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RESEARCH PAPER

Adjustment for Transitivity in Translation: An Analysis of the Punjab Laws in English and Urdu

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This paper examines the adjustments in transitivity in Punjab laws as a result of the translation from English to Urdu. The study has a great significance in the field of translation as it expounds the role of co-text and context in conveying true sense of source text. The co-text and legal context of the extractions taken for analysis are analysed using Halliday and Martin's (1993) context model. The transitivity processes from each Hallidayan transitivity process category, along with their Urdu translation, are taken from the legal data. The findings show that the legal context has an impact on translational decisions. The communicative intentions of the source text are fully realised; however, translation choices based on context and target language norms have an impact on the mechanism of transitivity from one category to another. This paper serves as a guide for new translators attempting to translate law from English to Urdu.

Introduction

The transitivity analysis examines the function represented by the choice of words in the meaning-making process, as well as the experiences of multiple contexts. This paper investigates the impact of co-text on word selection in translation, as well as how the complete meaning of the source text is represented in the target language's structure. The primary goal of this research is to investigate the impact of translational choices on the mechanism of transitivity in the law translation process and to provide guidelines to novice translators translating law from English to Urdu.

In this study, Halliday's view of transitivity (2014), which defines transitivity as the combination of participants, process, and circumstances, and Halliday's (1993) model of context, which divides context into two types, the context of the situation and the context of culture, are used. Initially, the transitivity processes used in the English legal corpus are categorised using Halliday's (2014) model, and then the justification for translational choices is determined using the context model, and finally, the adjustment in the Urdu processes is investigated. The Punjab Government's website serves as the primary source of corpora for this study. The parallel corpora are built using all of the techniques mentioned in the methodology, and the theoretical basis of this research of the mechanism of transitivity is traced out in both source and target texts.

By focusing on co-text, transitivity aids in the examination of source text meaning. Following the analysis of participants while keeping in mind the process, and the process while keeping in mind the participants and both according to the circumstances, the translation choices that are used for those participants and process are investigated in the current study. The goal of the research is to discover how the legal context and co-text of the original text influence translational choices, and how these choices affect the mechanism of transitivity in legal translation by shifting one type of process into another.

Literature Review

The discussion of ideational metafunction completely revolves around transitivity, which is one of the most prominent elements of systemic functional linguistics, which discusses the nexus between participants, processes, and circumstances. According to Halliday (2014), transitivity is "the grammar of the clause" and "a structural unit." This field is the foundation of all semantic organisation of worldly experiences, according to Halliday, and it includes "all participant and experiential functions that are relevant to the grammar of the clause" (Ibid.).

According to Halliday (1982), transitivity is a set of choices through which the speaker encodes his experiences and realities. In other words, it is the foundation of a speaker's semantic organisation of what is happening, what we perceive, and what we experience. Happening, sensing, feelings, goings-on, and being (Kondowe, 2014) are some of the different words used to describe these experiences and realities. In this context, Filho (2004) claims that the individual's world of reality is defined by transitivity processes, their participants, and the environment in which they are exposed. As a result, it is investigated in transitivity analysis how language constructs our experience.

In his book An Introduction to Functional Grammar, Halliday (2008) divides transitivity processes into six types: material process, mental process, behavioural process, existential process, verbal process, and relational process. Material, mental, and relational processes are the most common, while behavioural, verbal, and existential processes are the least common. The actor is the main participant in a material process, which deals with doings and happenings (Halliday & Matthiesen,

2004). The mental process is concerned with affection, perception, cognition, and desire, whereas the verbal process is concerned with expressing and indicating (Ibid.). Existential process denotes the existence of something, while relational process denotes the state of being (Ibid.). Analysing transitivity patterns in a text reveals the construction of the field of the situation. They reveal what people are up to, who does what to whom, and so on (Mayr & Machin, 2013).

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) effectively describes the relationship between meaning and the choices made by speakers (Halliday 1985, 1994; Matthiessen, 1995; Martin & Rose, 2003). As a result, numerous studies on transitivity processes have been conducted using this framework. By conducting a descriptive study,Bustam (2011) demonstrates that transitivity patterns serve as a tool for recognising one's own experiences of the world. Wong (2010) investigates the semantic differences between formal equivalence, dynamic equivalence, and paraphrases in twelve English Bible translations using Halliday's functional approach. The study provides a thorough examination of both ideational and textual meaning. By examining thematic progression in the text, examines the linguistic differences between the translated versions of the sacred book and provides a clear view of translation equivalence.

YunZuo (2013) investigates transitivity processes in the English source text The Gift of the Magi and its Chinese translation in the context of translation. He discusses the differences in the processes due to different grammatical structures of two different languages by conducting a comparative analysis of both texts. The study reveals how English and Chinese languages differ in how they represent the same experiences through different processes.

Researchers apply Halliday's perspective on transitivity to a variety of genres, including religious texts, literary texts, and speeches, and it's also looked at from a translation standpoint. Yuli and Yushan (2012) and Ng, Y.L (2009) conducted studies on English-Chinese translations to investigate the mechanism of transitivity in depth. Similarly, Samimi (2013) found that mental and existential processes became more prominent in translation as relational and verbal processes were reduced.

Furthermore, corpus-based approaches are frequently used to investigate transitivity processes in various genres of text written or translated in various languages. In this regard, Yaqub, Azhar, and Kakepoto (2017) conducted a corpus-based study to investigate transitivity processes in the English novel Things Fall Apart and its Urdu translation. To meet the goals, both versions' corpora were tagged with the POS (Parts of Speech) tagger, and clauses containing material processes were marked with the UAM tool. They conducted their research on material processes in English and Urdu clauses using a corpus-based approach. They presented the differences between Urdu and the English language in terms of ideational function and argued that some of the material processes in Urdu require additional words that are not required in English.

In the same vein, Heryono (2020) investigates the variation in transitivity processes in Indonesia's COVID-19 news. The UAM corpus tool is used to mark data based on news about COVID-19 from February to March in order to characterise transitivity processes. During these months, there is a change in the transitivity process, which reveals a slight decrease in the use of material processes, revealing a decrease in people's physical activity in the month of March. Mental process, on the other hand, increases from 5.03 percent to 7.59 percent, indicating that people are taking the issue seriously. Finally, verbal process increases from 16.11 percent to 18.62 percent, indicating that people have begun to spread the problem. As a result, the transitivity process reveals people's actions in specific situations.

The subtitles of the animated series Nussa are subjected to a descriptive qualitative transitivity analysis by Nafisah (2020). According to the study's findings, the most common process of transitivity is the relational process, as stated in Nussa's subtitle. Circumstances are the most prominent in the study, demonstrating that setting is critical for viewers to comprehend the story.

Furthermore, Mushtaq, M., Saleem, T., Afzal, S., and Saleem, A. (2021) examine the transitivity process in Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan's UN General Assembly speech. The UAM software, a corpus-based tool, is used to examine the transcription of a random sample of clauses and it is discovered that the material process is most frequently used. The study demonstrates the leader's ideology by emphasising the speaker's comments about world events. The sufferings of people throughout the world are depicted through the use of maximal material processes. Similarly, Wachyudi, K., and Adn, S. Z. (2021) research classroom decorum in English. The qualitative research reveals that English teachers employ all six types of transitivity processes. However, the process that is most frequently used is mental. The reason for this, as discovered in the research, is that English teachers place a premium on fostering students' cognition and affection.

By making effective decisions from the available options, situational and cultural context must be transferred appropriately in the target language. The translator's role is critical in deciding on terminology and maintaining a level of familiarity between the author's context and the audience. This paper investigates the use of verbs and their translation in Urdu by operationalizing Halliday and Matthiessen (2004)'s concept of transitivity processes to investigate the variations in the transitivity mechanism. To summarise, the current study looks into the transitivity processes in Urdu translations of legal texts, specifically Punjab laws.

Material and Methods

The data for this study was obtained from the Punjab Codes website, http://punjabcode.punjab.gov.pk. The website is used to download various translated acts, ordinances, and rules, which are then compiled into a corpus. The corpus contains approximately 4,000,000 words that are used to determine how transitivity processes adjust during translation. The present study's theoretical framework is Systemic Functional Linguistics. Interpersonal, ideational, and textual

metafunctions of language are described by SFL (Halliday 1985). The current study focuses on the ideational metafunction, which is concerned with the deep meaning conveyed in a text that can be analysed by participants and circumstances. The grammatical term for this is transitivity. Halliday provides a list of verbs that serve as the study's foundation, and the transitivity process is examined in the bilingual corpora of Punjab Laws. The texts are analysed using the Context model proposed by Halliday and Martin. The model depicts the significance of co-text, which is examined in relation to the translated choices in the legal text. The current study's analysis is based on Halliday and Matthiessen's proposed verb list (2014). The verb list is examined alongside the Urdu translation, and the mechanism of transitivity caused by choices based on the co-text is investigated.
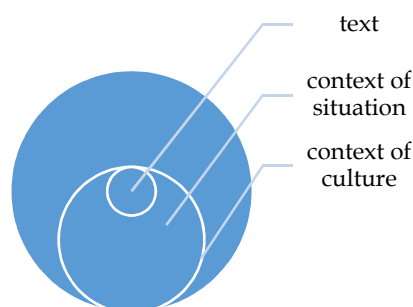

Figure 1: Model of Context (Halliday & Martin, 1993)

The English Corpus is imported into Antconc3.4.4w software, and the verb list provided by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) is added to the software. Concordances were provided by Antconc, which were exported to Microsoft Excel. Each verb is manually extracted from the exported list, and the frequency of each verb is noted. Using the formula provided, the percentages of each process are calculated.

Percentage of process type = $\dfrac{\text{Total number of verbs in each process}}{\text{Total no of words in corpus}} \times 100$

Table 1
Percentages of Transitivity Processes in English Legal Corpus

Process	Occurrence Rate
Material	1.42%
Relational	0.74%
Mental	0.25%
Existential	0.12%
Verbal	0.04%
Behavioral	0.03%

The percentages of the transitivity process are shown in table 1. To find parallel concordances provided by translation memory, another programme called SDL Trados is used. Different segments are extracted from the Laws' translations, in which different word choices are used for the same verb, and exported to a new Excel file. For data discussion, the most appropriate data is chosen. The data that will be analysed is presented in a tabular format. A few examples are chosen for each transitivity process. In this way, the impact of word choices on the mechanism of transitivity in the translation process is investigated.
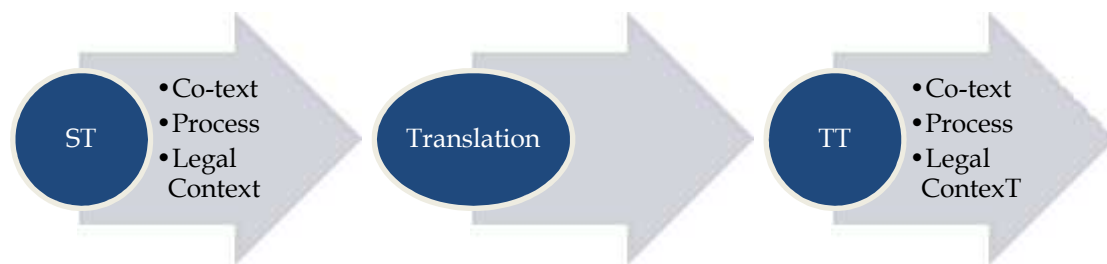

Figure 2: Analytical Progression

Results and Discussion

This section discusses the SFL analysis of transitivity processes and participant roles in selected legal corpora. This section is divided into several parts, each of which is based on one of the transitivity processes and their parallel data extractions. The data is tabulated and analyzed at the clause level. To ascertain adjustments in transitivity processes, data is analyzed in the context of the clause's co-text and legal context

Material Process

The legal corpus demonstrates that the most frequently used type of process is the material process, as legal documents are primarily concerned with occurring events and actions. Frequently used material processes are examined to explain transitivity process adjustments, and three exactions for make, take and give are discussed in this section, along with their Urdu equivalents.

Excerpt No.	English Source Text	Urdu Translation	Transliteration
1	Inciting child to bet or borrow. – Whoever, by words, spoken or written, or by signs, or otherwise, incites or attempts to incite a child to make any bet or wager or to enter into or take any share or interest in any betting or wagering transaction shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees or with both. (Punjab Destitute and Neglected Children Act 2004)	بچے کو شرط بازی یا ادھار لینے کی ترغیب دینا - کوئی شخص جو الفاظ سے یا تحریر سے یا اشاروں سے یا کسی دیگر طریقے سے کسی بچے کو کوئی شرط یا بازی لگانے یا کسی شرط یا بازی کے لین دین میں شامل ہونے یا اس کا کوئی حصہ یا فائدہ لینے پر اکسانے یا ترغیب دینے کی کوشش کرے وہ چھ ماہ تک کی قید کی سزا یا پچاس ہزار روپے تک کے جرمانے یا دونوں سزاؤں کا مستوجب ہوگا۔	bachay ko shart baazi ya udhaar lainay ki targheeb dena - koi shakhs jo alfaaz se ya tehreer se ya ishaaron se ya kisi deegar tareeqay se kisi bachay ko koi *zhart ya baazi laganay* ya kisi shart ya baazi ke lain deen mein shaamil honay ya is ka koi hissa ya faida lainay par uksanay ya targheeb dainay ki koshish kere woh chay mah tak ki qaid ki saza ya pachaas hazaar rupay tak ke jrmane ya dono sazaon ka mstojb hoga
2	Before entering upon office, the Ombudsman shall take an oath before the Governor in the form set out in the First Schedule to this Act. (Punjab Office of the Ombudsman Act 1997)	محتسب اپنا عہدہ سنبھالنے سے قبل گورنر کے سامنے حلف اٹھائے گا جس کا نمونہ اس ایکٹ کے پہلے شیڈول میں دیا گیا ہے۔	Mohtasib apna ohda sambhalny sy qabal governor ky samny *halaf uthaye ga* jis namoona is act ky pehly schedule main dia giya hy.
3	If such person declines to give his name and address, or there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address given. (The Punjab Fisheries Ordinance, 1961)	اگر وہ شخص اپنا نام اور پتہ بتانے سے انکار کرے یا اس کے پاس کے نام اور پتہ کی درستی پر شبہ کی وجہ موجود ہو۔	agar woh shakhs apna naam or pata *batanay* se innkar kere, ya uss ke naam aur pata ki durusti par shuba ki wajah mojood ho.

To begin, it is necessary to explain that the Urdu verb "*lgana*" is imprecise in its meaning and that the process cannot be defined until the clause's participants are mentioned. Two participants "*sharat ya bazi*" are associated with the process "*lgana*" because both are associated with gambling, which is considered a habitual activity. The preceding segment details a punishment for those who provoke children to engage in this activity, as this habit may stick with the child for the remainder of his or her life as a behaviour. As a result of this explanation, "*sharat ya bazi lgana*" is a behavioural process. Additionally, both mental and material processes are interconnected in the phenomenon of "*sharat ya bazi lgana.*" This synthesis exemplifies behavioural processes. As a result of the translation, "make" as a Halliday-classified material process is transformed into a behavioural process in Urdu. However, the process of "making" such co-text in English is also a behavioural process, and it can be deduced that the classification of processes is insufficient for all contexts and must be revised using corpora of diverse genres and languages.

In excerpt 2, the phrase "take an oath" is referred to as "*halaf uthana.*" Apart from this context, the prototypical meaning of "*uthana*" is to carry or pick up something. Both terms imply the act of performing any action that could be classified as a material process. However, in this case, where the word "*uthana*" is attached to the term "*halaf,*" it satisfies the definition of the term "*halaf.*" The co-text dictated the

choice of word; the term "*halaf*" enables its participant to be translated as "*uthana*", a phrase that is acceptable in the target language. The context of the current segment clarifies that "take an oath" is a spoken expression because the event of taking an oath is considered an occasion during which the individual stands in front of the concerned individuals and declares his loyalty to the department through the use of predetermined statements and the signing of the agreement. While the activity must be written, it will not be completed until the individual says it verbally in front of a specific audience. Thus, "*halaf uthana*" is a transitive verbal process and another instance of the material process being adjusted verbally. While the current example demonstrates that the choices made in the target language are quite appropriate in light of the context of the source text, it also illustrates how adjusting translation processes affect the mechanism of transitivity.

The material process "give" is observed in excerpt 3. The Translator used the term "*btana*" in place of the English word "give." The translator choice reflects the context-appropriate true equivalent word for the source text. As previously stated, give is a material process according to Halliday's process classification. Because the Urdu word "*btana*" connotes spoken expression, it can be said that "*btana*" is a verbal process. There is no verb categorization available in Urdu, as Halliday provides in English. As a result, the current study's observation of Urdu processes is based on transitivity definitions. The analysis of the source text demonstrates that the term "give" does not convey a specific sense of action. However, it can be deduced that the translator tries to use the plain word "*btana*" in the target language, which most frequently conveys the true meaning of verbally communicating something. Thus, this example demonstrates how Halliday's material process "give" is translated into the verbal process "*btana*", and how the phenomenon of legal text translation affects the mechanism of transitivity without impairing the source text's interpretation.

The discussion of the material process ensures that the translator's focus remains on providing the most accurate translation of the source text in light of the context. A single word may have numerous interpretations depending on the context. As in this corpus, twenty-five Urdu choices are used in various contexts for the material process "make." The primary goal of translation is to interpret the concept presented in the source text and to incorporate the interpreted sense into the target language's structure.

Relational Process

The relational process is the second most frequently used type of transitivity process in the legal corpus. The following sections discuss the instances (i.e. do, call, and keep) that affect the transitivity mechanism when translating legal text.

Excerpt No.	English Source Text	Urdu Translation	Transliteration
1	he shall <u>do</u> and perform	کام کرے گا اور سرانجام دے گا	woh <u>kaam kere</u> ga aur sar-anjaam day ga
2	The trustee shall cause proper minutes to be <u>kept</u> and entered in a minute book of all their resolutions and proceedings and any such minute of the meeting of the Trustees if purporting to be signed by the Chairman of such meeting or by The Chairman of the next succeeding meeting shall be received as prima facia evidence of the matters stated in such minutes. (Punjab Seed Corporation Contributory Provident Fund Regulations)	متولی مناسب روداد قلم بند کروائے گا اور اپنے تمام فیصلوں اور کاروائیوں کو روداد کے رجسٹر میں درج کروائے گا اور متولیان کے اجلاس کی ایسی روداد اگر اس پر اس اجلاس کے چیئرمین یا اگلے آنے والے اجلاس کے چیئرمین کی جانب سے دستخط کروائے جانے ہوں تو اسے روداد میں بیان کیے گئے معاملات کا بظاہر ثبوت سمجھا جائے گا	matwalli munasibrodad <u>qalamband</u> krwaye ga aur apne tamam faislon aur karwaiyon ko rudaad ke regizter mein darj kurwaye ga aur matwaliyan ke ijlaas ki aisi rudaad, agar is par is ijlaas ke chairman ya aglay anay walay ijlaas ke chairman ki janib se dastakhat kurwaye jane hon to usay iz rudaad mein bayan kiye gaye mamlaat ka bzahir saboot samjha jaye ga .
3	"person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, company, firm, trustee, or association by whatever name <u>called.</u>"(Pure Food Rules, 2011)	شخص سے مراد کوئی فرد، شراکت داری کارپوریشن، کمپنی، فرم، متولی یا ایسوسی ایشن ہے خواہ اسے کسی بھی نام سے <u>پکارا</u> جائے	" shakhs" se morad koi fard, shiraakat daari, coopration, company, firm, matwalli ya association hai khuwa usay kisi bhi naam se <u>pukara</u> .

After analysing the word "do" in the legal parallel corpora, it became clear that all excerpts of the verb "do" in the source text function as a material process. Thus, as a true interpretation of a legal text, the translation choices represent the process of acting following the requirements of the source text's context.

After examining the aforementioned excerpt, it became clear that the term "do" is a semantically material process that is translated according to the sense provided in the source text; however, the term "do" is not included in Halliday's classification of material processes. If we stick to Halliday's classification, it is possible to say that the transitivity process is adjusted in the material process of translation. However, if the focus is shifted to the context, the process in the source text and the translation choice become material processes.

In excerpt 2, the verb retained is used, which is replaced in the target language by "*qalamband krwana*". The term "*qalamband krwana*" translates as "to write something." It is self-evident that the writing phenomenon embodies the sense of performing any action considered to be material.

The term "kept" is classified as a relational process by Halliday, but it is translated as a material process as "*qalamband krwana*". As a result, the example accurately depicts the adjustment made to the material process during translation. Additionally, it can be deduced that the translator's structure and choice reduced the complexity of the source text by deeply interpreting it and producing an equivalent and simple form in the target language. The excerpt indicates that two verbal groups, "shall cause" and "to be intended," are combined into one, "*qalamband krwana*". A true understanding of context enables the use of such unique word choices in translation that demonstrate the adjustment of relational processes to material processes.

The verb "called" is used in excerpt 3 , falls under the Halliday and Matthiessen classification of relational processes. As can be seen in this example, the relational process "call" is translated as "*pukara jana*" in Urdu and is a spoken expression. According to the definition of the verbal process, "*pukara jana*" falls under the category of verbal process. As a result, it can be said that the verbal process is adjusted to the relational process during translation.

Additionally, the in-depth analysis of source text demonstrates that the word "called" functions as a verbal process in the English legal corpus. The clause "whatever name called" indicates that the term "call" is used to refer to anyone. Thus, both "called" and "*pukara jana*" provide the interpretation of spoken expressions, implying that these processes are semantically verbal in nature. The context in which verbs are used can truly define the category of processes, and this study's analysis is contextual in nature.

The discussion of the preceding three relational processes demonstrates that the translational choices made are entirely appropriate in the given contexts. These choices, however, demonstrate some adjustments to transitivity patterns. Additionally, the in-depth analysis demonstrates that in some cases, the processes of the source text operate concurrently with the translation. Thus, in such cases, the processes of the source text are not adjusted; rather, they remain semantically equivalent to those of the translated text.

Mental Process

Mental process is the third most frequently used transitivity process in the English legal corpus. The three excerpts that truly explain how mental processes are adjusted in the translation are provided below.

Excerpt No.	English Source Text	Urdu Translation	Transliteration
1	But is this the way you would see these objects if you went there? Well, to tackle that question, first we have to <u>consider</u> the nature of light and colour. (Ali Institute of Education Academic Regulations)	لیکن اس طرح تو آپ ان اشیا کو تب ہی دیکھ سکتے ہیں اگر آپ خود ادھر جائیں؟ اچھا، اس سوال کو حل کرنے کے لیے سب سے پہلے ہمیں روشنی اور رنگ کی فطرت کو دیکھنا ہو گا	*lekin is terhan to aap un ashya ko tab hi dekh satke hain agar aap khud udhar jain? acha, iz zawal kohl karne ke liye sab se pehlay hamein roshni or rang ki fitrat ko <u>dekhna</u> ho ga*
2	If the landlord or lessor <u>determines</u> a lease or contract of tenancy under the provisions of sub-section (1), the Court which has convicted the tenant, lessee or occupier may make an order for delivery of possession to the landlord or lessor within such time not being less than seven days. (Punjab Suppression of Prostitution Ordinance, 1961)	اگر مالک مکان یا پٹہ دار ذیلی سیکشن (1) کی دفعات کے تحت کوئی کرایہ داری یا کرایہ داری معاہدہ ختم کرتا ہے تو کرایہ دار، پٹہ دار یا قابض کو مجرم قرار دینے والی عدالت، اتنی مدت کے اندر قبضہ مالک مکان یا پٹہ دہندہ کے حوالے کرنے کا حکم جاری کر سکتی ہے جو سات دن سے کم نہ ہو۔	*agar maalik makaan ya patta daar zeli section (1) ki daf-aat ke tehat patta ya kiraya daari moahida <u>khatam karta</u> hai to kiraya daar, patta daar ya qaabiz ko mujrim qarar dainay wali adalat, itni muddat ke andar qabza maalik makaan ya patta dahinda ke hawalay karne ka hukum jari kar sakti hai jo saat din se kam nah ho*
3	A and B <u>agree</u> that A shall sell B a house for 10,000 Rupees but that, if B uses it as a gambling house, he shall pay A 50,000 rupees for it. (Contract Act, 1872)	اے اور بی اقرار کرتے ہیں کہ اے 10,000 روپے کے عوض بی کو مکان فروخت کرے گا، لیکن اگر بی اس کو جوا خانے کے طور پر استعمال کرے تو وہ اے کے ان کے عوض 50,000 روپے ادا کرے گا	*A aur B <u>iqraar karte hain</u> ke A 10, 000 rupay ke aiwz B ko makaan farokht kere ga, lekin agar B is ko juwa khanaay ke tor par istemaal kere to woh A ko is ke aiwz 50, 000 rupay ada kere ga*

According to Halliday's classification of transitivity processes, the process "consider" is mental in excerpt 1, but there is no equivalent classification in Urdu. As a result, the terms used in this study are examined in light of their definitions and legal contexts. In this regard, the translator used the term "*dekhna*" in place of the source text's "consider," which refers to the behavioural process. According to the definition of the behavioural process, it is a component of human psychological and physiological behaviour, while "*dekhna*" refers to human habitual activity. Thus, the example illustrates the conversion of mental processes to behavioural ones, and the conversion of processes implies that translation choices affect transitivity patterns.

The excerpt 2 contains the verb "determine," which, according to Halliday's classification of processes, is a mental process. The translation choice "*khatam krna*" is used in this instance, which is quite different from the word determine. The context of the source text indicates that this segment is discussing contract or lease determination, for which the translator's selection is highly appropriate. The most frequently used Urdu forms of determining are "*tay krna*" and "*tayun krna*". However, if the translator chooses "*tay krna*", the legal implication of the source text may change completely, creating ambiguity in the target text regarding whether the contract is initiated or terminated. Rather than that, the in-depth analysis indicates that "*muahida tay krna*" connotes the beginning of the contract. This example demonstrates the critical nature of legal context in the translation process. As a result, it can be stated that both the legal context and co-text are equally important when selecting target language words.

The translator's goal of conveying the equivalent meaning in the target language necessitates some adjustments to transitivity patterns.The term "determine" is classified as a mental process by Halliday, but it is translated as "*Khatam krna*", which is an existential process. The definition of the existential process indicates that it is the process of happening, but it is limited to non-materialistic happenings, as material processes include material doings. Thus, it is clear that "contract closure" denotes the occurrence of something, but the occurrence is not material. Thus, "*Khatam krna*" can be considered an existential process, and excerpt 2 demonstrates the adjustment of mental processes into existential processes during translation.

The analysis of the word "agree" in excerpt 3 reveals that it is used in this context to convey a sense of promise, which is accurately conveyed in the target language by the translator's word choice.

In this instance, the Urdu term "*iqrar krna*" is used to refer to the mental process of the agreement. The term "*iqrar krna*" was chosen as the translation because the legal implications of the said segment indicate that it is related to spoken. As a result, the mental process of "*agree*" is adapted in the verbal process.

The overall discussion of mental processes demonstrates that all of these examples exhibit the adjustment of mental to behavioural, existential, and verbal processes, respectively. As a result, the translation choices of mental processes exhibit a range of adjustments. There are no fixed patterns in the data for adjusting mental processes as a result of the unique wording used in each legal context.

Existential process

The fourth most frequently used transitivity process in the English legal corpus is an existential process. This part deals with the analysis of the existential processes in the source text and how these processes are interpreted by translators, what choices they used in the target language and overall what effects such choices bring in the mechanism of transitivity. To expound on the adjustment in the mechanism of transitivity some excerpts are given below.

Excerpt No.	English Source Text	Urdu Translation	Transliteration
1	The Municipal Offices *shall ensure* expeditious disposal of the business for convenience of the people. (Punjab Local Governments (Conduct of Business) Rules, 2016)	یہ تحصیل دفاتر سہولت عامہ کے لیے امور کار کا فوری بندوبست کریں گے۔	*municiple dafatir sahoolat aama ke liye amor e car ka fori bandobast karen ge.*
2	No suit shall *lie* in any civil court to set aside or modify any assessment, levy or collection of a tax or fee made under this Act and the rules made thereunder. (Punjab Finance Act, 1975)	اس ایکٹ یا اس کے تحت وضع کردہ قواعد کے تحت کسی ٹیکس یا فیس کی تشخیص، عائد یا وصول کرنے کی تشخیص یا اس میں ترمیم کے لیے کسی دیوانی عدالت میں کوئی مقدمہ دائر نہیں کیا جاسکے گا۔	*is act ya is ke tehat waza kardah qawaid ke tehat kisi tax ya fees ki tashkhees, aed ya wusool karne ki tanseekh ya is mein tarmeem ke liye kisi dewaani adalat mein koi muqadma dair nahi kya jasakay ga*

In excerpt 1 the term "ensure," which Halliday classifies as an existential process, is translated as "*bandobast krna*". The prototypical definition of "*bandobast krna*" is "arrangement." The co-text and context indicate that the term "*bandobast krna*" refers to taking material measures for the benefit of the populace. Thus, "*bandobast krna*" could be regarded as a material process that is translated from an existential process. The example demonstrates that translators place a premium on interpretation when selecting words that convey the true meaning of the source text, and their selections result in an unintentional linguistic change in the form of transitivity adjustment.

In excerpt 2 the verb "lie" is classified as an existential process and is rendered as "*koe muqadma dayer krna*" in Urdu. This translation choice conveys a sense of action and can be regarded as a material process. The context of the example indicates that the term "*dayer*" refers to applying to the court regarding any matter and such submission must be accompanied by action. As a result, this Urdu selection can be referred to as a material process, and the existential process can be equated with the material process in this instance.

The discussion of existential processes reveals that this process lacks variety. However, an analysis of the processes reveals that only two processes, "lie and ensure," exhibit adjustment, while the remaining existential processes in legal corpus do not. When compared side by side, it becomes clear that the discovered adjustments follow a single pattern, namely the adjustment of existential processes to material processes.

Verbal Process

The ranking of processes in the source text's legal corpus places verbal processes fifth. This section of the analysis discusses the verbal process's adaptation to its environment.

Excerpt No.	English Source Text	Urdu Translation	Transliteration
1	Scope of order of restriction — An "Order of restriction" passed under this Act may restrict a person in his movements to any area prescribed in the order; or it may require a person to report himself at times and places and in the mode prescribed in the order; or it may do both. (Restriction of Habitual Offenders (Punjab) Act, 1918)	پابندی کے حکم کی وسعت - اس ایکٹ کے تحت جاری کردہ "پابندی کا حکم" حکم میں مجوزہ کسی علاقے میں کسی شخص کی حرکات و سکنات پر پابندی عائد کر سکتا ہے یا حکم میں مجوزہ اوقات اور جگہوں اور طریق کار کے مطابق کسی شخص سے پیش ہونے کا مطالبہ کر سکتا ہے یا یہ دونوں کر سکتا ہے۔	pabandi ke hukam ki wusat – is act ke tehat jari kardah" pabandi ka hukam" hukum mein mujawaza kisi ilaqay mein kisi shakhs ki harkaat o saknaat par pabandi aed kar sakta hai ya hukum mein mujawaza · auqaat aur jaghon aur tareek e car ke mutabiq kisi shakhs se paish honay ka mutalba kar sakta hai ya yeh dono kar sakta hai .
2	The procuring agency engaging in prequalification shall announce, in the prequalification documents, all information required for prequalification including instructions for preparation and submission of the prequalification documents, evaluation criteria, list of documentary evidence required by contractors to demonstrate their respective qualifications and any other information that the procuring agency deems necessary for prequalification. (Punjab Procurement Rules 2014)	پیشگی اہلیت سے وابستہ پروکیورنگ ایجنسی پیشگی اہلیت کے لیے درکار تمام معلومات بشمول پیشگی اہلیت کی دستاویزات کی تیاری اور اسے جمع کروانے کے لیے ہدایات، جائزے کے معیار، کونٹریکٹر کی جانب سے مطلوب دستاویزی شواہد کی فہرست جو ان کی مطالعہ اہلیت اور دیگر معلومات کو ظاہر کرے جنہیں پروکیورنگ ایجنسی پیشگی اہلیت کے لیے ضروری سمجھے، فراہم کرے گی۔	paishgi ahliat se wabasta procuring agency paishgi ahliat ke liye darkaar tamam maloomat Bashmole paishgi ahliat ki dastawizaat ki tayari aur usay jama karwanay ke liye Hadayat , jaizay ke miyaar, contractor ki janib se matloob dastawizi shawahid ki fehrist jo un ki mutaliga ahliat aur deegar maloomat ko zahir kere jinhen agency paishgi ahliat ke liye zaroori samjhay, faraham kare gi .
3	the reasons for adopting the figures for the budget estimates of the coming financial year shall be clearly explained; and (Punjab District Government and Tehsil Municipal Administration (Budget) Rules, 2003)	آنے والے مالی سال کے لیے تخمینہ جات کے اعداد و شمار لینے کی وجوہات واضح طور پر ریکارڈ کی جائیں گی۔	aindah maali saal ke liye takhmeenah jaat ke aadado zhumaar lainay ki wajohaat wazeh tor par record ki jayengi ; or

According to Halliday's classification, the word "report" is a verbal process, but context analysis demonstrates that the word "report" in this context is not verbal. It demonstrates that someone must appear before an authority figure. Thus, the phrase "report himself" conveys the idea of presenting oneself in this context. In this context, the report is a material process semantically, even in the English language, and translators use the material process term "*paish hona*". Thus, the process is not altered in the translation process; rather, the source text conveys the same sense of the material process.

The term "announce" is used in excerpt 2, which is a verbal process according to Halliday's classification, and the translator chooses the target language term "*fraham krna*". This expression "*fraham krna*" means "to provide something." To analyse it further, it is necessary to understand what is to be provided, either

materially or orally. The excerpt demonstrates that the clause's participants "announce" criteria, information, and a list of documentary evidence, and the translator chose the term "*fraham krna*" after conducting a thorough analysis of the situation. Thus, the provision of the aforementioned items is considered a material process, as legal requirements always require written documents. As a result, while the sense of both texts is equivalent, the translation choice "*fraham krna*" affects transitivity by converting verbal to material processes.

In excerpt 3the verb "explain" is used in the source text, which is a verbal process according to Halliday's classification, and the expression "*record kia jana*" is used in the target language to convey the true meaning of the source text. The expression "*record kia jana*" refers to the act of writing something in the preceding segment and may be used as a verbal process in some contexts where any individual can mentally memorise spoken expressions. However, the segment's legal context clearly states that the legal aspect always requires a written document for reasons. As a result, it is clear that the translational choice reflects the true meaning of the legal context, and it can be concluded that "*record kia jana*" is an appropriate choice, though it has some effect on transitivity due to the verbal process "explain" being adjusted into the material process "*record kia jana*".

The overall discussion of the verbal process demonstrates that all three excerpts are examples of the verbal process being incorporated into the material process. That is, there is a pattern in which the translation choices made by translators indicate the conversion of verbal processes to material processes in the majority of cases where such conversion was required.

Behavioral Process

The order of transitivity processes used in the English legal corpus places behavioural processes at the bottom. Additionally, behavioural processes are incorporated into the legal corpus in a limited number of instances. This section examines behavioural processes and their Urdu translation options, with excerpts provided for discussion below.

Excerpt No.	English Source Text	Urdu Translation	Transliteration
1	The Audit Department will <u>watch</u> the total expenditure during a year against the permissible limits. (West Pakistan building and road department code 1994)	محکمہ آڈٹ قابل اجازت حدود سے اندر کے اندر کسی سال کے دوران کل اخراجات کا جائزہ لے گا۔	*mehakma audit qabil e ijazat hudood ke andar kisi saal ke douran kul akhrajaat ka jaiza le ga.*
2	The measurement book must be <u>looked</u> upon as a most important record since it is it is the basis of all accounts of quantities, whether of work done by labour or by the piece or by contract, or of materials received, which have to be counted or measured. (West Pakistan building and roads department code 1994)	پیمائش کے کھاتے کو اہم ترین ریکارڈ سمجھا جائے گا کیونکہ یہ مقداروں، خواہ مزدوروں کی جانب سے کی گئی تعمیر کی ہوں یا اجرت کار یا معاہدہ یا وصول کردہ سامان، جسے شمار یا جس کی پیمائش کی جانی ہو، کی مقداروں کے تمام حساب کتاب کی بنیاد ہے۔	*pemaiesh ke khatay ko ahem tareen record samjha jave ga kyunkay yeh miqaron, khuwa mazdooron ki janib se ki gayi taamer ki hon ya ujrat car ya moahida ya wusool kardah samaan, jisay shumaar ya jis ki pemaiesh ki jani ho, ki miqdaron ke tamam hisaab kitaab ki bunyaad hai*

According to Halliday's classification of transitivity processes, the term "watch" falls under the category of behavioural processes. The excerpt demonstrates that the translator used the term "*jaiza lena*" to convey the full meaning of the source text, and the term "*jaiza lena*" translates as "looking at something with the intention of examination or inspection." In this regard, it is clear that the behavioural process of watching is completely transformed into a mental process, but not at the expense of the source text's literal meaning. The process watch is referred to as "*jaiza lena*" since it is staffed by an "audit department." As it is the audit department's responsibility to examine expenditures on a deliberate basis. As a result, "*jaiza lena*" is an appropriate choice in this context but it does not fall under the category of behavioural process.

In the analysis of excerpt 2, According to Halliday, the verb "look" is a behavioural process because the phenomenon of looking is a component of our behaviour in which people perform material actions and also use their senses. In this case, it is possible to deduce that the verb "looked" performs the function of considering. That is, "looked" does not function as a behavioural process in this context; rather, it performs the function of understanding, which is a mental process.

The translator's choice of "*samjha jana*" is appropriate for conveying the true sense, but it is based on mental processes. Thus, if the focus remains on Halliday's classification, it can be concluded that transitivity is adjusted in the mental process; however, if the focus is shifted to the context of the source text, the analysis reveals that the verb "looked" plays the same semantic role in the source text as it does in the target text.

The discussion of behavioural processes reveals a dearth of instances of this type in legal corpora, as well as a dearth of cases involving process adjustment. Adjustments, on the other hand, follow the same pattern. As illustrated in the preceding two excerpts, behavioural processes are altered into mental processes in both cases.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that the choice of Urdu translations is influenced by the source text's communicative intentions as well as the co-text of Urdu clauses. Such deliberately chosen Urdu words to provide true equivalent sense to the source text have some unintended effects on the transitivity mechanism, resulting in the adjustment of the transitivity process. In some instances, the transitivity processes of the source text are completely transformed into another type of transitivity process, whereas in others, it is determined that certain transitivity processes in English are semantically equivalent to their Urdu translations. In this way, this phenomenon constraints Halliday's classification in some contexts due to the non-data-driven classification of transitivity processes. As a result of this research, it is suggested that such categorizations should be based on corpora representing a variety of genres. As a result, the categorizations can be applied to a variety of contexts. The article

concludes that transmitting the true meaning of the source text into the target language requires some adjustments to the transitivity process in the translated text.

This study will be critical in developing guidelines for legal translators. As the study discovers, a true understanding of the source text in terms of its legal context enables the translator to convey the source text's exact meaning in the target language. Along with that, the discussion demonstrates the importance of the co-text in determining the most appropriate translation choices in the target language. As both the process and the participants are determined by one another. In the first step, the co-text assists the translator in comprehending the source text's meaning by associating the process with participants. In the second step, the translator generates the expression while keeping the target text's co-text in mind. As a result, the legal context and co-text justify faithful translation.

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