred into the Urdu language by transliteration and explained suitably as: *piramidikl, tibbi imdaad ke silsilay mein zimni shoba tib se qareebi talluq*

rakhnay walay log jin ke paas medical degree nahi hoti maslan narsen, doctoron ke assistant, componder, radio grapher waghera lekin is ke bawajood un ka kaam zabardast ahmiyat ka haamil hota hai

It is defined in this way first as the term is not lexicalized in the target language and if such types of words are not properly defined in the target language, the meaning of the term lacks the element of completeness in its content and sense and can become the reason of a probable communication breakdown.

Children Law

Like adults, children also have common human rights recognizing their special needs. They are generally taken as objects of charity. However, this is not appropriate as they have their rights which are formally defined by law in every society. Every individual is accountable for ensuring children's rights in the country and it can only be done by making the citizens aware of laws related to children. In this regard, several terms related to children's law are added to the glossary. Several terms

extracted from children's law are translated into their direct equivalents. For example, the terms **abandoned minor**, **early childhood**, **after-born child** and **child care** are translated into their equivalent terms *lawaris bacha*, *awail bachpan*, *molud mabaad* and *nighdasht atfaal* respectively. Some of the words are translated in their direct equivalents supplemented by different alternative terms e.g. **delicate child** is translated as *naazuk bacha*, *hassas bacha*, **babyhood** as *bachpan*, *aalam Tafoliat* and **adopt** as *ikhtiyar karna*, *tasleem karna*, *apnaana*, *Manzoor karna*, *goad lena*, *mutbna banana*, *zimma daari qubool karna*, *mutbna kar lena*, *pasand karna*. In this way, the users can comprehend the meanings properly and utilize the terms in different textual contexts. It can further be elaborated in a way that **babyhood** is translated into two synonymous terms *bachpan* and *aalm-e-tafoliat* where the former is a very common term generally used by laymen, as well as professionals and the latter, can be used by the educationist and legal professionals. Similarly, **adopt** is translated into many

alternative terms that can be used in different contexts as well. It is done because interlingual transfer in the legal context is complicated due to the polysemous nature of legal terms. Opposing basic sciences, sometimes the same terms are used in distinct senses in different laws according to court interpretations (Salaciak, 2013). So, the developers of legal glossaries provide many equivalent terms corresponding to different meanings of a single source word. However, some of the terms are translated into their equivalent terms but to clarify the exact meaning and to avoid ambiguity, an explanation for the term is also provided. For instance, the term *disadvantaged child* is translated into its equivalent term *pasmandah bacha* but to clear the context, its explanation is also provided as:

"pasmandah bacha" se morad samaji aur muashi lehaaz se pasmandah tabqay ya samaji ya aisi deegar wajohaat ki bana par pasmandah kisi deegar giroh se talluq rakhnay wala bacha hai

Similarly, another term *child* is translated as:

Bacha; aisa shakhs hai jo umar mein chodan saal se kam hai; mulahiza karen section (iii) 2 bachon ki mulazmat act, 1991, bacha" bacha" se morad woh shakhs hai jo irtkab e jurm ke waqt athaara saal ki umar ko nahi pouncha mulahiza karen, section 2, shiqq (bi), kam sin afraad ke liye nizaam adal ordinance, 2000, bacha" bacha" se morad aisa fard hai jis ne apni umar ka [chodhawan] saal mukammal nah kya ho mulahiza karen, section 2, shiqq (si), Punjab dukanain aur karobari idaray ordinance, 1969," bachay" se morad chodan saal se kam umar koi shakhs hai mulahiza karen, section 2, shiqq (ae), Punjab khanah badoshi ordinance, 1958,' ' bacha' ' se murad jibli salahiyaton ka haamil shakhs hai jis ki umar athaara saal se kam ho mulahiza karen, section 3, zeli section (1), shiqq (e), Punjab mohtaaj aur Adam tawajhi kashkar bachay act, 2004

The term *child* has its direct equivalent in the Urdu language and is hence translated accordingly. Along with the equivalent term, the term is defined accurately keeping in mind its meaning

in legal settings and the legal reference is also cited. The explanation given along with the equivalent terms makes the meanings easily comprehensible and prevents the users from a communication breakdown.

Some global languages have relatively short forms to refer to wide and complex ideas. Their semantic complexity is usually not understood until one tries to translate such terms into another language. A *posthumous child* is an example of such terms. The expression generally refers to the child, particularly an infant who is born after the death of his/her biological father or the infant who is delivered soon after the mother's death. As the term is semantically complex, it is properly defined along with its equivalent: *molud yateem, ooladjo baap ke marnay kebaad peda ho ya maa ke mar jane kebaad is kepait se nikaali gayi ho, bacha jo baad wafaat pidar peda ho, waalid ki wafaat kebaad peda honay wala bacha mulahiza karen section 3, zeli section (2), sobai mulazmeen social security (asal mojooda maliyat) zawabit, 1967*

Although the term has its direct equivalent term as *molud yatim*, a brief explanation is also given so that the users will not face any difficulty in interpreting the accurate meaning. In other words, short notes defining the term briefly help the users to grasp the idea behind the term easily.

Land Law

Land law defines the laws related to the use and supply of land. It is one of the significant areas of law to be aware of. Issues related to land are encountered by every person at some point in their lives and land law aims to make it easier for landowners to use their property or to regulate how others do so. So, numerous terms related to land law are included in the glossary. Most of the terms belonging to this category are compounds and phrases and a number of them are translated literally as their literal translation conveys the absolute meaning to the users. For example, *land dispute* is translated as *tanaza araazi* and *Department of Land Reclamation* as *mehak ma bahaa lia raazi*. Some of the terms are given different meanings

in legal contexts based on their different use. For example, the term *defence* is translated as *momanat, imtina, ihata band qaata araazi, koi bhi zameen jiske gird baar ho* the first two terms are synonymously referring to prohibition while *ihata band qaata araazi* is used to refer the fenced plot of land. The last expression is in the form of a definition of the previous term in the context of land law to provide an absolute meaning. Every meaning given to the term lies in the context of the law and is used in legal terms as it is interpreted. Several terms are briefly explained due to their complex nature. Such terms are semantically complex and present extensive ideas that cannot be presented in some other languages in such a brief manner. So, the dictionary compilers prefer to formulate a brief definition for the source items in the target language. For example, the compound word *demised land* refers to the gifts, pieces of land, or bequests offered by the father or husband after marriage is part of the glossary. It is translated by defining the concept behind the term as show *harya*

maikay se milnay wali jaedad which clearly illustrates the whole idea hidden in the term. Demised land is another example of such a term which is first paraphrased and then completely defined in the target language. It is translated as: *patta ke zareya mutaql aaraazi, aisi araazi jo pitay ke zareya muntaqil ki jaye mulahiza karen section 3, Punjab Sarkari araazi aur amarat (qabzajaat ki bahaali) ordinance, 1966.*

Along with providing the complete definition of the word, its reference is also provided enabling the users to consult the target text for more clarity. In this way, one can accurately comprehend the meanings of the terms.

Religious Law

Religious law refers to the legal system with an emphasis on religion. It contains ethical as well as moral codes taught by religious values. Religious law is very important for any society as it teaches people what to believe and how to live and behave. The bilingual glossary of law includes numerous expressions extracted from religious law. These

terms are translated in different ways to communicate meanings with completeness and conciseness. Various terms are translated very smoothly as they have their direct equivalents in the target language e.g., the word **minority representation** is translated into the Urdu language as *aqliati numaindagi* and the **shrine of a recognized Muslim saint** is transferred as *jane manay musalman buzurag ka mazaar*. The religious law includes several terms that need to be explained to the reader for their complete understanding. Sometimes, such terms are translated by using the equivalent term but even then, the description is required, and, on some occasions, lexicographers are unable to find an appropriate equivalent for a particular term due to differences between two distinct linguistic systems and they prefer to give a complete description. For instance, the **Christian year** is translated in its equivalent along with its description as *kali saisaal, jo hazrat eesa alaihisalam ki wiladat se shuru hota hai*. Another term **Hindu Undivided Family** is transferred to the target language in the same way. It is

translated as *hindu ghair munqasim khandan, aisa hindu khandan jis ki jaedad abhitak taqseem nah ki gayi ho*.

They are translated in this way to transmit the complete sense of the expressions so that the readers will not face any difficulty in finding the appropriate meanings. In the same way, there are some terms whose equivalents are not found in the target language; hence they are described concisely in the target language. **Christian name** and **religious assembly disturbing** are examples of such terms which are translated as *woh naam jo masihyun mein istibagh ke waqtr akhajatahai* and *mazhabi majmaa ko darham barham kardenaya is mein khilal daalna*, respectively. The description communicates a clear interpretation of the source term for the users. In other words, these concise definitions in the target language provide the concept behind the term in an elaborate form that aids the glossary users to grasp the idea without any difficulty.

Food law

Food laws are a collection of government directives that regulate all operations across the food supply chain to guarantee that safe food is produced. Suppliers, manufacturers, and customers are all subject to food safety regulations. Consumers are protected by food safety rules and regulations from fraudulent and harmful practices that can result in foodborne disease which shows the great importance of food law in society. Numerous terms related to food law are part of the glossary which are transferred from English to Urdu in different ways. The majority of terms are translated easily as their equivalents are available in the Urdu language such as **analysis of food** as *ghaza ka tajziya*, **mustard oil** as *sarson ka tail* and **cattle food** as *khoraak maweshi*. Some of them are transliterated as they are commonly used by people e.g. **chocolate** is simply transliterated in the Urdu language. Some of them are translated in their equivalents as well as are defined in the legal context to avoid ambiguity and

make the idea more clear and specified e.g. **food additive** is translated as:

Shamlaat e khoraak," Shamlaat e khoraak" mein koi aisay ajza shaamil hain jinhen umooman khoraak ke tor par ya khoraak ke riwayati jazo ke tor par istemaal nahi kya jata lekin un ka khoraak mein shaamil kya jana khoraak ki khususiyaat par assar andaaz hota hai; mulahiza karen section 2, shiqq (jee), Punjab Food Authority act, 2011.

Although, the term *shamlaat e khoraak* is available in the target language as an equivalent term for a *food additive*. However, it can cause a problem for the users to interpret it correctly and completely. For instance, it can be interpreted by a common man as edible items or part of the normal food but the term refers to the items which are not usually used as a traditional ingredient in the food but their inclusion in the diet enhances the properties of food. So, the definition given for the term is helpful for the users as they can comprehend the complete sense behind the term. Such

terms are translated in this way to avoid misinterpretation.

Criminal law

Criminal law refers to a set of rules and regulations that deal with the punishment of those who commit crimes. It is used as a tool by organized societies to protect people's interests as well as ensure the existence and survival of the group. Societies cannot be stable without criminal law. So, to maintain stability and peace in societies, we need to understand the criminal law. In this regard, the glossary also includes a myriad of terms related to criminal law. These terms are translated in various ways depending on the properties of the expression. Several words and phrases are translated into their equivalent terms as they are available in the target language. For example, **criminal abetment** is translated as *eaanat mujremana*, **criminal conspiracy** as *mujremana sazish* and **arrest under criminal law** as *fouj daari qanoon ke tehat giraftari*. It can also be seen that the class of each word is the same as in the source language. Similarly, some of

the terms are translated into different synonymous words that can be used as alternatives to each other. For instance, **criminal activities** are transferred into the Urdu language as *mujremana sargarmia*, *harkaat mujremana*, *af-aal mujremana* where all three terms can be used as alternatives. Similarly, **criminal action** is translated as *fouj daari muqadma*, *fouj daari nalish*, *daawa fouj daari*, *istighasa fouj daari*, *fouj daari karwai*. For some of the terms, there is no direct equivalent available in the Urdu language and hence are paraphrased or defined in the legal context. Such terms are first interpreted and then concisely explained to the target readers. For example, **a capital crime** refers to a crime carrying the person to a death sentence and does not have a direct equivalent in the Urdu language so it is defined as *jurm jis ki saza mout* which clearly illustrates the idea hidden behind the term. Similarly, the **redemption of offence** cannot be translated in the equivalent phrase and thus explained in the target language precisely *asraqam ada kar ke jurm aur is ki saza se mehfooz ho jaana*. Another

term *indicare* is also defined in the target language, however, it is defined by keeping in view its use in different contexts. *Indicare* in general means to show or to find out but it also refers to setting the price of a product as well as accusing someone of a crime. It shows that the word has multiple meanings in the relevant context and is necessary to be conveyed to readers of the glossary. So, it is translated as *zahir krna ya maloom karna, kisi shai ki qeemat muqarrar karna ya batana, kisi par jurm ka ilzaam aed karna*. It is translated in its all interpreted meanings in the legal context so that the user can comprehend the term completely and in all aspects. The succinct paraphrases and concise descriptions of the expressions in the target language provide intelligible as well as comprehensive meanings to the glossary users. In other words, this is an effective way to produce clarified precise meanings.

To put it in a nutshell, specialized dictionaries are developed for a particular group of users and their

needs. Completing the task of designing bilingual glossaries is a complex task for the developers as they face several problems while transferring the terminology from one linguistic code to another. In other words, because of the lexical gap between two distinct languages, semantically complex terminology, as well as the absence of direct equivalents of words and phrases, developing bilingual glossaries, is a challenging task.

The final phase of compiling the glossary involves the overall review of each item included in it by focusing on the equivalent meanings, alternative meanings, and the appropriate sense of the terms. In the review process, proofreading of parallel text in both English and Urdu has been done. Then the terms have been reviewed in a legal context by legal experts to ensure that the precise meanings of the terms are not lost during the term extraction and translation process. The key objective of reviewing the glossary is to produce complete information that is accurate as well as organized. At this stage, any

information can be added, deleted, or modified based on a careful evaluation of all entries.

Conclusion

The present article demonstrates the entire process of creating a legal lexicon. It concludes that the nature of every dictionary is defined by the presentation of its elements and the way the meanings are assigned to the terms included in it. The collection of data, the interpretation, and the meanings of the terminology, everything depends upon the dictionary users. Thus, it is not an easy task, rather there are several challenges that dictionary authors confront throughout the process of creating a glossary. More specifically, in the case of bilingual glossaries of law, lexicographers confront various challenges due to the specialized terminology of the given area, its complicated nature, and the involvement of two different languages. Understanding the legal setting in which the words and phrases are used is also essential to produce authentic and accurate information. Hence,

lexicographers have to keep in mind the needs of the dictionary users to produce a good product.

This paper recommends raising the issues related to lexicography as there is not enough work done in the field. More user-oriented studies with effectual methodologies are required to completely understand the needs of the dictionaries by users. In addition, dictionary makers should focus on the development of bilingual specialized dictionaries as they are advantageous for individuals of different industries.

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