

A CRITICAL STUDY OF ENGLISH - HAUSA LEGAL TRANSLATION IN KANO STATE JUDICIARY

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SPS/16/PLG/00010

Being a Thesis Submitted to the School of Postgraduate Studies, Bayero University
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Philosophy in Linguistics

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “A Critical Study of English – Hausa Legal Translation in Kano State Judiciary” is a product of my research efforts conducted under the supervision of Professor Lawan Danladi Yalwa. To the best of my knowledge, this research was not presented anywhere for award of a degree certificate and that all sources consulted are duly acknowledged.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research work for this thesis entitled “A Critical Study of English – Hausa Legal Translation in Kano State Judiciary” and the subsequent write-up by Aminu Bello Muhammad (SPS/16/PLG/00010) were carried out under my supervision.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research work to my late mother, Hajiya Kubura Bello Wudil who gave me the necessary upbringing and parental guidance through my university education after the demise of my beloved father, Alhaji Bello Wudil. May their souls rest in perfect peace and may *Aljannatul Firdausi* be their final abode. Ameen.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A	Amsa
C.Nn	Compound Noun
Conj	Conjunction
CV	Civil Case

Dem	Demonstrative
Kg MQ	Qotu ga Mai Qara
Qg WAQ	Qotu ga Wanda ake Qara
Qg LWQ	Qotu ga Lauyan Mai Qara
Qg LWAQ	Qotu ga Lauyan Wanda ake Qara
QgReg	Qotu ga Rijistara
KN	Kano State
QT	Qotu
LQ	Lambar Qara
L/Qara	Lokacin Qara
MQ	Mai Qara
Prep	Preposition
Pres. Cont	Present Continue
Prog	Progressive
Pron	Pronoun
RQ	Ranar Qara
SCA	Shari'a Court of Appeal
Sh	Shari'a
SL	Source Language
T	Tambaya
TM	Tense Marker
TL	Target Language
USCA	Upper Shari'a Court of Appeal
WAQ	Wanda ake Qara

ABSTRACT

This thesis critically studied how legal translations were made by court translators in the Kano State Judiciary while translating legal proceedings from English into Hausa. The objective of the study is to examine how the translations were made, determine the different errors made with a view to proffering a better and more acceptable translation. The data of the study was collected through the use of court proceedings texts, participant observation and interviews. The study used the theory proposed by Newmark (1988) which possesses varieties of translation procedures. The findings of the study revealed some committed errors in translation to include;

tautology, abbreviation, code-mixing, ambiguity and orthography which are not unconnected with either lack of balanced bilingualism, cultural and linguistic differences or even an unprofessional standing of the court translators. In addition the research discovered the need for such translators to be fully entrenched in regular training and re-training, so as not only to enable them be conversant but also versatile with both the source and target languages, in order to standardize, control and make legal translation more qualitative for effective dispensation of justice.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Legal translation is a challenging and complex process that not only requires sufficient knowledge of both the source and target languages but also culture of the two languages involved. Legal translators face numerous factors that influence their ability to translate certain terms, expressions and textual documents effectively. “Besides the obvious linguistic side of legal translation, legal translators are faced with challenges, such as cultural and social norms and traditions within legal systems of the country where the text originated, as well as the country for which the translation is prepared” (Šarčević, 1997: 44). “Furthermore, even if the legal translators are skilled linguists, and are familiar with the nuances of the two aforementioned legal systems, they will come across terms that are difficult to translate. In such instances, the translators must employ one of a slew of translation techniques which include the search for terms of functional equivalence” (Šarčević, 1997: 46).

O’Brian (2012: 42) says, “Aspects and challenges in translation quality have received substantial attention in the translation profession and academic environment”. There are three terms which have often been used interchangeably to refer to quality related activities: quality assurance, quality assessment, and

quality control. In addition to several other factors, “terminology and terminology management are perceived to be important elements of the quality assurance (QA) system of document production” (Valentini, 2016: 32) “translation” (Popiolek, 2015: 23), and “multilingual lawmaking” (Strandvik, 2015: 17). This implies that quality in translation, including legal translation, partly depends on the quality of terminology and terminology management.

However, legal translation needs the services of an expert that is highly knowledgeable in legal terms and practices. Translating legal documents needs accurate and correct translation and is one of the most difficult among all translation works so far observed in some courts. “There are many things in the court that need legal translation such as birth certificates, application letters, technical patent confirmation, deposition records, financial statements, evidence documents, litigation materials and business contracts” (Chirilă & Mindreci, 2013:20).

Translators should not only possess general knowledge of legal terminology rather they should also be well versed in statutory requirements and the legal particulars of Hausa cultural and legal systems. In seeking to achieve this critical study of legal translation from English into Hausa in Kano State Judiciary, there is need for professional consideration as it depends on the law's culture of the two languages.

Any legal translator should have an understanding of the two cultures as stated earlier, in order to simplify the difficulty in legal translation.

Obviously, poor or inadequate legal translations will have drastic consequences on clients, the community and the general public, due to the fact that the translated texts affect their lives directly. It really happens in our society, that when there is a misunderstanding among people, sometimes it leads to litigation. Therefore, certain aspects of the courts and judiciary are misinterpreted or misunderstood by many people (Hausa speakers) due to the fact that some concepts do not exist in the Hausa language. It is pertinent to note that in most of our present day courts, English is the primary language of court proceedings and a person who is not conversant and versatile in English has to communicate with the court through an interpreter or translator. So, a fair justice system would ensure that both the accused and the defendant understand the courtroom proceedings, and that both parties are also understood by the court. “This fairness cannot be attainable in instances where court interpreters cannot be provided for court participants who do not speak or understand the language used during court proceedings” (Hargitt, 2013:34).

The study is an attempt at a critical study of legal translation from English into Hausa. This study focuses on standardization and quality control in translation and interpretation of legal issues from English into Hausa. Legal texts are translated in

standard form into Hausa so as to enlighten people who may not be able, capable and competent to speak and understand the English language presently used in our courts. Further, the study is intended to not only widen the knowledge of law and order amongst Hausa speakers but also to help in building and enhancing the capacity of our court officers, Registrars and other legal luminaries which will certainly result in improved access to timely and effective justice services to Hausa speaking people, especially the poor, disadvantaged, women and other vulnerable groups.

1.1 Translation and the Translator

Translation could be seen as an act or process of communicating the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. However, Musa (2003) opines that certain number of English to Hausa translated terms have gained currency and are widely used at some quarters especially the media. Yet the Hausa renditions can not actually be regarded as the natural equivalents of the source terms. Equally, Sarcevic(2016) asserts that, although it is impossible for translators to produce texts with equal meanings, authoritative translations of legally binding instruments are expected to be as accurate as possible and above all, legally reliable, that produce the same legal effects in practice.

Newmark (1988:7) points out: “Translation has been instrumental in transmitting culture [...] ever since countries and languages have been in contact with each other [...] European culture was drawing heavily on Latin and Greek translations”.

Newmark (1981: 161) defines translation as “a *craft* which consists in the attempt to replace a written message in one language by the same message in another language”. In the same vein it is “an act, process or instance of translating as a rendering. (Merriam 1986). Newmark (1991:27) views translation as an “act of translating or transferring the meaning of a stretch or a unit of a language, the whole or part of a text, from one language to another.” In a similar approach, Darbelnet (1987:80) views translation as the operation which consists in transferring from one language to another all the elements of meaning of a passage, and only these elements while ensuring that they retain in the target language their relative importance, as well as their tonality; and also taking into account the relative differences presented by the cultures to which the source language and the target language correspond respectively.” Nida and Taber (1979) posit that “Translating consists of 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.” Viewed from the perspective of methodology, translation can be viewed as a two-step process, of reception and production. Each of these steps is made up of analytic and synthetic psychological operations (Yakasai, 1990:23).

Based on the above definitions, translation can be seen as a transposition of specific text from specific language-cultural source into specific text of a specific target language with strict adherence to phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, dialect and orthography of that specific linguistic-culture. (Aboki, 2009:2)

Briefly then, translation may be defined as the rendering of a source language text into a target language with a view of preserving and/or domesticating the message and the form as much as possible. The source is the language from which the information is being obtained, while the target is the language receiving the information. Therefore, when one is translating from Hausa to English, Hausa is the source language, while English is the target language.

1.1.1 The Translator

As earlier discussed, the translator as clearly indicated by Aminu (1978:7) is someone that is fully entrenched in the “bilingual activity that gives birth to colourful developments across the world”. From the preceding sentential construction, one can easily realize the apparent and dire need for the translator to not only be conversant but versatile in the both the source language and receptor language.

As explained by Yakasai (2019:19), “Aikin fassara ya qunshi juya kwatankwacin abin da yake cikin harshen asali (SL) zuwa harshen karwa (RL), wato ainihin saqo

cikin salo da ma'ana. Domin samun nasarar wannan aiki, wajibi ne mai aikin fassara ya naqalci harsuna biyu, wato ya fahimci jigon saqo cikin al'adun majiya harsunan da abin ya shafa.”

Meaning:

The art of translation deals with producing an equivalence of what is contained in the source language (SL) into the receptor language (RL), both in form and meaning. In order to achieve this, it is expedient for the translator to not only be fluent in both the source and receptor languages but also understand them in the culture of the people using the receptor language.

From the above paragraph, one can understand that the translator really partakes in communicating the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. The English language draws a distinction between translating and interpreting. Under this distinction the translator only does his work on written texts. According to Fagge(2018) the term ‘translation’ normally refers to written materials but is also an umbrella term used for all tasks where elements of a text of one language (the source language, SL) are molded into a text of another language (the target language, TL) whether the medium is written, spoken or signed. There are specific professional contexts where distinction is made between people who work with the spoken or signed language (interpreters) and those who work with the written language (translators).

1.1.2 How Translation affects other Professions

Translation has been affecting positively other professions. That is translation has been playing a very significant role in human life more especially in modern days. Translation has been contributing enormously in the field of teaching, mass media, religious outfits, legislative houses, commercial transactions, international relations and courts of law, “especially in a country like Nigeria which comprises many ethnic groups. In this case it is very possible to get a court case involving people from various tribal groups, and where one or more of them cannot understand the language used in the court. So the application of translation is the only way out”. (Ladan, 2002:7)

1.1.3 Modes of interpreting:

The world over, Court interpreters provide interpretation services for individuals who may not understand the language used in the courts or that are having hearing impairment. However, we are more concerned with interpreters for people that can hear but not conversant in the language used in the courts, in our own case English, which is the language of the courts. The task is quite complex, as everything that they interpret from individual utterances is considered as fact, which means that the interpreter has to ensure that the communication is highly accurate. According to Mark and Kees-miller (eds. 2007), there are two highly specialized modes of interpreting: consecutive and simultaneous interpreting.

One typically speaks of consecutive interpreting when the person requiring the interpreter participates in the communication directly. In such cases the interpreter waits for the person to finish speaking, or until the amount of information approaches the limit of interpreter's retention capacity, then the interpreter gives his interpretation.

On the other hand, they added that the mode of simultaneous interpreting is typically used when the person who requires an interpreter is not participating in the communication directly. At international conferences with bilingual or multilingual audiences, simultaneous interpreting is an effective method for helping to overcome language barriers; it allows for presentations and discussions to proceed at the same pace as an ordinary unilingual conference.

1.1.4 About Legal Translation

Legal translation is an interdisciplinary field involving languages, translation studies and law, especially comparative law, interpretation of law and legal drafting. Comparative lawyers have long regarded legal translation as a dual operation consisting of both legal and interlingual transfer between different legal systems, in which the main operation is legal in nature, (Sarcevic, 2016)

Legal translation is the label given to the translation of not only legislative texts and international treaties but court documents and administrative, commercial, and financial texts. Because the law affects almost every part of people's lives, legal

documents have a universal nature with content that may involve almost any field, from treaties on environmental issues to a love letter or suicide note in a court case (Kiraly, 1995: 62).

However, legal translation is a specialized, culture dependent translation, and it is the legal translators' task to stay faithful to the intent, tone, and the format of the original, source legal document, yet make the text clear and understandable to the receiver, without taking any creative liberty, which is considered unacceptable in the formal constraints of legal language (Newmark 1988: 83).

Due to the nature of legal translation as explicitly discussed above, one may realize the need for legal translator to ensure that the translation is accurate. Accuracy as we all know, is an important quality of a good translation. For a translation to be accurate, it has to convey the same meaning as the original or at least it tries to get as close as possible to what was identified as the main intended meaning. As indicated by Ladan (2002), "Translation as a means of communication has to achieve high level of accuracy. This means that a translator has to apply translation techniques coupled with his or her intelligence to render the meaning of the source language message into the receptor language exactly, regardless of the literal meanings of individual words in both languages.

Ladan (2002) added that," translation has to be made in plain and standard language, so as to provide room for easy and clear understanding without

any hitch. Thus the use of particular dialect or ambiguous word(s) will have to be minimised or avoided. It also will make the meaning as clear as possible, not to be confusing or ambiguous, thereby making the translation comprehended by general speakers of the language including non-natives with some level of naturalness in order to make it acceptable to the reader.

1.1.5 Legal Language and the Law

Language and the law are deeply intertwined and connected. Law expresses itself through language; the law is indeed made of language. Legal language does not only serve a descriptive purpose, it can create and modify reality. This idea of changing reality is in line with the view of some linguists and lexicographers, who adhere to a dynamic view on words and meaning. “Words are central to the activity of making meanings” (Hanks, 2010:87).

The language of the law is an important arena for applied linguistics, because the law is such an important and influential institution and because it is packed with language problems. Most of our common everyday activities are carried out within legal frame. A bus ticket is a legal contract, and virtually any form of transport, particularly driving a car, is similarly hedged about with legal issues. Employment too is a legislative domain. Our family relations are subject to family law, and the

media we use are similarly controlled. Law intrudes into almost every aspect of modern life, (Sarcevic, 1997).

It is a common knowledge that we all rely on language not only to communicate but to socialize, while the law takes care of regulating our communication and social practice, depending seriously on language for its realization and operation. In that light, we can vividly perceive the close connection between language and the law, which has for a long time generated a large amount of discussions among scholars.

1.1.6 Brief History of Kano State Judiciary

The Kano State Judiciary was established in 1968 after creation of states out of the former Northern Region of Nigeria by then Military Administration of General Yakubu Gowon (Rtd). Before then, it was High Court of Justice of Northern Nigeria, Kano Judicial Division with two resident Judges namely Hon. Justice Holden and Hon. Wheeler. Before the appointments of the two judges, one Hon. Justice Williams was overseeing Kano and Sokoto Judicial Divisions (Interview with CRKHC).

The Registrar of Kano High Court stated that Mr. Justice J.R. Jones was posted to Kano Division as a Senior Puisne Judge in 1970 and *took over* from Mr. Justice Holden. During his tenure, the first Magistrate courts was built at Gumel and later others built at Haxejia and Birnin Kudu, all in Jigawa state now. At the same time,

more High court Judges were appointed. They were Hon. Justice Abubakar Bashir Wali and Sani Aikawa (now late). Hon. Justice Abubakar Bashir Wali was first appointed as Khadi of the Shari'a Court of Appeal/Judge. Very much later Hon. Hamza Muhammad was elevated to the Sharia Court of Appeal Bench, as well. When he clocked ten (10) at the Bar, he was appointed as the first Nigerian Judge of the Kano State High Court (Interview with CRKHC).

Therefore, Hon. Justice J.R. Jones was appointed as the first Chief Justice, later the title changed to Chief Judge of Kano State. Among the High Court Judges that served on the bench were notably Hon. Justice Umar Kalgo, Umaru Maidamma, Layiola Nwabueze and Fernandez. He disclosed that Hon. Justice Aloma Maryam Mukhtar was the first woman appointed as Judge of High Court in the whole Northern Region of Nigeria when Hon. Justice J.R Jones retired in 1976 at the advent of the Civilian Administration. The first indigenous Chief Judge was in the person of Hon. Justice Xahiru Mustapha, during his tenure the new High Court building complex along Sabo Bakin Zuwo road was completed and occupied by all the Judges. After the departure of Justice Xahiru Mustapha on elevation to the Court of Appeal, another indigene of Kano State in the person of Justice Saleh Umar Minjibir became the Chief Judge in 1985. The number of High court Judges rose to fifteen (15) while the area courts increased to One Hundred and Ten (110) and the establishment of Magistrate Courts in most of the Local Government

Headquarters. He retired on 31st March, 2000 and Hon. Justice Saka Yusuf was also appointed as Acting Chief Judge (Interview with CRKHC).

In bid to bring justice closer to the people, firstly, Divisional High Courts were created at Xambatta, Gaya, Gwarzo, Rano and Tudun Wada local governments, respectively. In the same vein, by an order dated the 3rd of November, 2010, his Excellency the Governor of Kano State dissolved the Rent Tribunal and transferred their functions to the Magistrate Courts. This has further broadened the jurisdiction of the Magistrate Courts and the objective was to bring the Rent Control Edict of 1997 into conformity with the provisions of the 1999 Constitution. Then four additional Divisional High Courts were created namely; Bichi, Wudil, Gezawa and Ungogo respectively (Interview with CRKHC).

Twenty six (26) newly built magistrate courts were constructed and were commissioned on the 7th May 2013. The same was extended to Shari'a Courts Department where twenty seven (27) Shari'a courts were constructed. Flowing from the creation of additional Divisional High Court, six (6) judicial officers were appointed and subsequently sworn-in on 11th February 2009. It became clear that with the increase in number of cases filed coupled with availability of courtrooms in the state, other four (4) Judges were appointed to bring the number to twenty four (24) on the 30th October, 2013. The Judiciary under the leadership of Hon. Justice Shehu Atiku had reformed obsolete laws and procedures. Numerous

practice directions were enacted to serve as subsidiary to the High Court Civil Procedure Rules 1988 which later was repealed and replaced with the Kano State High Court Rules in 2014. On 7th January 2015, Hon. Justice P.A. Mahmoud was sworn-in as Acting Chief Judge which lasted for six (6) months and Hon. Justice N.S Umar was sworn-in as Acting Chief Judge on the 10th July, 2015 (Interview with RKHC).

1.2 Background to the Study

In some previous and current researches conducted, terms are needed to be defined. Newmark (1988:7) points out that, “Translation has been instrumental in transmitting culture [...] ever since countries and languages have been in contact with each other [...] European culture was drawing heavily on Latin and Greek translations”

Still, Newmark (1981: 161) defines translation as “craft which consists in the attempt to replace a written message in one language by the same message in another language”. Briefly then translation may be defined as the rendering of a source language text into a target language with a view of preserving and/or domesticating the message and the form, as much as possible. The source is the language from which the information is being obtained, while the target is the language receiving the information. Therefore, when one is translating from Hausa

to English, Hausa is referred to as the source language, whereas English refers to the target language.

Discussing about legal translation, one needs to know that legal translation is the label given to the translation of not only legislative texts and international treaties but court documents and administrative, commercial and financial texts. Law affects almost every part of people's lives, legal documents have a universal nature with content that may involve almost any field, from treaties on environmental issues to love letter or suicide note in court case (Kiraly, 1995:62). However, legal translation is specialized, culture dependent translation, and it is the legal translators' task to say faithful to the intent, tone, and the format of the original, source legal document, yet make the text clear and understandable to the receiver, without taking any creative liberty, which is considered unacceptable in the formal constraints of legal language (Newmark, 1988:83).

However, language and law are deeply intertwined and connected. Law expresses itself through language; the law is indeed made of language. Legal language does not only serve for descriptive purposes, it can create and modify reality. This idea of changing reality is in line with the view of some linguists and lexicographers, who adhere to a dynamic view on words and meaning. Hanks (2010: 87) defines words as “central to the activity of making meaning” concerning some important questions raised in the law which deal with meaning, especially, the interpretation

of documents like the constitution, statutes, contracts, deeds and wills. In many ways, interpreting a legal document is not that different from understanding any other writing. Yet, there is another interesting, and very important difference. Some aspects of the courts and judiciary present great difficulties for a lay person due to the fact that some concepts do not exist in Hausa language as well as some concepts have ambiguous meanings in lexemes, phrases and sentences. It's easy to identify the problem during an interpretation but to find a solution instantly and spontaneously is another important factor to consider.

Technical words and jargons arise precisely because they facilitate communication within a profession, but in the case of legal affairs the problem is communication with the public. So, all technical terms and jargons should be translated in an ordinary language like the Hausa language, which has been the area of this study or to make them as free as possible because people who have legal problems (such as litigation) have the right to understand the meaning of the contracts that they sign as they will be, subsequently held legally responsible.

It is pertinent to note that my little experience concerning legal translation in one of the courts within Kano metropolis, is what motivated me to conduct a study on legal translation and interpretation in order to create mutual understanding among the Judges, lawyers, clients as well as provide good translation and interpretation

that can if possible, make the respected justice services more effective in our various courts in Kano.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Series of works at different levels of higher degrees (M.A, PhD) on translation of various languages such as English to Hausa, English to Igbo and English to Arabic as well as some African languages have been studied intensively. Others include books and Journals as well as proceedings. To mention but a few among the works conducted on English to Hausa include, Sarvi, (2011), Azare, (2002), Kabara, (2008), Maryam, (2012), Muhammad, (2013), Xayyabu, (2015) as well as Eftekhari, (2008), Crystal, (1992), Nida and Taber, (1979), Nida, (1982) Yakasai(1990) and Armstrong, (2005). None of the above mentioned researches concentrated on what this current research is on, regarding to their focus. It clearly shows that there is a gap in legal translation of both civil and criminal cases for the Kano State Judiciary, which needs to be filled by this current research. The gap was on the error committed in Legal translation from English to Hausa, by the court translators. This is what actually made me to see the desirability to conduct a study on some committed errors in legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary and how they could be effectively corrected.

1.4 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this study is to examine the various facets of committed errors in translating legal proceedings from English to Hausa. The following are the objectives of the research:

- a- To identify cultural and linguistic problems in legal translation.
- b- To offer standard translation in order to ease the Interpersonal relations between judges, lawyers, court officers and their respective clients.
- c- To identify the factors responsible for committed errors in legal translation
- d- To find out the techniques used in legal translation from English to Hausa.
- e- To discover the challenges translators encounter in legal translation from English to Hausa.

1.5 Research Questions

The research has been designed with a view to answer the following research questions:

- a) What cultural and linguistic problems are established in legal texts translation?
- b) Is there any standard translation that eases the interpersonal relations between judges, lawyers and their respective clients?

- c) Does legal translation have factors responsible for committed errors?
- d) What are the techniques applied in correction of legal translation into Hausa?
- e) Why do translators encounter challenges in the work

environment?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Even though there is not enough literature on translation on different languages, still this research provides mutual understanding of cases between judges and lawyers as well as plaintiffs and defendants, respectively. This study calls on policy makers in the government and the academic program administrators in Nigeria to take steps towards developing standard court translation and interpretation services in order to meet the needs of Nigeria's multilingual population. This study is therefore undertaken in order to enrich the existing literature. The research will improve access to timely and effective justice services in our courts and will ensure the right of suspects or accused persons, by translating criminal proceedings with a view to ensuring their rights for a fair trial. Invariably, it will improve and enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice in our courts, thereby actualizing the Government vision on human rights for all citizens.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

An important element of this research focuses on standardization and quality control of legal translation of some cases in Kano State Judiciary. The study also concentrates on Tautology, use of abbreviation (morphology), code-mixing, ambiguity (semantic and syntax) and use of standard Hausa orthography issues related to both civil and criminal cases. This research examines the legal translation (criminal and civil cases) from English to Hausa. It also used only court cases translated from 2018 to 2019.

1.8 Conclusion

This chapter begins with a preamble of standardization and quality control in legal translation in Kano State Judiciary. It also comprises the Hierarchy of Courts and Judicial Procedures in Nigeria and Brief History of Kano State Judiciary. It also encloses the statement of the problem, aim and objectives of the research, research questions, significance of the study as well as scope and limitation of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

It is not only pertinent but expedient to have a summative glance on some of the earlier researches conducted in legal translation so as to provide us with an updated information on what was done so far in order to clearly determine the gap this research work intends to fill in current trends of legal translation.

Invariably therefore, this chapter takes a look at the available literature on the subject under investigation. The intention of the chapter is to give insights into what other scholars have done, ascertain the current state of the art and/or methodological approaches and as well as establish the gap in the field that justifies this study. There has been a considerable amount of researches on legal translation which include; educational documents, projects, theses, dissertations and many publications in some journals as well as papers on proceedings. This chapter reviewed the works of scholars on translation for English-Hausa or Hausa-English and even other languages.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The literature review of this study includes the Journal of Garzone, (2000), which indicates that researchers have described legal translation as a category in its specific. This is mainly due to the complexity of legal discourse that combines two

extremes: a) the originality of the literary language that is used for the interpretation of ambiguous meanings, and b) the terminological precision of specialized translation.

Therefore, there is a gap between this work and the current research, because the study discusses deeply on how the originality of the literary language interpret ambiguous meaning and accurate translation whereas, this current research focuses on how the legal translation from English into Hausa should be standardized with quality control in Kano State Judiciary.

Aminu (1978), discusses the relationship between speeches and reasoning as well as understanding in translation. He gives brief history and meaning of translation with types as well as the attitude of translator. He further, explains newspaper and book translations, religious affairs, sport activities, economic and advertisement. Finally, he differentiated between simple and difficult things in translation, use of selected words and the root of translation.

Since G  mar (1979) defends the fact that “legal translators can actually be trained”. Sparer (1988) notes that “legal translators can be trained without necessarily being legal experts”, and Hickey (1996) proposes that “legal translator training established a series of rules applicable to various situations or circumstances based on his experience in both law and translation”, a considerable amount of literature has been written. All the works are related to this current

research because the works were on the importance of legal translation training and those who are supposed to be trained while, this current research focuses on critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Misau (1987) defines meaning and importance of translation. He also describes the pillars in translation such as; linguistic competency of two languages, knowing culture of the source and target languages, familiarity of subject matter, culture difference, lexical ambiguity and obscene, addition and subtraction and sentences structure. Therefore, he highpoints problems of the translation processes. He makes translation comparison between Bauchi and Kano NTAs, Kano and Bauchi Radios as well as Kaduna and Jos. He finally came up with issues like; Use of literal translation, lack of understanding of meanings of some words, use of descriptive translation, issues of pluralization and gender problems and code-mixing etc.

However, in his popular research work conducted over thirty years ago, Newmark (1988: 67), defines the art of translating as “transferring the meaning of a text, from one language to another, taking care mainly of the functional relevant meaning”. This is because every word has its own identity, resonance, its value and words are affected by their contexts while this research deals with legal texts translation.

Yakasai (1990) reveals history of translation, aims and techniques of translation. He discusses adjustment and its techniques (adaptation, adoption, idiomatic expression and paraphrasical). He also gives details on semantic adjustments. In chapter three, he defines structural adjustments and its types which include semantic structure that comprises issues like words order, double negatives, question of gender and number concord, active and passive construction. On word structure, he states grammatical categories and how words are formed (morphology), he further discusses phonological structure which includes adaptation procedures, some examples of semantic and structural adjustment as well as the kinds of techniques that are being used by the media practitioners were discussed in the work. Finally, he highlights syntactic, orthography, adaption, semantic, conditional and lexical problems.

Muhammad (1990), in his book with title Hausa Meta-Language (1): Kamus na Kɛɓaɓɓun Kalmomi, translates many words systematically. This book focuses on Hausa Meta-Language whereas this work focuses on critical study of legal translation from English to Hausa. Ibrahim (1991) discusses the problem of the English-Arabic translation of the embedded idioms and proverb expressions in the English sentences. Mokhtar (2000:34) develops an English-Arabic MT system and focuses on applying abstracts from the field of Artificial Intelligence.

Tseng (1992), in his model of the professionalization of court interpreting, refers to standards of practice as a code of ethics. He observes that the enforcement of a code of ethics is crucial because it functions externally as one of the bargaining chips to earn public interest, and internally as an indispensable tool for internal control. The thesis deals with an important issue on translation professionalism known as code of ethics and the current research focuses on critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Yakasai (1994) made a remarkable contribution in the field of English- Hausa translation where he investigated how some figurative expressions in English-Hausa translation are rendered in accordance with the methods proposed by Nida. Furthermore, his study discovers that figurative languages are normally used in English-Hausa translation with a sole purpose of enhancing understanding between the source and the target languages. The study also reveals some problems of English-Hausa translation which are usually encountered by the translators in their translating activities.

However, the researcher also highlighted some other problems that require thorough investigation in this area of translation. But the only thing is that the problems are out of his research scope and that was why he suggested that other scholars should undertake studies on them. The problems he has discovered include,

. The issue of dialect in translation.

. The problem of neologism in translation etc.

Moreover, his work also addressed some issues of deviations from the semantic make-up of linguistic code while doing translation.

In his study the methods of translating figurative language proposed by Nida were used along with relevant examples in order to make them clear. The methods explained are:

- Figurative to Figurative
- Figurative to non-figurative
- Non-figurative to Figurative

Despite the major contribution given by Yakasai (1994), his study did not cover all aspects of figurative expressions of both languages but still his work paved a way for the subsequent researchers to undertake similar researches on this field and on other related areas of study.

Therefore, at this juncture, it is very important to show the relevance and import of the work conducted by Yakasai and the current study. The two researches are undoubtedly related because they all are both concerned with English-Hausa translation. On the other hand, the main difference between the two studies is that while Yakasai focuses on investigating figurative language in English-Hausa

translation by examining various tropes that involves deviations from the semantics make-up of linguistic code, the present study concentrates on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary. Similarly the two researches have shared something remarkable, which is their working language. But while the former looked at figurative expressions in Hausa as a whole, the latter looks at English-hausa translation in legal context only. Similarly, Maalej (1994) discusses the MT of English nominal compounds into Arabic that has been motivated by their frequent occurrence in referring and naming in all text-types, while this study is on legal text translation from English to Hausa.

Fairclough (1995) extensively discusses on “members resources.” That is when the information is combined with the social practice in which the text participates, seemingly obscure elements in the text become immediately clearer. The process is then applied in the target language and target culture to discover whether parallel discursive and social practices exist, thereby leading to parallel or similar texts. Only then does the translation process proper begin. Regarding to the above statement, text needs to be understandable before translation is processed. This book focuses on process on how translation is applied into target language and culture in order to verify differences or similarities within the text. While, this current research has to do with critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Jackson (1995) explains how a semiotic group may be formed: “Whatever the degree and nature of variation, if the language of a particular profession, or other occupational group, has sufficient peculiarities to form a barrier to comprehension by those that are not members of the group, then we are in the presence of a group defined by language (a “semiotic group”).” In other words it is “a group which makes sense (of law) in ways sufficiently distinct from other such groups as to make its meanings less transparent to members of other groups without training or initiation” (P.78). Differences in interpretation of a legal text by these two semiotic groups are caused primarily by the extent of their knowledge of law (substantial and solid in the case of lawyers, and very limited or non-existent in the case of translators). The purpose of interpretation is the second discriminating aspect: application of law by lawyers presupposes their profound understanding of the law and the environment where the law is to be applied, whilst transferring the legal information into another language is built upon a comparative juri-linguistic analysis (i.e. the source language and law, and the target language and law). The aim of interpretation is essentially to understand, “to ascribe the meaning to, or inscribe the meaning in” the text (Phillips 2003: 90).

Muhammad (2013) discusses the meaning and types of translation and some suggestions given to translators, some practical works were also discussed to mention but a few; Bayero University Kano (BUK) makes case for female

students; China media face disaster fines and education perspectives. He gives a brief history on translation, purpose, techniques, contributions and rules for some translation works. He therefore, explains theory of translation and its importance, different theories on translation such as modern theory. In chapter four, he discloses semantic knowledge in the translation field and lexical meaning with practical examples. Finally, he describes the group of English words and their impact in translating English to Hausa which include words with ambiguous meanings, homonyms, synonyms with detailed practical works. Perse(1996), focus on translating medical texts from English to Arabic. On the other hand, El-Desouki(1996), discusses the necessity of modular programming for English-Arabic MT.

Azare (2002), also made another contribution in the area of English-Hausa translation. He conducted his research with a view to translating some key terms of medicine into Hausa with particular attention on two branches of medicine namely, Gynecology and the way human cardiovascular system operates. His work focuses mainly on words which do not have Hausa renditions. They were selected from the two fields of medicine and then examined, explained and translated. The explanations of these terms were made with the contributions of some medical doctors, traditional herbalists as well as academicians.

However, in the study, Azare observes that there is a desirable and considerable need for translating some terminologies of medicine from English into Hausa so as to develop Hausa language like any other language of the world. It is also undisputable that Azare's work will greatly help medical students specifically Hausa native students in understanding their area of study so easily. Lastly, his research suggested that there is a special need for Hausanizing knowledge so as to simplify understanding for students.

Therefore, Azare (2002) is quite relevant to the current research in the sense that it was carried out with a sole aim of translating some key terms of medicine into Hausa. Thus, the work is also within the area of English-Hausa translation, the area in which the present research is being conducted. But, the dissimilarities between the two researches are clear, because while the latter is in legal context, and has to do with courts, the former has to do with hospitals.

Azare (2002), focuses on translation meaning and processes to realize how translation is performed. The processes in translating text meaning from one language into another include proficiency in the two languages, understanding the topic, knowing the cultures of two languages and having words with ambiguous meanings. His main focus was on words translation with detailed explanation of some categories such as words related to women health and related to function of human heart. He also described words according to their meanings. This study

focuses on some parts of therapeutic terms translation whereas; this current research is concerned solely with critical study of English –Hausa legal translation. Thus, Berk-Seligson (2002: 72) argues that “no amount of oath-swearing can guarantee high quality interpreting from an interpreter who does not have the necessary competency.” Having interpreters take an oath promising that they will interpret with honesty and to the best of their knowledge is not enough if the interpreters do not have the required knowledge and skills.

Littlemore (2003) investigates the effect of cultural differences on translating metaphor interpretation. He aimed to find out the ways in which Bangladeshi students interpreted metaphors used by their lecturers during a short course at a British university. Students were asked to interpret a number of metaphors presented in context and to identify the value judgments that were being expressed through these metaphors in these particular contexts. This paper deals with metaphors whereas this current research deals with critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Armstrong (2005) talks on target language (TL) solution to source language (SL) problems in terms of equivalence. He states that “by looking at the nature of language, and of course in extreme cases, there could not be an exact equivalent” (p.54). This suggests that a translator is faced with a problem of which he should look for solution. The solution can be achieved through different linguistic levels

compared with source language so as to produce an effect in the receptors of the target text that should be as close as possible to that produced to the reader of the source text. This book concentrates on translation, language and culture relationship between French and English whereas; this work is concerned solely on critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Way (2005), discusses the translation of academic degrees and the effects that translators may have on the social process of recognition of foreign qualifications.

In the case described, interaction with the Spanish Education Ministry, by offering suggestions concerning the difficulties posed in the recognition process that translators had observed from their privileged position, led to a modification in Spanish legislation which simplified the procedure for all concerned. There is a big gap between the preceeding and this current research, more especially in scope and limitation. The preceeding focuses on the suggestion given concerning difficulties that translators faced and simplified the procedure for all concerned, whilst, this research concentrates on critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Isyaku (2006) translates hundred (100) words of Physics with explanation on each. This work has relation with the current work in terms of translation but they differ in terms of scope and limitation of the study.

Snowden and Boone (2007) use instrumental approach in one organization for translation problems. Thier framework proposes five contexts for decision making defined by the nature of the relationship between cause and effect: simple, complicated, complex, chaotic, and disorder. Leaders are expected to diagnose situations and to act in contextually appropriate ways in the first four contexts. In the fifth context, disorder, it is difficult to decide which of the first four contexts predominates. As he uses and applies these categories to translation, he finds that simple contexts involve stable problems where clear cause-and-effect relationships are manifested. In this context, the decision maker must consider or identify the problem, categorize it, and then resolve it by using established translation practices. Simple contexts, nevertheless, may still be more complex than expected: As he states, if the problem is not identified correctly or if the decision maker falls into what the authors call “entrained thinking” by implementing a conditioned response acquired through previous experience or training and success or she or he may become complacent when facing apparently familiar problems. This review deals with translation problems which can be resolved by established translation practices, while the current research deals with critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Gouadec (2007) points out that most translators are “poorly equipped to deal with current market challenges.” The view of this researcher was based on a survey

conducted in 2000 and 2004. The findings of this survey indicated that 95% of work providers, human resources managers and agencies emphasize that the professional profiles required from translators are experiencing drastic changes. In fact, the same changes encountered in the translation profession can be applied to interpreting. The technological advances in the interpreting profession at the middle of the twentieth century have led to emergence of new forms of interpreting and, as a result, influenced the professional skills required from the 17 interpreters. For example, the deployment of new equipment and tools (e.g., video conference interpreting, telephone interpreting etc) has generated new needs and demands on interpreters in terms of preparing and training them for various types of remote interpreting. Thus, it is important to understand the complex and multifaceted role of the translators and interpreters to keep pace with the fast-growing changes in the marketplace.

Badawi (2008) investigates the ability of Saudi EFL prospective teachers to translate cultural expressions and to identify the most common strategies. The participants were 43 EFL prospective teachers whose age ranged from 21 to 23 years old. The sample was limited to the fourth year English language majors who were supposed to be well acquainted with English language and translation techniques. The instruments he used were a culture-based translation test and a translation strategy awareness questionnaire. The study revealed that teachers'

performance was very poor as reflected by their scores on the culture-based translation test; their translation strategy awareness was very poor and the method of translation was literal while, this current research deals with issues related to critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Abed (2008) points out that “there were some legal cases where lawyers complained about the poor quality of court interpreting and, consequently, had to appeal the final ruling on that basis. The lawyers explain that, following an investigation, public prosecutors sometimes transfer the lawsuit to court without assigning the accused a competent legal interpreter in the language combination. Lawyers consider this lack of provision to be illegal. In this context, using language that is unfamiliar to an accused person or that may not even be his or her mother tongue undermines his or her legal and ethical rights”.

De Jongh (2008: 24) argues that “the quality of the interpretation is a decisive factor at every stage of the legal process – from the investigative phase of a case until its final disposition.” Therefore, the quality of interpretation is critical during the period of police reporting and during the investigation work of the public prosecution. Relying on laypersons with no real or adequate qualifications to provide interpreting services may lead to undesired consequences and enhance a misconception that any bilingual can be an interpreter. Therefore, the court proceedings require an interpreter who can accurately convey and fully understand

the legal language of the officer of the court and the different dialects and slangs of defendants using non-standard or substandard language.

Alawneh(2008), produced a paper that presents English to Arabic approach for translating well-structured English sentences into well-structured Arabic sentences, using a Grammar-based and example-translation techniques to handle the problems of ordering and agreement. This approach has a number of advantages. The first advantage is a hybrid-based approach combined advantages of rule-based (RBMT) with advantages example-based (EBMT). The second advantage for this approach is to apply on some other languages with minor modifications.

Also Garba (2008) translates one hundred words on HIV/AIDS from English to Hausa with their explanation. This work focuses on translation HIV/AIDS words while this current research concentrates on critical study of legal translation form English into Hausa.

Alousque (2009) focuses on cultural words which require a cultural background to be properly understood and therefore pose translation problems. The challenges in the translation of cultural items and the range of translation procedures used to explain their meanings through the analysis of the lexis from the French cultural domain of cooking was examined. Those problems resulted from a number of linguistic phenomena, including the different semantic range of the cultural words in the source and the target languages, the absence of the cultural concept in the

target language, the loss of meaning and the metaphorical meaning conveyed by many cultural words. The study has revealed the constraints of the translation strategies used to transfer the meaning of cultural units into the target language (loan, functional equivalence, descriptive equivalence, approximate equivalence) and the differences in the conceptualization of reality as reflected by the translation of metaphorical words and expressions from the French domain of cooking. These differences point to a cultural gap which makes the translation of cultural lexis a hard task. This paper focuses on how translational problems arise within cultural domain whereas, this research concentrates on critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Katan (2009) designed an online questionnaire that was distributed in 25 countries to 1000 professional translators and interpreters. The purpose of the questionnaire was to identify previous academic and professional training, the languages used, attitudes and beliefs about translation as a profession, the role and status of the profession, and 16 personal satisfaction. The findings of the study show that 955 of the participants considered “translating” as a profession, while only 41 of the participants disagreed. Most respondents (such as those from the US, Brazil, and Argentina) believe that what makes translation “a profession” are specialized skills, competences, expertise knowledge and education, specific training, experience, hard work, constant practice and study, specific strategies and specific

qualifications. Researchers have investigated new paths and new technologies in the search for the key to improving translator training, many of them using the different models of translator competence as their starting point. Until the 1990s, little had been written about legal translator training.

Therefore, Kabara (2008), translates words in Islamic Shari'a Law into Hausa. He also translates with explanations on offensive and punishment words as well as interactive and business ones. He brings each word with its explanation. This work concentrates on words related to Islamic Shari'a Law while this current research focuses on study on legal translation from English into Hausa.

Sani (2009) explains on how the Hausa language is used to translate some programmes in Freedom radio (Kano). She also explores issues concerning phonology, morphology and syntax. She indicates some problems in translating some programmes such as lack of considering words relation, problems in sentence construction, problem of changing male gender to female, lack of using (da) conjunction particle, matching of meaning and use of borrowed words. Finally, she discusses semantic adaption and idiomatic translation. Sani's research deals with translation process of some programme in Freedom radio Kano whereas this current research deals with standardization and quality control on legal translation.

Another salient contribution is that of Sani (2009) who critically studied English-Hausa News Translation of some electronic media in Adamawa and Taraba states

of Nigeria. In his research work, he discovers some problems related to English-Hausa translation particularly in electronic media. These problems include, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, as well as dialectal problems. The research also reveals that there is influence of non-Hausa speakers' mother tongue in the English Hausa news translation in the two states where the study was conducted. The research point out problems like phonological substitution by some translators of English-Hausa news particular substitution of some consonantal sounds as a result of mother tongue interference or influence. Similarly, the research suggests that in order to overcome such problems, there is need for Adamawa and Taraba states media establishments in particular and for the whole country in general, to at least create a new position specifically for a news translator whereby an expert would be purposely employed for that job. The research also recommends that a code of conduct should be laid down for electronic media translators in particular and for the entire translators in the country.

The research also provides some vital suggestions on how to improve English-Hausa translation in the electronic media establishments so as to enable their journalists to professionally know the task of the translator along with his do's and don'ts.

Therefore, Sani's research is related to the present research, because both the researches are within the area of English-Hausa translation. But the point of departure between the two researches is that the former was on English-Hausa news translations of some electronic media in Adamawa and Taraba states of Nigeria, while the latter is on legal translation from English into Hausa in Kano State Judiciary. Thus, the area and the scope of the two researches are quite distinct even though, the contexts are relevant to some extent.

Garba (2009) discusses translation and its problems in Zamfara Radio. He highlights the problems faced by translation in Zamfara radio station. This work concentrates on problem of translation in Zamfara Radio while this current research focuses on critical study of legal translation from English into Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Habash et al (2010) conducted a study for the challenges raised by Arabic verb and subject detection and re-ordering in Statistical Machine Translation (SMT). They found that it is difficult to translate post-verbal subject (VS) constructions from Arabic into English. They have ambiguous re-ordering patterns because of the difficulty of detecting the boundaries of VS constructions precisely. To improve MT, the strategy was adopted in reordering the constructions of VS into pre-verbal subject (SV).

Dweik and Abu-Shakra (2011) investigates the most serious problems that translators face when rendering collocations in religious texts; namely the Holy

Quran, the Hadith and the Bible. A purposive sample comprising 35 students enrolled in the M.A translation programs at the universities of Petra, Yarmouk and the University of Jordan was selected. The test consisted of 45 contextually short sentences selected from the above-mentioned three texts and assigned 15 sentences for each religious text. The study revealed that translators encountered problems in lexical and semantic collocations due to the specificity of certain religious collocations that are deeply immersed in the Arabic culture. It also concluded that translators of religious texts should be deeply aware of the nature of lexical and metaphorical collocations, should realize the disparities between Arabic concepts and beliefs and Western ones, and should always take context into consideration. However, this current study is dealing with critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

However, Sani (2013) divides his paper into four sections. Each section of his paper contains an error that occurred in translation. He first begins with an error that exists in choosing words, then he discusses the error in string of words in target language. He further explains an error that occurred in word to word translation as well as an error on grammar. Finally, he gives examples on each of the error listed above. This paper concentrates on various errors occur in translation English text into Hausa whereas this current work focuses on legal translation from English into Hausa.

In his paper titled, “*Waiwaye a kan Ginshikan Fassara da Kusancin Ma’ana*”, Sarbi (2013) discusses some vital pillars use in translation text from source language to target language. He lists the pillars to include; linguistic competency of two languages (bilingual), knowing culture of the source and target languages, familiarity of subject matter, professional training and direction of translation. He also analyses each pillar with an example. This paper focuses on important pillars in translation English text into Hausa text and similar words in meaning but used in different context whereas this current research deals with legal translation from English into Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Ajunwa (2014) identifies the cultural and linguistic problems in translating oral poetry from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The source notes that “the separation of linguistic problems from cultural problems of translation is rather an artificial venture because language and culture are like two sides of the same coin”(p32). This study focuses on how language and culture are interwoven in terms of translating oral poetry from Yoruba into English, while this current research focuses on critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary. .

As Cao (2014: 313) notes, interpreters are physically present in legal settings and hence visible to the other agents in the communicative situation. Translators, on the other hand, remain largely invisible, posing the question: “Who are the

invisible translators and, more importantly, who are the monitors of such translation, ensuring the quality and integrity of the tasks performed? And above all, who may be considered a qualified or competent legal translator?” Court translators and interpreters or those who work in international organizations such as the United Nations have more immediate visibility and have, perhaps, advanced more in terms of recognition and organization of their professional practice. Translators who work as freelancers or for agencies, translating the multitude of documents that citizens require on a daily basis, however, are in a far worse situation. This invisibility and the fragmented nature of the profession are partly to blame for legal translators’ current situation. Legal translators do however, exist and have been practicing their profession for centuries. This article focuses on how professional legal translators operate on translating documents whereas this research concentrates on how translation of some lexical and grammatical terms can mislead and cause miscarriage of justice on any criminal or civil judgement.

Darah (2015: 54) observes that “cultural untranslatability appears to be quite a difficult problem which arises when a situational feature, functionally relevant for the source language (SL) text is completely absent in the culture of which the target language (TL) is part”. It also states that “most expressions which are culturally based do not only convey meaning but also contain the beliefs of a people. The effects of some of such expressions are expected to create in the

source language may not be the same when translated into another language”. This Journal deals with issues that are not on legal translation but can cause modification in translation of source language text to target language due to some cultural differences, while this current research concentrates on critical study on legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Dayyabu (2015) translates two hundred (200) electrical words from English to Hausa with explanation of each word. This work focuses on translation of electrical words from English to Hausa whereas this current work is on legal translation in Kano State Judiciary.

Again, Sarbi (2016) investigates semantic decline in English- Hausa translation and discusses the effects of decline between the source and receptor languages. He uses two methods in data collection, observation and intensive readings by which printed materials were checked to sample out some equivalent versions that provided grounds for comparison to discover items in which semantic decline occurred and how they affected the quality and or quantity of the texts. He therefore, examines errors in English-Hausa translation and alternative versions, suggested for correction as well as improvement. Finally, he discovers that semantic decline affects both quality and quantity of translation. This paper focuses on semantic decline in English- Hausa translation but the current research focuses on legal translation in Kano State Judiciary.

In addition to this literature review, Sarbi (2016) discusses the translation components such as language and its functions; possibility of translation. He gives brief history of translation from first century up to 20 centuries and explains others issues such as translation and religion; translation and literature; translation and language; translation and science; translation and development of democracy as well as translation and information management. He also describes manpower development and employment opportunity in translation, finally he analyses code-switching and code-mixing in translation. The book focuses on advance translation studies while this current work concentrates on legal translation from English into Hausa language.

Still Sarbi (2017) investigates common errors from point of redundancy in English-Hausa and Hausa- English translation with some positive interference from Arabic language. He explains the occurrence, the effects of redundancy between the source and the receptor languages. Finally, in his paper, proves that redundancy affects both the quality and quantity in English- Hausa translation. This paper and the current work differ in terms of topic and focus of study.

Yahaya (2018) also highlights one hundred and twelve linguistic terms and translated them into Hausa via Nida (1974: 13-15 and 48) and Sarbi (2008: 142-

156), he compares the Hausa Metalanguage and Halliday transitivity Theory. This paper concentrates on linguistic terms translation but this current work distillates legal translation from English into Hausa.

However, Sani and Almajir (2018) translated some selected disciplines and professions from English into Hausa. They followed different procedure in translation disciplines such as transference, cultural equivalent, function equivalent, descriptive equivalent, label and literal translations. The disciplines and professions translated include *Etymology*, *Genealogy*, *Caliology* and *Castrametation* and etc. this paper focuses on translation some selected disciplines or professions from English into Hausa whereas this current research focuses on legal translation in Kano State Judiciary.

Bunza (2018) explains translation as purely linguistic affair between professional and academic professionals as well as amateurs. He also describes translator as a person with a very high standard of linguistic background of languages in the business, that is, the source and target languages and knowledge of cultural background of the source language as well as grammatical skills in the target language. He therefore discusses semantics, grammatical rift in Hausa-English and English-Hausa translation, grammatical functions of an individual vocabularies, rift in idiomatic expression, proverbs, king words and wise sayings, cultural lacuna constraints as well as handling of Hausa idiomatic expressions. The paper focuses

on grammatical and cultural gap in translation business between English and Hausa or vice-versa while, the current research concentrates on legal translation from English to Hausa.

Batagarawa (2018) seeks to contribute towards the update of the existing Hausa Meta-Language Dictionary. He proposes a fair translation of some technical terms in Hausa syntax within the framework of generative grammar and the data used, gathered from the notable scholars such as Chomsky (1981, 1982, 1986a, 1986b), Radford (1988) 1997, 2008), Horrocks (1984), Newman (2000), Jagger (2001) and Crystal (1991). Others include Galadanci (1976), Tuller (1986), Yusuf (1991), Munkaila (1992), Amfani (1996) and Yalwa (1992 and 1995). Finally, he uses borrowing, coining and semantic extension instruments in translation of the terms. The paper emphasized on some technical terms in Hausa syntax while this current work focuses on critical study of legal translation from English into Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Fagge (2018) uses descriptive analysis in his paper for Hausa translation made on Nokia cell phone Model 112 type RH-93. He looks at the art of translation contribution to the technological advancement. Also he reveals that, the mode of translation applied on the device is the literal/word to word translation which results in an inadequate translation. Therefore, he points out some basic issues need to be considered for the connection in selective word and meaning. Other

issues reveal by the study were frequent inadequacies in word structure of the target language, conversion of grammatical forms of SL to TL, orthographical rules of the TL and the problem of inconsistency in the translation which all hinder its goal of sound translation. This study focuses on translation of Nokia Model 112 TYPE RH-93 while this current focuses on critical study of legal translation from English into Hausa.

Gwammaja (2018) discusses issues in translation English of compound words into Hausa. He explains the English Compound words translation into Hausa via equivalence, dynamic equivalence and cultural divergence with detailed examples. This paper has only relation in translation form English to Hausa but differ because this current work focuses on critical study of English- Hausa legal translation while the work focuses on communication processes.

Also Yakasai (2018) explains issues in translating Nigerian Languages, roles of translator as well as the factors a translator should consider when translating text to the audience in order to avoid distortion. Then, he describes linguistic knowledge as one of the essential pre-requisite in translation and said that the linguistic issues in translation focus on meaning and lexical choice as well as grammatical and pragmatic issues among others. Finally, he states that in the current age of globalization, the function of translation has largely shifted from merely linguistic rendition to cultural interpretation due to different background of peoples' culture.

This paper and the current work differ in terms of scope and limitation of the study.

2.2 Conclusion

As a result of the above, this study can suggest that translation errors are likely to be

found among the court translators in their legal translation from English into Hausa.

This chapter reviewed the related literature on translation works done by Hausa and even non-Hausa scholars. The reviewed literature comprise projects, theses and dissertations at different levels of degree programmes (B.A, M.A and PhD) as well as Journals, articles and books. The documents reviewed are more on translation of different aspects such as communicative, Islamic Shari'a, figurative and medical terms translations into Hausa, etc. These literatures mentioned above will guide the current research on critical study of legal translation from English-Hausa translation in Kano State Judiciary.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 Introduction

This chapter intends to discuss on the methodology for the data collection, a clear description of the research area, data collection procedure, theoretical framework and the procedure adopted for data analysis in the conduct of this research.

Within each general research approach, one or some data collection techniques may be used. According to scholars, “A researcher will decide for one (or multiple) data collection techniques while considering its/their overall appropriateness to the research, along with other practical factors.” Kerlinger observes that “it is of course possible that a given research question may not be satisfactorily studied because specific data collection techniques do not exist to collect data needed to answer such a question” (Wikipedia 2013:764). The most popular data collection technique include: surveys, secondary data sources or archival data, objective measures and interviews. The methodology employed in this study comprises area of study, research approach and design, procedure of data collection, sample technique, sample size and theoretical framework adopted for the analysis of this current study.

3.1 Area of Study

This study is based on standardization and quality control in English-Hausa legal translation. Therefore, the research focuses on translation of both civil and criminal cases terminologies/texts from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

3.2 Research Approach

Like in many other research works, this present study is more particularly concerned with quality aspect. It's done through the varieties of methods of translation initiated by Newmark(1988).

3.3 Research Design

The research design employed for this research is descriptive, as the study attempts to translate and interpret legal technical terms and Jargons within the texts. Descriptive research, as it's' name suggests, describes the state of affairs as it exists at present. It merely describes the phenomenon or situation under study and its characteristics. It reports only what has happened or what is happening in legal translation. It therefore does not go into all the possible causes of the phenomenon or situation. The methods commonly used in descriptive research are survey methods of all kinds, including comparative and co-relational methods, and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. Thus, descriptive research cannot be used for creating causal relationship between variables, while in analytical research, the

researcher uses his facts or information already available and makes his analysis to make a critical evaluation of the material.

3.4 Data Collection Procedures

Actually, in every academic research of this nature there are some acceptable processes employed for data gathering. The major methods of data collection of this study include:

3.4.1 Consulting Court Translated Documents

Some court translated documents were consulted which include, court proceedings, birth certificate, application letters, technical patent confirmation, deposition records, financial statements, evidence documents, litigation materials and business contracts.

3.4.2 Discussions with experts in legal profession

The Researcher discussed with experts in legal professions such as translators and interpreters of court texts, judges, lawyers, court supporting staff as well as professional translators in order to have real information needed in the research.

3.4.3 Consulting other research works

We consulted various research works done in the field of technical translation such as PhD, M.A, Journals and proceedings. Finally, findings will be highlighted and appropriate recommendations shall be given after data analysis, in order to realize a standardized form of legal text translation in Kano State Judiciary.

3.5 Others

Substantial information collected by participant observation, taking part in some translation and interpretation of some cases that concerned criminal and civil in the courtroom of Kano State Judiciary, as well as hearing several suits.

3.6 Sampling Techniques

The study is to survey the translation categories or types used in our present day courts. The sampling technique used in this study is random sampling. Random sampling has to do with probability selecting sample that serves the easy process of selecting information for this study.

3.7 Sample Size

Due to the sample size and nature of the study, it's unsuitable to employ the whole legal documents, rather a fraction of some errors committed in legal translation such as tautology, code-mixing, abbreviation, orthography and ambiguous sentences are selected from legal proceedings of some cases. The research sampled (10) for each of the committed errors.

3.8 Theoretical Framework

In the analysis of this translation study of English to Hausa, the researcher adopted the theory proposed by Newmark (1988: 306) which possesses varieties of translation procedures. The procedures comprise;

- i- Word-for-Word: - This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with The TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or as a pre-translation process.
- ii- Literal translation: -The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.
- iii- Faithful translation: - A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.
- iv- Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the

finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

- v- Adaption translation: - This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.
- vi- Free translation: - Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.
- vii- Idiomatic translation: - Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

- viii- Communication translation: - attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Therefore, formulation (recreation or reproduction) in this phase you literally start applying the translation theory on your piece by choosing a translation method or more, bearing in mind all of the things you highlighted in the comprehension stage.

- a- SL writer
- b- SL norm
- c- SL setting and tradition
- d- SL culture text
- e- The truth (the facts of the matter)
- f- TL readership
- g- TL norms
- h- TL culture
- i- TL setting and tradition
- j- Translator

In order to learn the difference between the two methods you first need to know that according to Buhler (1990), language has three main functions: It's either Expressive, Informative or Vocative.

According to function: Expressive is to do with the mind of the speaker, writer, and the originator of the utterance which he used to express his feelings irrespective of any response.

- a- Expressive text types are imaginative literature authoritative statements, autobiographies, essays and personal correspondences.

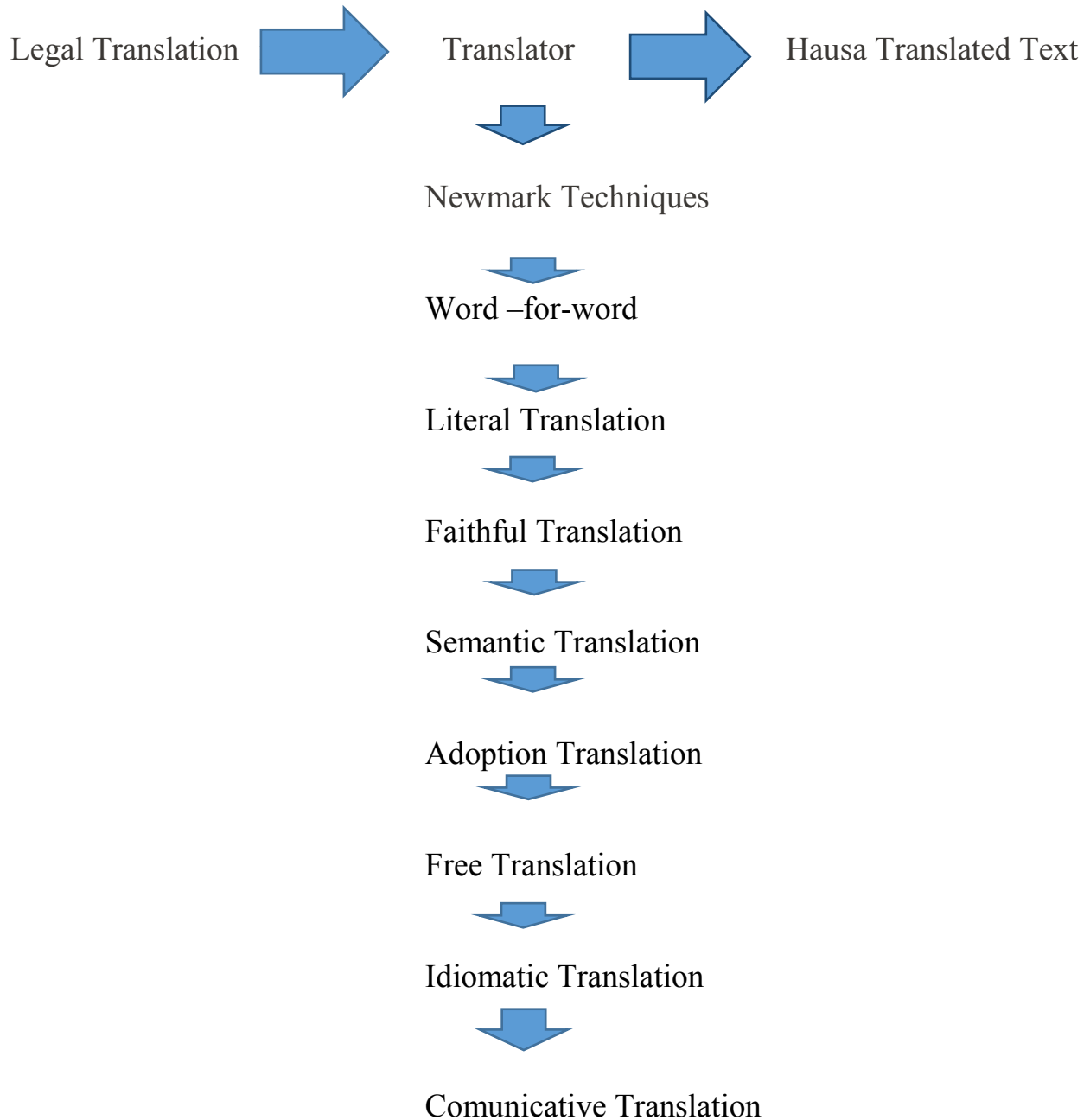
- b- Informative is to do with the external situation, the facts of a topic including reported ideas or theories. They're considered with any topic of knowledge and often have standard formats such as: textbooks, technical reports, scientific papers or agenda of meetings. Informative texts convey information.
- c- Vocative is to do with the readership, the addressee. The readership is called upon to act, think or to react in the way intended by the text. Typical types of vocative texts are: notices, publicity, propaganda, persuasive writing translation advertisements.

Then, legal documents also require a special type of translation basically because the translators make use of restricted approach than in any other form. Every word has to be rendered, differences in terminology and function noted, and as much attention paid to the content as to the intention and all possible interpretations and misinterpretations of the text. The semantic aspect, nevertheless, the standard format, syntax, archaisms, as well as the format register of the TL must be respected in dealing with documents that are to be concurrently valid in the TL community, hence, in the communicative aspect, legal documents translated for information purpose only have to be semantically translated.

Therefore, a semantic translation attempts to recreate the precise flavour and the tone of the original. The words are “sacred”, not because they are more important

than content but, form and content are one. The thought processes in the words are as significant as the intention behind the words in communicative translation.

Below is the framework of this research:



3.9 Conclusion

This chapter discusses on area of study, reserach approach and design use in conducting this research work. It also explains how the data of this study was collected. The data were collected via consulting court documents and other research works, discussion with experts in the legal professions as well as participatory observation taking part in some translation and interpretation of some criminal and civil cases in the courtroom of Kano State Judiciary. Sampling technique and size are also stated. Lastly, the Newmark theory of 1988, was adopted for analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter aims to present data collected with analysis of issue related to legal translation from English to Hausa in some court rooms of Kano State Judiciary. The analysis could be on documents of cases of the High Court or Shari'a Court. The analysis focuses on issues related to morphology, syntax, semantics and use of standard Hausa orthography.

4.1 Legal Translation in Kano State Judiciary

Legal documents, in general are documents where two or more parties enter into agreement and it is confirmed by placement of their signature at the end. The term legal document has a very broad meaning when it comes to court required documents. There are various legal documents and to mention but a few:

- i- Dishonour of Cheque
- ii- Criminal Court Forms -
- iii- Family Court Forms
- iv- Application for Child Custody
- v- Gift Deeds
- vi- Sale Documents Formats
- vii- Partnership Agreement

- viii- Power of Attoney
- ix- Hire Purchase Agreement
- x- Legal Settlement
- xi- Legal Bonds
- xii- Affidavit
- xiii- Consumer Disputes
- xiv- Will
- xv- Birth ccertificate
- xvi- Legal Notice Forms
- xvii- Legal proceedings

However, this research work essentially focuses on legal proceedings hence, all data collected and analysed are directly dealing with legal proceedings, only.

4.1.1 Procedures of Court Translation in Kano

As we all know and as explained further, Usman (2020) indicated that, Legal translation/interpretation is done in the court which is a place that is established in order to hear and determine cases, matters, or claims of a particular kind between parties whether such parties be persons, bodies or government.

There are three procedures in court translation from Englishto Hausa. Each procedure has court Cases that fall within. The procedures comprise the following:

- i- Translation of appeal Cases from Upper Shari’a court to High court. In

this procedure, Cases like business transaction, disagreement, deception are translated.

ii- Translation of Cases from Upper Shari'a court to Shari'a court of Appeal.

These are Cases such as marriage, inheritance, baby nursing and feeding and are also translated.

iii- Translation of Cases from State Shari'a court of appeal to court of Appeal

Kaduna. Most of the cases translated under this procedure include; estates or land issues.

4.2 Data Presentation and Analysis

The data presentation requires all the data collected in various techniques applied for the purpose of this current research to be analysed. There are so many procedures in data presentation to mention but a few; descriptive, diagnostic, predictive and prescriptive. And this current research is mainly for Descriptive Analysis. An attempt is therefore, made to translate legal proceedings from English-Hausa in the Kano State Judiciary.

4.2.1 Critical Analysis of English-Hausa Legal Translation in Kano State Judiciary

It is a common believe that translation is a process that requires the translator to not only be proficient, conversant and versatile in the source language but also the target language. Any quality control effort of translating legal texts needs to follow

some linguistic processes in order to make it successful. In the analysis of legal translation from the source text to target text. A translator needs to find the outfit meaning in the target text which should differentiate common and legal translation that is from overt ‘familiar’ to covert ‘unfamiliar’.

Some legal translators are however found to be less versatile in their second language and hence they can’t translate legal texts from English to Hausa correctly. The differences in grammatical structure are also possible reasons. Similarly, translation errors stem from various causes, such as lack of comprehension, misuse of words and lack of proper knowledge of the second language. Most commonly, errors found to have been committed in this research are both syntactical and semantical in nature.

In the light of the above, legal translation errors need to be determined and analysed so as to identify possible factors obviating them with a view to proffering correct and standard way to improve the process and conduct of such translations.

In the Kano State Judiciary, some court translators and interpreters were found to have made some errors while translating legal proceedings from English –Hausa, as we have identified from some works. The areas the study covered include tautology, abbreviation of some terms, ambiguity, code mixing, orthography in both written form and punctuation marks.

4.2.1.1 Tautology Error

Tautology is noun that refers to the use of two words or items which can be stand as one in meaning or represented one meaning i.e, the saying or writing the same thing twice over in different words, generally considered to be a fault in style. In the legal text translation, tautology is applied while translating legal documents on various cases, such as:

Case 1:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/46/2018

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - Y

Cause of action: - Remaining Balance of N6, 034, 000.00.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
We are seeking the help of the court to recover the remaining balance of N6, 034,000.00. And the profit of N1, 945, 000.00.	<i>Munàa qara munàa neman taimakon kotu da ta karva wa MK ragowar kuxinsa N6, 034, 000.00 = da kuma ribarsa N1, 945.000.00.</i>

Table 1

As Moore (2001:40) explains that tautology is faulty repetition of phrases, such as ‘that’s that! Or who’s who, the truth or the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, or "to have and to hold") the repetition of words and couplets of similar words. Repetition in the language of law is a form of ritual that the law uses to drive home its meanings. Regarding the above view, court translators and interpreters are really making some tautology errors in translating legal cases into Hausa. As it

appears in Case 1 with no SCA/KN/CV/46/2018, the translators made an error when translating the bi-sentential construction of legal text into Hausa. Even though it is a paratactic construction where each sentence is independent and the two (theoretically) are a conjunct (optional with a conjunctive particle). Each of the sentences possesses the pronoun and progressive tense marker, *munàa* (we-prog) appearing twice in the Hausa text version and it is tautological, because both *munàa* (we-prog) used in the expression refer to the same person(s) who litigated the Case and sought the help or intervention of the court. In this case, instead of the translator to translate the words from an English text literally, it's better to use one *munàa* 'we-prog' in order to avoid the faulty repetition for the translation to be comprehensive. Then, the second *munàa* 'we-prog' should be replaced with a word that makes the statement of the text in the Hausa version to be clearer. For the purpose of standard cultural quality control, the translation of the above legal text would be very clear if translated in the following:

1a. *Munàaqara* da neman taimakon kotu ta karva wa *mai qara* ragowar kuxin N6,

034, 000.00 da ribar da aka samu ta kimanin N1, 945.000.00.

or

b. Muna neman taimakon kotu da ta karva wa *mai qara* ragowar kuxin N6, 034, 000.00 da kuma ribar ta kimanin N1, 945.000.00.

Case 2:
Case no: - CV/211/2018
Appellant: - X
Respondent: - X
Cause of action: - Sold of my plots.

Legal Text	Translated Text
I seek the help of the court to invite the defendant that he sold out my eleven plots and he received the money, that is why I institute an action against him	<i>Ina qaraina</i> neman taimakon shari'a da ta kirawo WAK ya sayar min da filaye guda 11 kuma ya karve kuxinsa

Table 2

In the same vain, Merriam, C (1984) Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics, looks at it from redundancy perspective. It says the use of more words than required by idiom or syntax is regarded as fault of style. Furthermore, Case 2, with No: CV/211/2017, shares the same faulty tautology with Case 1 in terms of paratactic construction. In this situation, the court translators use *inàa* (I-prog) twice which is a clear instance of tautology. Alternatively, the words (seek and help) that appeared in the legal text above are not to be translated literally, because it will not give a clear meaning of the text. Therefore, the use of *Inaa qara inaa* neman taimako in the translated Hausa text is a faulty repetition (tautological error). As

tautology defined clearly by Moore(2001:40), again Jordan (2002:5) opines that tautology is faulty repetition of phrases. Therefore, the above Hausa text translation possesses faulty repetition because the two *Inaa* are used. All the *inaa* refer to the same person who sued and sought the help or intervention of the court. Use of *inaa* twice is a tautological error, and in Hausa text translation, this should be avoided. Precisely, the translation should be in the same pattern as in Case 1, as exemplified below:

2a. *Ina qara tare da neman taimakon kotu da ta kirawo wanda ake qara (Musa Ya'u) kan filayena da ya sayar guda 11 kuma ya karve kuxin.*

or

b. *Ina neman taimakon shari'a da ta kirawo wanda ake qara (Musa Ya'u) kan filayena da ya sayar guda 11 kuma ya karve kuxin.*

Case 3:

Case no: - CV/194/2018

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - Y

Cause of action: - Recover of my ten plots.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text(Hausa)
At this point counsel by name Badaru Sulaiman Ishak from Badaru & co. No15 K/Dukawiya BUK Road, Kano. Announce his appearance for the plaintiff. However, one by name Hassan Dikko from Dikko & co. No 8 Tal'udu Kabuga Road, Kano announce his appearance for the defendant.	<i>A nan ne wani lauya mai suna Badaru Sulaiman Ishak daga chamber & co, no 15 K/Dukawuya, BUK Road Kano ya miqe ya ce nine L/MK. Anan ne wani mai suna Hassan Dikko & co, no 8 Ta'udu Kabuga road, Kano, ya miqe ya ce nine L/WAK.</i>

Table 3

Matthews (2007:456) defines tautology as “the saying of the same thing twice over in different words, generally considered to be a fault of style or a statement that is true by necessity or by virtue of its logical form” and Dictionary of linguistics and phonetics by Crystal (2008:371) defines it as “the use of more words than is strictly necessary to convey a particular sense”. Invariably, tautology connotes nothing more than having two or more words in a sentential construction in order to convey a particular shade of meaning.

In Case 3 with No: CV/194/2018, a faulty repetition of some phrases such as ‘*a*’, ‘*nan*’ and ‘*ne*’ (loc. Preposition, adv and cop) appeared twice in the Hausa translated version and it is nothing but a good example of tautology. For the translation to be correct, the court translators could use the first phrase *a nan ne* and the second phrase in the same text will be replaced by word or phrase such as ‘*sai kuma*’ or ‘*wani kuma*’ that can suite the target text as in (3a-b) below:

- 3a. *A nan ne* wani lauya mai suna Badaru Sulaiman Ishak daga chamber lauyoyi mai lamba 15, Kofar Dukawuya, kan titin Jami’ar Bayero, ya miqe ya ce ni ne lauyan wanda ya kawo qara. *Sai kuma* wani mai suna Hassan Dikko daga chamber lauyoyin Dikko & Co mai lamba 8, da ke kan titin Kabuga, Kano, ya miqe ya ce ni ne lauyan wanda ake qara.

or

- b. *A nan ne wani lauya mai suna Badaru Sulaiman Ishak daga chamber lauyoyi mai lamba 15, Kofar Dukawuya, kan titin Jami'ar Bayero, ya miqe ya ce ni ne lauyan wanda ya kawo qara. Wani kuma mai suna Hassan Dikko daga chamber lauyoyin Dikko & Co mai lamba 8, da ke kan titin Kabuga, Kano, ya miqe ya ce ni ne lauyan wanda ake qara.*

Case 4:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/320/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - inheritance.

Legal Text(English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
The origin of this case, got its origin from Giginyu Shari'a court on case no CV/320/2019 on a claim seeking the distributions of inheritance dated 2-8-019 before presiding judge Mustapha Abubakar Lalloki.	<i>Asalin wannan sharia ta samo asali daga kotun Giginyu Sharia court a kan sharia no CV/320/2019 a kan sharia neman rabon gado ta ranar 2-8-019 a qarqashin jagorancin Alkali Mustapha Abubakar Lalloki.</i>

Table 4

Since tautology is “the repetition and use of the redundant words that convey the same idea again and again in different words. It is either used to deliver the same message or to emphasize over an idea that has been presented just before” (Pomorska, 1987: 38) and Traugott & Pratt (1980: 206) state that “Tautology is the repetition or the redundant use of words that convey the same idea again that has been presented just before. It is thus a case of redundancy in translation. As

semantic forms, tautologies become problematic in legal text translation because they provide no new information, they simply say “x” is “x”.

In Case 4, the tautology errors are identified in an instance where a translator used the words *asali* ‘origin’ and *a Kan* ‘prep’*in* the Hausa text translation version as it appears in the above table which is yet another example of tautology. Because the repetition of words conveys the same idea again and again, this is nothing but redundancy. Here, the court translator should use a word that will suite the text of Hausa version to avoid repetition of words. Let this paper reframe the translated text in Hausa version and make it comprehensive so as to eliminate repetition of redundant words. See a better attempt in (4a-b) below:

4a. An fara wannan shari’a ta rabon gado mai lamba CV/320/019 a ranar 2/8/019 a kotun Giginyu qarqashin jagorancin Alkali Mustapha Abubakar Lalloki.

or

b. Wannan shari’a mai lamba CV/320/019 an fara ta ne a ranar 2/8/019 a kotun Giginyu qarqashin jagorancin Alkali Mustapha Abubakar Lalloki.

Case 5:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/174/2018

Appellant: - Y

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Divorce.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Regarding hearing of the case in the court of Shari'a no2.	Dangane da qarar da aka saurara a kotun Shari'a court no2.

Table 5

In Case 5, an error is identified in Hausa text. The translator uses tautology in a situation where the word “court” was written twice. Therefore, the translator supposed to use the word court once and even the meaning will be cleared. In my observation, the corrected translation of the Hausa text shall be in this form:

5, Dangane da qarar da aka saurara a kotun shari'a mai *lamba* 2.

Case 6:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/564/2018

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - Y

Cause of action: - Dissolution of Marriage

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Today 11/02/2018, the plaintiff appeared in court and stated her claim that I instituted an action against Anas and seeks the help of the honorable court to separate my marriage with him because of insulting and cheating me.	A yau ranar 11/02/2018 MK Samira ta zo kotu ta ce <i>ina</i> qara Anas <i>ina</i> neman taimakon sharia da ta raba aurena da shi saboda <i>yana</i> cin mutuncina <i>yana</i> zagina.

Table 6

It is also the same as in Case 6 with no: CV/564/2018. In this situation, the court translators use *inàa* (I-prog) twice which is a clear instance of tautology. Alternatively, the words (seek and help) appear in legal text above indicated that is the same person sought the help of the court. Therefore, the use of *Ina qara ina* neman taimakon shari'a. Secondly, the repetition of *yanàa* (pron + TM 'pres cont.)

is also tautology then, the use of one *yanàa* than two. Precisely, the translation should be in the same pattern as in Case 2, as exemplified in (6a-b).

6a. *Ina* qara tare da neman taimakon kotu da ta raba aurena da Anas saboda *yana* cin mutuncina.

or

b. *Ina* neman taimakon shari'a da ta raba aurena da Anas saboda *yana* cin mutuncina.

Case 7:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/82/2018

Appellant: - Y

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Divorce

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
I seek the help of the court to separate my marriage with my husband Umar Muhd through Khul'i.	<i>Ina</i> qara <i>ina</i> neman taimakon sharia da ta raba aurena da mijina (Umar) ta hanyar Khul'i

Table 7.

It is also the same in Case 7 with no: CV/211/2017, which shared the same error with Case 1 in term of paratactic construction. In this situation, the court translators used *inàa* (I-prog) twice within the translated text. This is a clear instance of tautology. Alternatively, the words (seek and help) appear in legal text above are not to be translated literally because of the repetition. Therefore, the repetition of *Ina* twice in the text indicates tautology because the expression is referred to the

same person who is sued and sought the help or intervention of the court. So, one *ina* should be used in the Hausa translated text. Precisely, the translation should be in the same pattern as in Case 1. Here is the correct Hausa version:

7a. *Ina* qara tare da neman taimakon shari'a da ta raba aurena da mijina Umar ta hanyar Khul'i.

or

b. *Ina* neman taimakon shari'a da ta raba aurena da mijina Umar ta hanyar Khul'i.

Case 8:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/174/2018

Appellant: - Y

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Seeking for child maintenance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
I seek the help of the court to invite the defendant and order him to pay the maintenance fees for our child name Muhammad Tahir.	Ta ce <i>ina</i> qara <i>ina</i> neman taimakon sharia da ta kirawo WAK domin ta sa shi ya biya kuxin kula da yaro da muka haifa mai suna Muhammad Tahir.

Table 8

In this case, the translators are used two *inàa* (I-prog) in the above Hausa text structure and it shows a clear instance of tautology. The words (seek and help) which has appeared in legal text indicated that the person who sought the help of court is the same person who litigated the case. Therefore, the translator should

take note on this during translation and he is supposed to use one *inain* structure for the meaning to be comprehensive. See below:

8. Ta **ceina** qara da neman taimakon sharia, da ta kirawo WAK domin ta sa shi
ya biya kuxin kula da yaro da muka haifa mai suna Muhammad Tahir.

Case 9:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/32/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Retrial of distribution of estate

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Initially this suit is a retrial from SCA Kano where it ordered this court for retrial and considers the errors in order to avoid further repetition.	Asalin wannan qara order ce ta sake bin sawun sharia daga sharia court of appeal Kano. Inda aka umarci wannan kotu ta sake bin sawun wannan sharia gaba xayanta. Kuma ta yi la'akari da kuma kurakuran da aka yi ishara da su don gudun maimaita irinsu.

Table 9

As in case 9, the tautology also occurred as a result of repeating the words *wannan* (Dem.) and *shari'a* (C.Nn) trice as well as *kuma* (conj.) twice within the translated text. This issue of tautology is common in the legal text translation but it's an error as far Hausa translation is concerned. Legal translators should also take note of this observation. In order to translate the Hausa text inclusively, each word should be applied once for the translated version to be improved as shown below:

9a. Asalin wannan qara an fara ta ne a Kotun Xaukaka Qara ta Kano. Inda aka nemi kotun da ta sake bibiya *shari'argaba* xayanta tare da yin la'akari da kurakuran da aka yi a baya.

or

b. Asalin wannan qara oda ce da Xaukaka Qara ta Kano ta bayar. Inda aka nemi kotun da ta sake duba shari'ar gaba xayanta kuma ta yi la'akari da kurakuran baya domin a samar da gamsasshen hukunci.

Case 10:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/375/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - Y

Cause of action: - Divorce

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
The origin of case emanates from from the city No.1 shari'a court K/Kudu Kano, on case no CV/375/2019 dated 24/04/2019 before Hon. Judge Malam Atiku Muhd Bello, irrespect of case of partinership inheritance.	Wannan <i>shari'at</i> a samo asali daga kotun city no.1 <i>shari'a</i> court Kofar Kudu Kano akan <i>shari'a</i> no. CV/375/2019 ta ranar 24/04/2019 a qarqashin alqali malam Atiku Muhd Bello a kan rabon tarayya.

Table 10

This case has the same issue with the above cases, though there is tautology which is identified in Translated text as it is in above table. Therefore, the corrected version should be written as indicatedbelow:

10a. Asalin wannan shari'a ta rabon gadon haxaka mai lamba CV/375/2019, an fara ta a kotun cikin birni mai lamba 1 (Qofar Kudu) ranar 24/04/2019, qarqashin alqali Atiku Muehd Bello.

or

b. An fara wannan shari'a mai lamba CV/375/2019, a kotun cikin birni mai lamba 1(Qofar Kudu) ranar 24/04/2019 kan rabon gadon haxaka qarqashin alqali Atiku Muehd Bello.

4.2.1.2 Use of Abbreviation (Morphology Error)

In his work, the dictionary of linguistics and phonetics, Crystal (2002:1) defines Abbreviation as “part of the study of word-formation, distinguishing several ways in which words can be shortened”. This clearly means shortening of a word or phrase. Sometimes an abbreviation is formed by use of acronyms, by picking the initial letters of other words, putting them together and pronounced as a single word.

English exhibits this feature as one of its word formation processes known as morphology, thus a lot of its words are formed through abbreviations/acronyms. These are pronounced either alphabetically or as words that are retaining or losing their capital letters) as can be seen below: CD(‘Computer Disk’), VCR (‘Video

Cassette Recorder’), NFL (‘National Football League) etc. However, abbreviation and acronyms are often interchanged, yet the two are quite distinct. An abbreviation refers to nothing other than a shortened form of a word or phrase typically to represent the whole, such as *Mr* for *Mister* or *Prof.* for *Professor*. These refer to a short form of a word or phrase. Abbreviation of some terms can cause distortion in any form of translation including legal text translation. There are some legal words which are shortened by court translators when translating legal text into Hausa. The abbreviation of legal texts occur in most of the cases translated from English into Hausa. It should be noted that the use of the full words will be better and give clear statement. Use of abbreviation in legal words translation may cause confusion and particularly that it would be difficult for a reader to comprehend the precise and clear intended meaning. See an example of the abbreviation below:

Case 11: In all the Cases

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Date of filling 11/11/2014.	L/qara/R/qara

Table 11

The problem of shortened lexical units as a specific linguistic phenomenon in modern languages attracted the attention of many researchers. These issues are discussed in numerous articles and some works by the Russian and foreign authors. Some of the well-grounded works on these issues include works of Adams (1983),

Jespersen (1982), and Kaspowicz (2010). The Case 5 of this paper is an example of category of shortened words, as it occurred in the Hausa text above where the *date of filling was* abbreviated with letters of ‘L ‘*lokaci*’ or ‘R‘*rana*’ qara’. The use of ‘L’ or ‘R’ as the abbreviation of date in translating legal text into Hausa version, these letters are not common in the Hausa community and also not registered in dictionaries of Hausa. The main problem of using ‘L’ and ‘R’ in Hausa text translation is that the same letter may have different meaning, depending on the procedure or manner the texts are expressed. This shortening of words made by court translators when translating legal texts into Hausa should be avoided, for the translation to be well understood.

Case 12: In all the Cases

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Date of hearing 18/11/2014.	L/Sh, /R/Sh

Table 12

The same in Case 12, the court translators abbreviated some words such as *lokacin shari’a* or *ranar/shari’a* with L/shari’a or R/shari’a. In this case, the words are shortened instead of writing the word in full like *lokaci* and *rana*. This can cause problem to most readers because the word *lokaci* abbreviated with ‘L’ and can be interpreted in various ways such as *lamba*, *lamari* and *labari*, the same in the word *rana* which abbreviated as ‘R’ can also be interpreted in so many ways, such as ; *Rana* or *Raba* and Roqo. In order to avoid confusion, the analysis can be supported

with scholars' views on translation like; Catford (1965:20) who defines translation as the replacement of material in one language (source language) by equivalent material in another language (target language). Therefore, legal translators should use full word and avoid shortening of words for the message to be reproduced or replaced between the source and target texts when translating legal texts into Hausa.

Case 13: In all the Cases

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Plaintiff/Appellant	MK

Table 13

In Case 13, translators abbreviated the terms *mai qara* with 'MK' in translation into Hausa version. These letters of abbreviation in Hausa translation make the word unclear, ambiguous and that makes it difficult to identify the actual meaning of the terms. It brings confusion to the layman who is not conversant with the terms. This is due to the fact that when the term is abbreviated, the real meaning of the term will not be explicit and clear. It may not be surprising that a layman may take the abbreviated word and interpret in different ways, such as name of person or something else, i.e MK –'Musa Kabiru', 'Muhammad Kamilu' or 'Mai kuxi' or 'Mai kixa'. So, when the words or phrases are translated in full format, people may read it easily and understand, thereby making it more standard and acceptable to the readers.

Case 14: In all the Cases

Legal Text (English)	Hausa Text (Hausa)
Defendant/ Respondent	WAK

Table 14

In Case 14, the court translators translated the legal terms ‘defendant’ with *Wanda ake qara*. Instead to translating the whole phrase into Hausa, they selected the initial letter of each word of the phrase and formed an acronym of ‘WAK’. This acronym affected the meaning of the text, because the real meaning of the term is not clearly defined. The shortening of the words ‘WAK’ is not replaced or did not reproduce an actual message from the source text to the target text (Hausa translated text), as Catford, (1965:20), and Nida and Taber cited in Nord (1997:7) stated. Hence, in order to make an acceptable and standard translation, the entire phrase should be considered so that the meaning will be clear and understood by native Hausa speakers.

Case 15: In all the Cases

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Court	KT

Table 15

The same as in Case 15, where the court translators abbreviated the word Kotu with KT, which commonly refers to Katsina when most Hausa speakers in

Northern part of Nigeria hear it. For the translators to reproduce or replace the source message into target language, there is need to avoid abbreviation of words because it causes problem with unclear messages or meanings. This is really wrong and unacceptable as far as Hausa translation is concerned. Writing the term Kotu in full will certainly make the translation correct, clear and standard. This error may be connected with unprofessional standing of some of the Court translators.

Case 16: In all the Cases

Legal Text	Abbreviated Text
Kotu ga mai qara	KgMK

Table 16

In case 16 above, there is also an error when the words *Kotu ga mai qara* are abbreviated with KgMK in legal translation. The court translators should avoid use of abbreviation in translating legal texts, the words should be written in full in order to avoid confusion in translation.

Case 17: In all the Cases

Legal Text	Abbreviated Text
Kotu ga wanda ake qara	KgWAK

Table 17

In the above case, there is also an error when the words *Kotu ga Wanda ake qaraa* were abbreviated with KgWAK in legal translation. The court translators should not use abbreviation in translating legal text, preferably, the words should be written in full in order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding in translation.

Case 18: In all the Cases

Legal Text	Abbreviated Text
Kotu ga lauyan mai qara	KgLMK

Table 18

The same as in case 18 where the court translators abbreviated *Kotu ga lauyan mai qara* with KgLMK. This can also bring confusion to laymen in perceiving the Hausa text translation correctly because statement is not written in full.

Case 19: In all the Cases

Legal Text	Abbreviated Text
Kotu ga lauayan wanda ake qara	KgLWAK

Table 19

As in 19, the court translators used KgLWAK which stands as acronym of *Kotu ga mai qara* and it's an error because it can carry another interpretation in legal translation.

Case 20: In all the Cases

Legal Text	Abbreviated Text
Kotu ga Rijistara	Kg Rajistara

Table 20

Finally, this is the last example under the cases of abbreviation in translation. It's an error for the legal translators to use abbreviation when translating legal textual documents from English into Hausa. Thus, the word needs to be written for a successful translation.

Therefore, the table below consists of some identified abbreviated words and also used in legal translation. These words convey wrong information or confusion and distortion in the meaning. The terms abbreviated are listed below:

Abbreviation	Full word
L	Lokaci
MK	Mai qara
WAK	Wanda ake qara
KT	Kotu
KgMQ	Kotu ga mai qara
KgWAQ	Kotu ga wanda Ake qara
KgLMQ	Kotu ga lauyan mai

	Qara
KgLWAQ	Kotu ga lauyan Wanda ake qara
Kg Reg	Kotu ga Regitrar
A	Amsa
T	Tambaya
LQ	Lambar qara
RQ	Ranar qara

Table 21

All the terms listed in the table above are clearly showing the terms abbreviated in the legal translation. Using these abbreviations in translation will bring distortions and misunderstandings. In order to avoid this, all terms should be written in full for the meaning of terms to be clearly stated.

4.2.1.3 Code-mixing Error

Code-mixing is another example of errors found to have been consistently committed by court translators in Kano State Judiciary. Code-mixing is the random alternation of two languages within a sentence.

As clearly juxtaposed in their work, Inuwa and others (2014:43-49) indicated that “ the multilingual setting of the present Nigeria, the status of English in the teaching and learning environment, as well as the growing trend in globalization and technology is contributing immensely in the impact of

English language over Hausa language. In due course, a number of language contact phenomena such as borrowing, diglossia, interference, code switching are constantly establishing within the speech exchanges of Hausa bilinguals in Nigeria and in the diaspora to the extent that they (bilinguals) can hardly maintain a conversation without shifting back and forth between Hausa, English and other languages.”

Similarly, Banjo (2000) also calls it language mixing that occurs in a sentence made of elements of language A and language B. While Crystal (2008:83), defines code-mixing as “transfer of linguistic elements from one language into another: a sentence begins in one language, then makes use of words or grammatical features belonging to another”.

In these examples, one can easily realize that many translationary efforts by the court translators do have the problem of code-mixing. They include:

Case 21:
Case no: - CV/311/2018
Appellant: - X
Respondent: - X
Cause of action: - Paternity declaration

Legal Text (English)	Hausa Text (Hausa)
Today being 9/10/2017 court received order from USC of appeal with reference number CV/393/2017 where it order this court to retrial the case	A yau ran 9/10/2017 wannan kotu ta sami takarda court order daga USC of appeal Kano akan takarda me lamba CV/393/2017 wadda ta umarci wannan kotu da ta sake bin wannan shari’ah tun

	daga farko.
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Table 21

As Obasi (1975:4) views code-mixing from different sociolinguistic dimensions stating that “code-mixing is a sign of deficiency in, or ignorance of the languages in contact. Concerning the above Case, it is evidently clear that some of the court translators are somewhat unprofessional in translating legal texts into Hausa. The translators used code mixing in translated Hausa text. Here, to translate effectively, a translator who has to be a professional with bilingual proficiency must come in so as to turn the text into monolingual status that suits the translator (in this case into Hausa). Thus, the translators have to translate the term *court order* with *zartar da hukunci/umarni* depending on the nature of the case. The *court order* is an English term which also can effectively be translated into Hausa. Then, the translators also need to translate *USC of appeal* into Hausa in order to avoid confusion among people, because some people may not really understand its meaning. The *USC of appeal* (Upper Shari’a Court of Appeal) can be translated as *Babbar kotun shari’ar xaukaka qara*. Therefore, the above full text of Hausa version translated as below:

21. A yau ranar 9/10/2017 wannan kotu ta sami takarda umarni/oda daga babbar kotun shari’a ta xaukaka qara taKano akan takarda mai lamba CV/393/2017 wadda ta umarci wannan kotu da ta sake bin wannan shari’ah tun daga farko.

Case 22

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/ 457/2018

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - Y

Cause of action: - Maintenance fees of a child

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Initially this suit was retrial as ordered by USCA division II Shahuchi with reference number CV/393/2017, dated after it set aside the judgment of Saya-Saya Shari'a court	Asali wannan qara umarni ne daga USCA division II Shahuchi a kan order mai lamba CV/393/2017 wadda ta umarci wannan kotu ta sake bin sawun wannan shari'a bayan ta rushe hukuncin kotun Saya-Saya Shari'a court

Table 22

In the linguistic term, there are some theories which discuss about code. First is code-mixing, according to Crystal (1992: 68), code mixing is linguistic elements transfer from one language into another language. That is a unit of sentence within one language, so it makes use of words or grammatical features belong to another. From the explanation it can be revealed that code-mixing is one of the conditions where two languages or more are used in the same sentence and time. The translators used code mixing in translated Hausa text. Here, to translate effectively, a translator who has to be a professional with bilingual proficiency must come in so as to turn the text into monolingual status that suits the translator (in this case into Hausa). Thus, the translators have to translate the term *court order* with *zartar da hukunci/umarni* depending on the nature of the case. The *court order* is an English term which also can effectively be translated into Hausa. Then, the

translators also need to translate *USC of appeal* into Hausa in order to avoid confusion among people, because some people may not really understand its meaning. The *USC of appeal* (Upper Shari'a Court of Appeal) can be translated as *Babbar kotun shari'ar xaukaka qara*. The current Hausa version should be as such:

22. Asali wannan qara umarni ne daga babbar kotun shari'ar xaukaka qara ta Iida ke Shahuci a kanoda mai lamba CV/393/2017 tana umarta kotunda ta sake bin kadin shari'ar da kotun Shari'a ta Saya-Saya ta rus

Case 23:
Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/ 193/2018
Appellant: - X
Respondent: - Y
Cause of action: - Distribution of the estate of her late husband

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
This action was instituted by X before Upper Shari'a court Fagge in suit no. CV/40/17, on the 11/11/017 for the distribution of the estate of her late husband Adamu Abdullahi.	Wannan shari'a <i>qara</i> ce da X ta yi a kotun Upper Shari'a Court Fagge a <i>qaramai</i> lamba CV/40/017, ran 11/11/017 don raba musu gadon mijinta Adamu Abdullahi.

Table 23

As in Sarvi (2017: 591), code-mixing motivates various insignificant selection and use of alternate codes from the other language. This is in the sense that the language mixing form may have very common, conventional more suitable term or phrase to be used but abandoned to more difficult and unfamiliar codes of the

language. This is the most dangerous/problematic issue to translatability because it hampers the progressive and smooth flow of translation.

In Case 12, a code-mixing of English and Hausa exists in legal text translation into Hausa which is an error as it appears in the above text, where the *Upper Shari'a Court* was mixed within the Hausa translated text. The English expression *Upper Shari'a Court* can be translated in Hausa as Babbar Kotun shari'a. It should be noted that the use of code-mixing in the Hausa translation by the court translators may cause problem of understanding for the laymen. The current Hausa version can be translated in this form:

23. Wannan shari'a *qarace* da X ta yi a babbar kotun shari'a

ta xaukaka qara ta Fagge, a *qara* mai lamba CV/40/017, ranar 11/11/2018

don raba musu gadon mijinta.

Case 24:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/ 74/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - Y

Cause of action: - Divorce

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
The appellant being dissatisfied with the judgment and appealed before court SCA.	Wannan hukunci bai wa mai qara daxi ba ya yi appeal zuwa shari'a court of appeal .

Table 24.

Similarly in this case, the word *appeal* and *court of appeal* are written in English within the translation of Hausa text which is code-mixing. These legal terms appeal and court of appeal have their meanings in Hausa when translated. Appeal translates as *xaukaka qaraor Afil* and court of appeal translates as *Kotunxaukaka qara*. Here is the correct Hausa version:

24. Wannan hukunci bai wa mai qara daki ba don hakaya xaukaka qara zuwa kotun xaukaka qara.

Case 25:
Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/ 107/2018
Appellant: - X
Respondent: - Y
Cause of action: - Paternity Declaration

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
It found that a receipt of N50, 000 part payment has been issued, via receipt number 0934739.	An gabatar da resit wanda aka biya part payment N50, 000 a kan resit No 0934739.

Table 25

In Case 25, the translators used Hausa and English within translation context and it's an error as far as Hausa translation is concerned which is not unconnected with the fact that the source text has its equivalent in the target text. The term **part payment** and **resit No.** have equivalent meanings in the target text. **Part payment** in Hausa can be translated as *wani kaso* and '**receipt No**' can also be translated into Hausa as *lambar rasiti*. The current version of the Hausa version is

25. An gabatar da rasiti wanda aka biya wani kaso na N50, 000 a kanrasiti mai lamba 0934739.

Case 26:
Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/320/2019
Appellant: - X
Respondent: - Y
Cause of action: - inheritance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
The origin of this case, got its origin from Giginyu Shari'a court on case no CV/320/2019 on a claim seeking the distributions of inheritance dated 2-8-019 before presiding judge Mustapha Abubakar Lalloki.	<i>Asalin</i> wannan sharia ta samo <i>asali</i> daga <i>kotun</i> Giginyu Sharia court a kan sharia no CV/320/2019 a kan sharia neman rabon gado ta ranar 2-8-019 a qarqashin jagorancin Alkali Mustapha Abubakar Lalloki.

Table 26

The above case indicated that the suit was originated from Shari'a court. Here, the court translators used the word **court** instead of **kotu** within the Hausa translation text is referred to as code-mixing as well as an error committed in the translation of Hausa text. Here is the correct Hausa version:

26. Asalin wannan sharia ta samo asali daga kotun shari'a ta Giginyu a kan sharia mai lamba CV/320/2019 ta neman rabon gadon aka yi ranar 2-8-2019 qarqashin jagorancin Alkali Mustapha Abubakar Lalloki.

Case 27:
Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/100/20118
Appellant: - Y

Respondent: - X
Cause of action: - inheritance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
We <i>filled</i> our brief of argument in the court.	Mun yi <i>filling</i> na takardun a kotu

Table 27

In the case 27, the court translators used code-mixing in translating the above legal text into Hausa. The same English word applied in Hausa text translation. Both words used in the legal and Hausa texts differ only in the tenses (Past tense and present continuous).

The word used in Hausa text has its own meaning so, it is better for the legal translators to employ the word that suited the meaning of the English word in Hausa text. Here is the correct Hausa version:

27. Mungabatar da takardun bayanannu a kotu.

Case 28:
Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/170/2019
Appellant: - X
Respondent: - X
Cause of action: - Inheritance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
At the first page of the record of the lower court, there is our address	A shafin farko na <i>record</i> na kotun wanda suka kawo akwai <i>address</i> xin mu.

Table 28

In light of the above case, the two English words (record and address) in the legal text are also applied in translated text. The combination of the words (***record*** and ***address***) in the translated texts are known as code-mixing in language study. So, the legal translators should note this and find suitable meaning in Hausa which can replace the English words. The correct Hausa version is.

28. A shafin farko narijistar kotun akwai adireshinmu.

Case 29:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/296/2018

Appellant: - Y

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - inheritance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Can you remember that you sent a text to him that you have more affection to your ex-boyfriend than him?	Ya ce, za ki iya tunawa akwai wani <i>text</i> da kika yi masa a kan kin fi son tsohon saurayinki?

Table 29

In this case, a code-mixing is identified as a result of involving English word within the Hausa text. The ***text*** appeared in its original form, even though in Hausa it has its own meaning. Here is the correct Hausa version:

29. Ya ce, za ki iya tunawa akwai wani rubutaccen saqo da kika yi masa a kan kin fi son tsohon saurayinki?

Case 30:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/200/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - Y
Cause of action: - inheritance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
The learned appellant's counsel has drawn attention of the court that their submission was not adopted and going by the record it was proven.	Lauyan mai qara ya ja hankalin kotu a kan cewa ba su adopting jawaban da suka gabatar ba, kuma da muka bi record xinmu sai aka tabbatar da hakan.

Table 30

The issue in the above case is related to case 30. The words (**adopting** and **record**) are involved within the Hausa text translation. The involvement of these words (**adopting** and **record**) in the translation of Hausa texts is what causes the code-mixing in language study. So, the legal translators should note this and find appropriate meanings in Hausa than to use English words. Here is the full Hausa version:

30. Lauyan mai qara ya ja hankalin kotu a kan cewa ba su karvi jawaban da suka gabatar ba, kuma da muka bi bayananku sai aka tabbatar da hakan.

4.2.1.4 Ambiguity (Semantic/ Syntax Error)

Ambiguity to Partridge (1993:15) is the “reference to a word or sentence which expresses more than one meaning and this reference has to do with linguistics”. In translation of legal text into Hausa, Ambiguity occurs when either the source or target text segment allows for more than one semantic interpretation. Hence, here there is need for specification when translators convey the meaning in

the target text. When a word, phrase or sentence has more than one meaning, it is said to be ambiguous. The word ambiguous is another of these words that have specific meaning in linguistics. i.e. it doesn't just mean that a sentence meaning is vague or unclear but ambiguous means there are two or more distinct meanings available. In this instance, linguistic ambiguity may occur due to lexical variations between the source and target languages and a basic difficulty in legal translation is the absence of legal equivalent terminology across different languages, and certain terms may generate faulty comprehension, being further ambiguously reproduced in the target language (Diana, 2015: 15-24). Here is an example:

- “Musa met Auwalu and removed his cap”. This sentence has two meanings because of the sentence structure. We may interpret the sentence in two or more ways, i.e.

a- when Musa met Auwalu, he removed Auwalu's cap

or

b- when Musa met Auwalu, Auwalu removed his cap

This is clearly more visible when the sentential construction is left hypotactic. Because the use of connector “and” really gave a helping hand in making the sentence ambiguous. If however, it were paratactic where no connectors are used, the intended shade of meaning would have been more lucid and apparent. For instance, it will have been “Musa met Auwalu, Musa

removed Auwalus’ cap”. This clearly is not unconnected with the fact that the word “and” serving as connector is completely missing.

Case 31:

Case no: - CV/211/2018

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Sold of my plots.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
I seek the help of the court to invite the defendant that <i>he sold out my eleven plots</i> and he received the money that is why I institute an action against him.	<i>Ina qara ina neman taimakon shari’a da ta kirawo WAK ya sayar min da filaye guda 11 kuma ya karve kuxinsa</i>

Table 31

McMenamin (2002:71) commenting on the problem of language of the law noted that “speakers and writers do not always directly match words with meaning”.) By this, he means that people do not always get the same meanings from a word. There is an isomorphic relationship between word and meaning/intention of the legal draftsmen. The encoder (legal draftsman) sometimes uses words that do not directly refer to the intended meaning of the parliament and the decoder (a judge) sometimes uses golden rule interpretation. Golden rule statutory interpretation approach is one of the methods of interpreting statutes. It is a pragmatic method of translating meaning of ambiguous words in legal constructions. It entails deciphering meaning of ambiguous words through due cognisance of their

semantic and pragmatic meanings. The above bold statement from the legal text is ambiguous in nature because it carries two different meanings. It could mean that the eleven plots were sold to the appellant by the defendant as owner or sold out to someone else on behalf of the appellant (the owner), without his knowledge. This error might have arisen due to unprofessionalism of the translator.

It arises from the actual structure of a sentence, e.g. the statement “David met John and removed his cap” when simple sentences have more than one meaning because of the way they are structured, they pose a problem to the court in the above example, we may interpret the sentence in two or more ways. i.e. when David met John, he removed John’s cap or when David met John, John removed his cap.

31a. He sold the eleven plot to appellant-

Yaa sayar mini da filaye guda 11.

or

b. He sold the eleven plot to someone else on my behalf

Yaa sayar minida filayena 11

Case 32:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/37/2019

Appellant: - Y

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Business transaction.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
I seek the help of court to order the	Ina neman taimakon kotu da ta umarci

defendant to return my commodities	wanda ake qara da <i>ya dawo mini da kayana.</i>
------------------------------------	--

Table 32

In the above Hausa text, the statement my commodities which was translated as *kayana* in Hausa text is ambiguous in nature, because it carries more than two different meanings. The *kayana* (goods and possessor) could either mean *my clothing* or *my field* or *my grains* etc. the court translators frequently use these kind of ambiguous statement which needs to be specified in court.

32a. Ya dawo mini da kayana (kayan sawa)

b. Ya dawo mini da kayana (fili)

c. Ya dawo mini da kayana (hatsi).

Case 33:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/170/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Inheritance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
I sued the defendant over agricultural products.	Na yi qarar Nasuru kan <i>kayayyakin gona.</i>

Table 33

The case 33, the sentence of *kayayyakin gona* has vague meaning. It could either mean the rainy season agricultural products or artificial agricultural products.

Case 34:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/170/2019

Appellant: - X
Respondent: - X
Cause of action: - Inheritance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
The property owner agreed to fill the ditch in front of the building with his tenants.	Mai gidan ya amince da a cike ramin da ke gaban gini da `yan hayarsa.

Table 34

Sebastian (2002:39) defines ambiguity as “the possibility of a word having more than one meaning and a sentence allowing for several readings”. From the foregoing ambiguity means “doubtfulness of meaning; indistinctness or uncertainty of meaning of an expression. In the above statement, the ambiguity is clearly identified, because it carries two different meanings. It could mean that the landlord will fill the ditch in front of the building as agreed with the tenants or it was agreed that the tenants will fill the ditch as agreed with the landlord or even both the land lord and the tenants will fill the ditch as agreed. Therefore, the legal translators should always define the precise meaning required by the court while translating legal texts.

Case 35:
Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/170/2019
Appellant: - X
Respondent: - X
Cause of action: - Inheritance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
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The lawyer went off to court to fight with her legal team	Laayar ta je kotu ta yi rijima da abokin aikinta.
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Table 35

However, this statement also carries some elements of ambiguity because it carries two different meanings. As we can see, it could either mean the lawyer went off to fight with an appellant or defendant lawyer or the lawyer went off to fight with a colleague lawyer who are working in the same chamber or association.

Case 36:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/170/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - agreement

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
I seek the help of the court to retrieve my currency from the defendant which he borrowed from me today is almost a year but he refused to pay back the money.	Ina neman taimakon kotu da ta karvo mini <i>kuxi</i> daga wajen wanda ake qara, wanda ya ranta yau tsawon shekara guda ya qi ya biya ni.

Table 36

Again, the above example also has some elements of ambiguity because it has two different meanings. It could either mean the Dollar currency or it means Naira or Euro. The legal translators normally use these kind of statement in translating legal text from English into Hausa.

Case 37:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/170/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Business transaction.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
I seek the help of the court to order the defendant to return my twenty Jerri cans of oil for me.	Ina neman taimakon kotu da ta umarci wanda ake qara, ya dawo mani da jarkoki maina ashirin .

Table 37

The ambiguity has also occurred in the above statement. As we said previously, ambiguity refers to two different meanings. The twenty jerry cans of oil, could either mean the twenty Jerry cans of oil or the twenty jerry cans of diesel or kerosene as well as groundnut oil. Therefore, in order to avoid confusion between the Judges, appellants and respondents, there is need for the court translators to always use clear and unambiguous statements or constructions while translating legal texts.

Case 38:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/170/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Business transaction.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
Sixty bundles were recovered from accused person	An sami bandur sittin a wurin wanda ake qara.

Table 38

Thus, in the case 39 there is ambiguity in the statement because it carries two different meanings. It could either mean the bundles of *Naira note* or the bundles of *wrapper*(women clothing) as well as the bundles of *sacks* etc.

Case 39:

Case no: - SCA/KN/CV/170/2019

Appellant: - X

Respondent: - X

Cause of action: - Inheritance.

Legal Text (English)	Translated Text (Hausa)
I instituted an action and seek court help to order the defendant to return back my land.	Na yi qara kuma ina neman taimakon kotu da ta umarci wanda ake qara ya dawo mani <i>filina</i> .

Table 39

There is also an ambiguity in the above statement as we can see. The land in the statement could either be a land for building a house or the land use for farming. Also, in this, the translators should do as much as possible to verify the actual land appellant claims for.

All ambiguous statements found in the above constructions are analysed. They all possess the ambiguity feature and may cause doubtfulness of meaning or wrong meanings in the legal translation.

4.2.1.5 Use of Standard Hausa (Orthography Error)

Linguistic Encyclopedia(2006:576) defines orthography as “A writing system (scripts or orthography) as a given set of written marks together with a particular set of conventions for their use.” Again, according to Webster (1967), the term

orthography is defined as “the art of writing words with proper letters according to standard usage or correct spelling”. It can be understood that orthography can be seen as writing system that can be learned fairly easily with the following characteristics; (a) accuracy (b) economy (c) consistency (d) similarity with other orthographies. Based on the scholar’s views on Hausa orthography, they provided procedure on how the standard Hausa writing supposed to be. A lot of issues concerning Hausa writing form are stated, such as merging of words, separation of words, consonant with hooks and use of punctuation marks. Based on this, we identified some errors in legal translation into translated Hausa text. They include:

i- **Merging or Separation of Words**

- 40a. A shariar musulunci ya zamo wajibi a shari’ar khul’i mai afil **yayi**wa kotu cikakken bayani kan sadakinsa da ya bayar kuma idan har da tantama sai a gayyato shaidu. Upper Shari’a Court Fagge, file no: CV/301/2018
- b. Kotun qasa ta yi kuskure na shari’ar da **tayia**lhali mai kara ta cakuxa da’awoyi guda uku a da’awa xaya. Upper Shari’a Court, Qofar Kudu, file no: CV/442/2019
- c. Kotun kasa **bata** saurari mai afil ba akan sadakin da ya ba wa mai karba. Upper Shari’a Court, Bompai CV/102/2018.

- d. KT: Tana gani wannan gaba ma da ake ciki **bata** amsar da'awar WAK (wanda ake kara) tun da masu kara basu gama tantance kayan gado ba.Upper Shari'a Court Fagge, file no: CV/211/2019.
- e. L.M.K: Wannan kara **taci** karo da wadda akagabatar a kotun shari'a ta Dawakin Kudu.Upper Shari'a Court Noman'sland, file no: CV/604/2018,
- f. Mai kara **tayi** da'awar rabuwa da mijinta ta hanyar khul'i tun ranar farkon shiga kotun inda **tacezata** fanshi kanta ta hanyar dawo da sadaki dubu goma (10, 000).Upper Shari'a Court Fagge, file no: CV/109/2018
- g. A takarda **me** lamba USC/RC/GEN.8/VOL.4/2018. Upper Shari'a Court Fagge, File no: CV/681/2019.
- h. KTG/MK: **Meye** cin mutuncin da wulakancin da yake mata?Upper Shari'a Court Bompai, file no: SCA/KN/CV/46/2018.
- i. KT: **Wayanne** mutane kuke kara kan gadon naku?Upper Shari'a Court Qofar Kudu, file no: CV/301/2018.

The statements above contain orthography errors which are bolded and italicized. The bolded errors are identified in some translated Hausa versionswhichdo not comply with the standard Hausa orthography. The words are extracted and put in the table table for the analysis.

	Error version	Corrected version
1	Yayi	Ya yi
2	Tayi	Ta yi

3	Bata kotu	Ba ta kotu
4	Basu	Ba su
5	Yaci	Ya ci
6	Taci	Ta ci
7	Tace	Ta ce
8	Zata	Za ta
9	Me	Mai
10	Meye	Mene
11	Wayanne	Waxanne

Table 41

Many scholars such as Zaria (1981), Zaria (2020) Mahmoud (2001), CNHL (2006) Galadanci (1976:108), Yakasai and Mu'azu (2014), Jinju(1980), Yalwa (2013)and Newman (2000) wrote on Hausa orthography. They provided guidelines of writing Hausa. Based on the above scholars' views, we identified some orthography errors from the above table, such as word separation between pronoun and verb. In cases 1 to 11, some errors on orthography are identified as it shows in the above table. As far as Hausa orthography is concerned, if the words are not written properly according to standard usage or correct spelling, there must to be a distortion or is an error in the Hausa translated text. In a position where the two words are joined while they actually are supposed to be separated. This error occurs when legal translators translate legal text into Hausa. When the pronoun and verb are joined together or negation and pronoun as well as first Hausa future tense with pronoun (ta, ki, mu and ka) in Hausa text translation, the statement will not be clear and understood. In (1) and (2)above, it should be written as '*ta yi*' 'she did' instead of

tayi ‘embryo’ *ya yi* ‘he did’, instead of *yayi*, ‘refuse’. Always the negation ‘*ba*’ in Hausa is written separately from pronoun like, *ba ta* ‘she is not’ instead of *bata*, which is commonly known as a ‘name of place in Sabon gari area in Kano’. Therefore, as in 6, the word with hook is to be written properly like **karva** not *karba*. Then, in 7 and 8 above, negation ‘**ba**’ and article ‘**a**’ are to be written without an insertion of an apostrophe in-between and also separately. The same in 8, where the first future tense ‘**za**’ and article ‘**a**’ are written separately without an insertion of apostrophe in-between. Any violation of these procedures may cause error in Hausa orthography and thereby making the translationary effort a little futile one.

Furthermore, in 1-3, each word contains two words that must be written separately, like this *yayi* ‘3pms + v’ (he did) not *yayi* ‘’, the same in *ta yi* ‘she did’ not as *tayi* ‘as well as *ba ta kotu* not *batakotu* ‘she is not in court’.

As in 1-2, each word contains two words and must be written separately like this *yayi* ‘3pms + v’ (he did) not *yayi* ‘fashion’, the same in *ta yi* ‘she did’ not as *tayi* ‘embryo’ as well as *ba ta kotu* not *bata kotu* ‘she is not in court’. The errors are corrected in the translated version column.

ii- Use of Hook letters

Another orthographical error found in the translated Hausa text is writing with or without hooks. In this case, court translators have written some Hausa words without hooks. The words were also extracted from translated Hausa text. See the cases below:

41a. KT: Ta umarci lauyan mai **kara** kan su kara **fadadawa** wajen binciken

Kayayyakin da mamacin ya bari. Shahuci Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/607/2018.

b. A **karshen** karar **alkali** ya ba wa mijin dama da ya nemi bikon matarsa. Kofar

Kudu Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/407/2019.

c. T: Ta **karba** ta gani

KTg Usaini: Ka yarda ka **karbi** wakilci?

Ans: Ya ce na **karba**. Bompai Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/108/2018.

e. Wanda bai gamsu da abin da kotu tayi ba yana iya **daukakakara** cikin kwana

14 daga yau. Bompai Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/546/2019.

f. Wata mata mai suna Binta ce ta yi **kara** tana son kotu ta raba gadon mijinta wanda ya rasu yau tsawon shekara daya da wata biyu. Shahuci Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/607/2018.

- g. Da **alkali** ya zo zai hukunci sai shi WAK (wanda ake kara) ya ce, “wai yana ganin ba za’a yi masa adalci ba. Gyadi-Gyadi Upper Shari’a Court, file no. CV/373/2018.
- KT: Ta gamsu da wakilcin ta yi umarni a **lika** takardar.Kofar Kudu Upper Shari’aKotu, file no. CV/407/2019.
- h. Ya rasu ya bar filaye guda uku, **daya** a Kaduna (Kano road) da sauran biyu a unguwar Gadon Kaya (Kano). Shahuci Upper Shari’a Kotu, file no. CV/607/2018.
- i. KTg WAK: An kawo kararka sau **hudu** amma har yanzu ba ka canja ba.
- Kotu ta bada damar biko watau, mijin ya rarrashi matarsa ya nemi ta koma **dakinta** ba tare da wasu **sharadai** ba.Gyadi-Gyadi Upper Shari’a Court, file no. CV/373/2018.

Therefore, each of the bolded words above possesses a hook in the initial, middle or final position as far as standard Hausa orthography is concerned but the court translators have written them in wrong orthography of Hausa. The words with hook errors were extracted and shown in the table below:

	Error version	Corrected version
12	Fadadawa	Faxaxawa
13	Karshe	Qarshe
14	Karba	Karva
15	Daukaka	Xaukaka
16	Kara	Qara

17	Alkali	Alqali
18	Lika	Liqā
19	Daya	Xaya
20	Hudu	Huxu
21	Kasa	Qasa
22	Sharadai	Sharaxai

Table 40

As can be seen above, in cases (41) and (42), some errors on orthography are identified in some works made by court translators. As far as Hausa orthography is concerned, if the words are not written properly according to standard usage or correct spelling, there may be a distortion which will certainly hamper the realization of a correct translation. In some instances where the words need to be merged, they were separated and where they needed to be separated, they were found to have been merged. At this juncture one can conclude without any undue procrastinations that lack of correct, proper and adequate knowledge of orthography by the translator is a major impediment or encumbrance to realization of a better and standard legal translation. Other errors are of consonants with hooks but the translators wrote them without hooks like: *fadadawa* instead of *faxaxawa* ‘to widen’, *karshe* instead of *qarshe* ‘end’ and *karba* instead of *karva* ‘recieve’.

The rest of words with hooks either in the initial, within or final position in the above table are written in both error and corrected form.

An apostrophe as stated by Jinju (1980: 57), is normally inserted within a given word formation, which sometimes is reduplicated when the need arises. However, the words with or without an apostrophe in the standard Hausa orthography were also found in the Hausa translated text. They were extracted and analysed below:

42a. L/WAK: Ya ce muna da martini a kan nassoshin da ya kawo na *sharia*.

Gyadi-Gyadi Upper Shari'a Court, file no. CV/373/2018.

b. Kotu ta *sa'a* a kai shi gidan kaso amma saboda halin dattako da ya nuna sai ta

bada belinsa nan take. ShahuciUpper Shari'a Court, file no. CV/309/2019.

c. Kuma *shariar* nan kusan shekara guda ana yenta a USC Gyadi-Gyadi, file no. CV/104/2019.

d. Amsa: Ba *za'aceba'a* taba samun irin wannan zaman b aba, tun da a baya ya yi saki biyu. BompaiUpper Shari'a Court, file no. CV/76/2018.

e. Alkali ya ba da dama *da'a* binciko kayayyakin da mamacin ya bari bayan rasuwarsa. Gyadi-Gyadi Upper Shari'a Court, file no. CV/373/2018.

iii- Words with/without glottis consonant/apostrophe

	Error version	Corrected version
23	Sharia	Shari'a
24	Shariar	Shari'ar
25	Za'a	Za a
26	Ba'a	Ba a
27	Sa'a	Sa a

28	Da'a	Da a

Table 41

iii Use of the glottis

Finally, some errors are discovered in cases with or without using glottis or apostrophe. Though, glottis refers to the part of larynx consisting of the vocal cords and the opening between them which affects voice modulation through expansion or contraction, a glottal stop is always realized when some particular groups of sounds or consonants are uttered. In Hausa orthography there are ways such glottis are clearly represented by inserting an apostrophe within words like *da'a*, *shari'a* and *shari'ar* but in legal translation these errors were identified in so many legal texts when translated into Hausa. On the other hand, the translators inserted an apostrophe in a position which is not needed, as we can see in the legal text translation into Hausa ,where they wrote *ba'a* instead of *ba a*, *sa'a* instead of *sa a*, as well as *za'a* instead of *za a*. To Use glottis consonant or apostrophe in a position which is not allowed in Hausa orthography will be very wrong, as we can see in the above examples. It also cause serious challenges by affecting the meaning which will be perceived wrongly within the text translated into Hausa

iv- Punctuation marks

In Hausa translation, Punctuation marks are signs or symbols that are used in writing to make the meaning of words, phrases and sentences to be clear, effective and understandable. Each of these marks signifies a particular meaning.

Punctuation marks are used positively in writing Hausa text and can cause serious distortion when not used appropriately or not even used at all. It happens when the convention of the target language regarding punctuation is not followed. Such punctuation marks include:

- i- Question Mark ?
- ii- Exclamation Mark !
- iii- Hyphen Mark -
- iv- Quotation Mark “ ”
- v- Colon Mark :
- vi- Semi Colon Mark ;
- vii- Parenthesis ()
- viii- Comma ,
- ix- Full Stop .
- x- Apostrophe (')

Concerning the use of the above punctuation marks in translation of legal texts into Hausa, the legal translators frequently omitted some punctuation marks when translating legal texts into Hausa, which is an error. Some errors identified in some court proceedings include:

- Question mark

Question mark is one of the punctuations used at end of interrogative expression. It helps in giving a clear meaning of an expression. Without using the mark, the meaning of the expression will definitely change. We identified such kind of error in the legal translation of English-Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

43a. Ka ji or Kin ji ‘you hear’ **wrong**. Bompai Upper Shari’a Court, file no. CV/76/2018.

The correct translation of the above statement could be:

Ka ji or Kin ji ‘Did you hear? **Correct**

b. Ka san Mk da WAK a wannan shari’a ‘you know the appellant and defendant’

Wrong. Gyadi-Gyadi Upper Shari’a Court, file no. CV/373/2018.

The correct translation of the above statement could be:

Ka san MK da WAK a wannan shari’a ‘Did you know the appellant and defendant’ **Correct**

c. Ya ya sunanka, shekarunka, addininka, wajen zama da sana’arka.

Your name my brother, age, religion, residence and your business. **Wrong**.

Kofar Kudu Upper Shari’a Kotu, file no. CV/407/2019.

The correct translation of the above statement could be:

Ya ya sunanka, shekarunka, addininka, wajen zama da sana’arka. ‘What is your name, age, religion, resident and your business’ **Correct**.

Regarding the above examples, the translators made errors when they translated phrase or sentential constructions without question mark at the end of the text of this nature and it's an error because this kind of statement supposed to be in interrogative form. Then, the question mark needs to be placed as it appeared in the English legal text.

v- Parenthesis

In the case of parenthesis, some errors were identified in the legal text translation into Hausa. See examples:

- 44a. Lokacin da ya rasu ya bar mu mu biyar 'He died and Left five of us' Shahuci Upper Shari'a Court, file no. CV/209/2018.
- b. Ya mutu ya bar mu uku 'He died and left three of us' Shahuci Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/47/2019.
- c. Ya mutu ya bar gidaje uku 'He died and left three houses' Kofar Kudu Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/97/2018.
- d. Ya bar 'ya 'ya 18 'He left 18 children' Kofar Kudu Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/309/2019.

See some errors found in legal translation due to lack of use of parenthesis. In the above statements, the parenthesis needs to be applied in order to provide detailed information on the statements made. The statement should be elaborated by

indicating the names or gender of heirs. And in case of houses, the types and location need to be stated. See below:

45a- Ya rasu ya bar mu mu biyar (maza 3 da mata 2) or (Ali da Musa da Isa da Rabi da Zainab).

b. Ya mutu ya bar mu uku (Dauda da Ya'u da Zilai) or (Namiji xaya da mata biyu).

c. Ya mutu ya bar gidaje uku (na qasa xaya na bulon siminti 2)

d. Ya bar 'ya 'ya 18 (Maza 9 da Mata 9)

Therefore, the statement below needs some additional information like, location or types of houses left by deceased.

e. Ya mutu ya bar gidaje uku (xaya a Sharaxa da Gwarzo da kuma xaya Rijiyar Zaki) or (gidan qasa biyu da na siminti xaya) or (Gidan bene da Gidan qasa)

However, the translators made another error in translating legal text. They used the text statement directly without using quotation mark when translating legal text from English to Hausa. See example

46a. Ta ce tana buqatar kotu ta raba aurenta da mijinta. (Error). Kofar Kudu Upper Shari'aKotu, file no. CV/47/2019.

Ta ce, "tana buqatar kotu ta raba aurenta da mijinta" (Corrected).

- b. Ya ce yana buqatar kotu ta qarvar masa kuxinsa. (Error). Shahuci Upper Shari'aKotu, file no. CV/147/2019.

Ya ce, “yana buqatar kotu ta qarvar masa kuxinsa” (Corrected).

In any language, orthography is one of the important aspects in conveying any message correctly to the target audience, it may also help in making the translation to be natural. Therefore, when the orthography of the TL is not used correctly, the information contained will definitely be unclear. This can be seen in the above translation.

4.3 Legal Concepts and Terminology

Given the fact of double legal addressees, we see expert concepts with various levels of abstraction often presented in lexemes from standard language. The specific problem of translating, then, is to recognize in a text such expert concepts which, when first examined, might seem to lend themselves to “normal” understanding. The natural meaning is narrowed by a legal definition; the expert concept constitutes a specification of the stereotypical concept into a specialist one, but it still refers to the former. There are several levels of abstraction to be distinguished with respect to their content (Galdia, 2003:140).

4.3.1 Subjects and rights (specified concept in standard lexemes)

There are difficulties for the layman if standard lexemes regarding legal subjects like *man, woman, father, animal, birth, object, marriage, equality, etc.* are being

fixed into some specific usages by legal discourse. A “father,” for instance, is not only somebody who fathered a child, but he is also legally responsible for the child’s maintenance (Galdia, 2003:142).

4.3.2 Conditions (vague legal terms)

There are also “vague” legal terms needing interpretation, such as *good faith*, *public decency*, *important reason*, *high value*, *law and order*, *state of the art*, *night-time peace*, *freedom of speech*, etc. We might call them conditions of living together. The opinions regarding *silence in the night* may cause dispute; *freedom of speech* is interpreted differently in a democratic than in a dictatorial regime, (Galdia, 2003:142).

4.3.3 Actions and relations (specific legal terms)

Lawyers also use so-called “specific” legal terms formally taken from standard language regarding social interaction and relations like *purchase*, *sale*, *debt*, *exchange*, *rent*, *burglary*, *theft*, *offense*, *ownership*, *possession*, *murder and manslaughter*, among others. Their legal meaning is determined by a description of their legally relevant semantic content in the facts of the case. The problem, however, is that this semantic content often is not identical in various legal backgrounds, which may cause trouble, especially in international trade. There are

many relevant studies, but the dictionaries can only be partly reliable. Literal translation is not always possible (Galdia, 2003:143).

4.3.4 Legalistic ideas (abstract terms of jurisprudence)

On the next level of abstraction, there are terms for phenomena that are only theoretically conceivable and concurrently some legalistic thoughts have significance to our society. The concepts of such terms are exactly defined by legal provision. They appear to be easily comprehensible, but they contain a specific legal concept, and this makes such terms difficult to understand for the layperson. Also, they present, linguistically, the typical technical word compounds that are unusual in general language. As precise terms, they fulfill the requirements of an exact terminology which is also well registered in respective dictionaries (Galdia, 2003:143).

4.4 Errors in Legal Terms Translation

One has to be impressed by the extent to which translators have attempted to use terms and expressions as often as possible. The legal translator is called to detect the legal meaning and separate it from the ordinary one before rendering it properly in translation. The source language of legal terms is English and the target language is Hausa. There are words which initially have common meanings in Hausa community, still, the words have uncommon meanings when interpreted in

legal perspective. The common words (terms) are identified in some cases of legal statement and extracted for this analysis. Below are some examples:

47- **Legal text:** Have you checked the bills in the *calendar*? Kofar Kudu Upper Shari'aKotu, file no. CV/82/2019.

Court Translation

Corrected Translation:

a- Ka duba tsarin *qararrakin kalanda* b- Ka duba tsarin *jerin kararrakin daza*

Q/K USC, file no. CV/82/2019

a saurara a gaban kotu

48- **Legal text:** Find a Criminal Defense Lawyer Specializing in *battery* Charge.Kofar

Kudu Upper Shari'aKotu, file no. CV/82/2019.

Court Translation

Corrected Translation

a- Sami qwararren lauya avangaren b- Sami qwararren lauya a
laifukan*batir masu zafi*.Q/K USC, vangaren laifukan *cin zarafin*
file no. CV/82/2019 *Mutane.*

49- **Legal text:** His *action* was filed on 13/1/018. ShahuciUpper Shari'aKotu, file no. CV/202/2018.

Court Translation

Corrected Translation

a- An karvi *qararsaa* raanar
13/1/018. Shahuci USC, file no.
CV/202/2018.

b- An shigar da *qararsa a gaban*
Koturanar 13/1/018.

50- **Legal text:** The defendant has *interest*. FaggeUpper Shari'aKotu, file no.
CV/92/2019.

Court Translation

Correct Translation

a- Wanda ake qara yana da
Sha'awar kare kansa.
FaggeUSC, file no. CV/92/2019

b- Wanda ake tuhuma ya *amince*
daiqirarin da xaya vangaren
ya yi.

51- **Legal text:** The lawyer owned *accessory* in the case. Kofar Kudu Upper
Shari'aKotu, file no. CV/82/2019.

Court Translation

Corrected Translation

a- Lauyan yana da *hujjoinsa*
a kan qarar K/K USC, file no,
CV/82/2019.

b- Lauyan yana da *hannu a*
wajenaikata laifi.

In (1)-(5a) and (b), are legal texts found in the various cases treated in High Court
of Kano which are needed to be translated and were also extracted and fixed in
tabular form:

	Source Language/Legal Language	Common meaning	Legal meaning	Target language/ Hausa Language
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1.	Calendar	A tabular array of the days (usually for one year).	Lists of cases scheduled for hearing in court.	Jerin kararrakin sauraro a kotu.
2.	Battery	A device that produces electricity.	An offensive touching or use of force on a person without the Person's consent.	Cin zarafin Mutum
3.	Action	Something done(usually as opposed to something said.	Contested before a court of justice.	Kai qara a gaban kotu ko wulanqanta mutum
4.	Interest	A reason for wanting something done.	One side in a case agreeing that something the other side has alleged is true.	Vangarexaya na masu qara ya amince da iqirarin da xaya vangaren ya yi.
5.	Accessory	A supplementary component that approves capability.	Someone who helps another person to commit a crime.	Mutumin da ya taimaka wa wani ya aikata laifi.

Table 42:

In (1) and (2), a morphological process known as borrowing is taking place. In (1), The word calendar is an English word which were borrowed by Hausa speakers and interpreted as *kalanda* within the Hausa community, even though, the court translators use *kalanda* when translating the word calendar but, for the translation to be standard in legal translation of the term calendar translated as *takarda* because it shows a clear notion of the term, it could be easily recognized by Hausa

community (target language). The same in (2), the battery translates as *batir* in Hausa language because the term is borrowed from English language. The term battery is translated as *babban laifi* by court translator; this will not clearly define the idea because the nature of the crime is hidden, so, in order to avoid error in legal translation, the term should be translated as *cin zarafikowulanqanta mutum* because it indicates the nature of the crime committed. The same as in (3), where the term action was filed on 13/1/018 which was translated as *an karviqararsa raanar* 13/1/018. The translation has two interpretations; the lawsuit was entered on 13/1/018 or the lawsuit was filed in the legal proceedings. Therefore, the comprehensive translation for this structure should be in this form- *An shigar dà qararsa a gaban. kotu ranar* 13/1/018. Likewise, *Wanda ake qara yana dasha'awar kare kansabut* in legal term this is improper, the appropriate translation should be in this process *Wanda ake tuhuma ya amince daiqirarin da xaya vangaren ya yi*. Therefore, in translating accessories in legal term should not be translated as *Lauyan yana da hujjojinsa kan qarar* but, it translates as *Lauyan yana dahannu a wajen aikata laifi*.

4.5 Latin Maxims Used in Legal Translation

This aspect of legal terms is known as Latin Maxims which are borrowed and used regularly by legal practitioners in Kano State Judiciary. Latin terms also need to be translated especially for a layman who cannot understand them clearly,

because in our high court such kind of Latin are translated in Hausa. This is the reason why the study extracted some Latin terms in some cases treated in Kano State Judiciary and translated them for laymen to have an idea of their meanings. Below is the translation of some Latin maxims.

52-Legal text: The Supreme Court has also exercised its original jurisdiction *suo motu/Sua Sponte*, in the absence of a petition by any interested party. Fagge Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/82/2019.

Court Translation	Corrected Translation
a- Kotun Allah ya isa na da <i>suo motu/</i> <i>da Sponte</i> da ya dace, idan har babu qorafɪ dagavangarorin. Fagge USC babu qorafɪ file no. CV/82/2019.	b- Kotun Allah yaaisa na <i>hurumin zartar da</i> dukkan <i>Hukuncinta</i> idan har dagadukkan vangarorin.

53-Legal text: It was sent to the Court of Lufadeju, J. in 2018 to start *de novo*. Bompai Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/183/2019.

Court Translation	Corrected Translation
a- An tura wa Kotun Lufadeju, J ashekara ta 2018 domin <i>de novo</i> . Bompai USC, file no. CV/183/2019.	b- An tura wa Kotun Lufadeju, J ashekara ta 2018 domin yin <i>sabon</i> <i>hukunci</i> .

54-**Legal text:** The judge heard *duplex quere*. Gyadi-Gyadi Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/93/2019.

Court Translation	Corrected Translation
a- Mai shari'a ya saurari <i>duplex quere</i> . G/G USC, file no. CV/93/2019.	b- Mai shari'a ya saurari <i>tagwayen Qararraki</i> .

55- **Legal text:** The complainer tells *factum* to the Judge. Kofar Kudu Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/82/2019.

Court Translation	Corrected Translation
a- Mai qarar ya faxi <i>factum</i> ga Alqalin, K/K USC, file no. CV/82/2019.	b- Mai qarar ya faxi <i>gaskiyar lamari</i> ga Alqalin

56- **Legal text:** We need a *feme covert* to witness the case. Gyadi-Gyadi Upper Shari'a Kotu, file no. CV/93/2019.

Court Translation	Corrected Translation
a- Muna buqatar <i>feme covert</i> ta yi shaidar qarar. G/G USC, file no. CV/93/2019.	b- Mana vuqatar <i>matar aure</i> ta yi shaidar qarar.

Below is the table containing Latin lexemes extracted from the cases in Kano High Court and translated.

	English Legal language	Latin Nexims	Legal Meaning	Target language (Hausa)
6.	Suo motu	✓	Of one's own accord	Hurumin zartar da hukuncinta
7.	De novo	✓	Start anew	Sabon hukunci
8.	Duplex quere	✓	Double complaint	Tagwayen qararraki
9.	Factum	✓	Statement of facts	Zancen gaskiya
10	Feme covert	✓	A woman who is married	Matar aure

Table 43:

In Latin phrases (6-10), a covert translation is used and the translator enjoys the status of original ST by transforming it into the legal meaning and finally to target culture. A covert translation is a translation which is not tied to the source language community and culture. In this translation, both ST and TT addressees are equally addressed as well as having equivalent purposes. The same function of ST is transferred to TT. However, because these texts are not source – culture bound; in translation they need more attention to the cultural translation and evaluation problems. To remove such difficulties in the differences in culture, an evaluator's duty is to find out whether the application of such a filter is necessary and appropriate.

Here, a translator or interpreter should first identify the legal meaning of the Latin terms and find a suitable translation in TT. Then, ST and TT are equally addressed as well as having equivalent purposes in order to have standard translation into Hausa. A translator serves as an evaluator of the Latin terms meaning into the source language (SL) and finally finds a meaning that matches with the culture of the target language (Hausa culture).

4.6 Factors Responsible for Committed Errors in legal Translation

Like all other forms of translations, there are some factors that were found to have informed or obviated some of the committed errors in translationary works in Kano State Judiciary. The factors are:

- i- Addition errors – They occur when the translator introduces superfluous information or stylistic text. This kind of information needs to be clarified.
- ii- Ambiguity errors - Occur when either the source or target text segment allows for more than one semantic interpretation, where its counterpart in the other language does not.
- iii- Capitalization errors – They happen when conventions of the target language concerning upper and lower case usage are not followed.
- iv- Cohesion errors – They happen when a text is hard to follow because of inconsistent use of terminology, misuse of pronoun, inappropriate

conjunction or other structural errors. Cohesion is the network of lexical, grammatical and other relations which provide formal links between various parts of the text.

- v- Faithfulness errors – Exist when the target text does not respect the meaning of the source text as much as possible.
- vi- Grammar errors – They occur if a sentence in the translation violates the grammatical rules of the target language.
- vii- Punctuation errors – They happen when the conventions of the target language regarding punctuation are not followed, including those governing the use of quotation marks such as, commas, semi colon, colon etc.
- viii- Spelling errors – Happen when a word in the translation is spelt incorrectly according to the target language convention. This error can cause confusion on the intended meaning.
- ix- Terminology errors – They occur when a term appropriate to specific subject field is not used when the corresponding term is used in some text.
- x- Syntax errors – They occur when the arrangement of words of a sentence does not conform to the syntactic rules of the target language.

4.7 Some Challenges in Legal Translation

The nature of law and legal language contributes to the complexity and difficulty in legal translation. Abed (2008) points out that “there were some legal cases where lawyers complained about the poor quality of court interpreting and, consequently, had to appeal the final ruling on that basis. The lawyers explain that, following an investigation, public prosecutors sometimes transfer the lawsuit to court without

assigning the accused a competent legal interpreter in the language combination. Lawyers consider this lack of provision to be illegal. In this context, using language that is unfamiliar to an accused person or that may not even be his or her mother tongue undermines his or her legal and ethical rights”.

De Jongh (2008: 24) argues that “the quality of the interpretation is a decisive factor at every stage of the legal process – from the investigative phase of a case until its final disposition.” Therefore, the quality of interpretation is critical during the period of police reporting and during the investigation work of the public prosecution. Relying on laypersons with no real or adequate qualifications to provide interpreting services may lead to undesired consequences and enhance a misconception that any bilingual can be an interpreter. Therefore, the court proceedings require an interpreter who can accurately convey and fully understand the legal language of the officer of the court and the different dialects and slangs of defendants using non-standard or substandard language.

Thus, Berk-Seligson (2002: 72) argues that “no amount of oath-swearing can guarantee high quality interpreting from an interpreter who does not have the necessary competency.” Having interpreters take an oath promising that they will interpret with honesty and to the best of their knowledge is not enough if the interpreters do not have the required knowledge and skills.

Since G  mar (1979) defends the fact that “legal translators can actually be trained”. Sparer (1988) notes that “legal translators can be trained without necessarily being legal experts”, and Hickey (1996) proposes that “legal translator training established a series of rules applicable to various situations or circumstances based on his experience in both law and translation”, a considerable amount of literature has been written. This is compounded by further complications arising from crossing two languages and legal systems in translation. Specifically, the sources of legal translation difficulty include:

4.7.1 Different legal systems and laws

Law as an abstract concept is universal as it mirrors in written laws and customary norms of conduct in different countries. However, legal systems are peculiar to the societies in which they have been formulated. Each society has different cultural, social and linguistic structures developed separately according to its own conditioning. Legal concepts, legal norms and application of laws differ in each individual society reflecting the differences in that society. Legal translation

involves translation from one legal system into another. Unlike pure science, law remains a national phenomenon. Each national law constitutes an independent legal system with its own terminological apparatus, underlying conceptual structure, rules of classification, sources of law, methodological approaches and socio-economic principles (Sarcevic 1997:13).

4.7.2 Linguistic Differences

Linguistic difficulties often arise in translation from the differences found in the different legal cultures in the Common Law and the Civil Law. The root of the problems lies in their varying legal histories, cultures and systems. Law and languages are closely related. Legal language has developed its characteristics to meet the demands of the legal system in which it is expressed. As said earlier, legal translation is distinguished from other types of technical translations that convey universal information. In this sense, legal translation is *sui-generis* (unique). Each legal language is the product of a special history and culture.

4.7.3 Cultural differences

Another source of difficulty in legal translation is cultural differences. Language and culture or social contexts are closely integrated and inter-dependent. Law is an expression of the culture, and it is expressed through legal language. Legal language, like other language use, is a social practice and legal texts necessarily bear the imprint of such practice or organisational background (Goodrich 1987: 2).

‘Each country has its own legal language representing the social reality of its specific legal order’ (Sarcevic 1997: 127). Legal translators must overcome cultural barriers between the SL and TL societies when reproducing a TL version of a law originally written for the SL reader.

4.8 Research Findings:

The major findings of the study are listed as follows:

- (i) Tautology has been found in the translated Hausa text which is a faulty repetition in legal translation from English into Hausa. It was identified in some cases treated by translators of Kano State Judiciary.
- (ii) There are so many words or terms abbreviated which were used by court translators in the legal translation from English to Hausa. These terms were identified in Hausa translated texts, to mention but a few; kotu – KT, Mai qara – MQ, Wanda ake qara- WAQ etc.
- (iii) Code-Mixing of some English words or phrases in the Hausa translated texts were also identified; to mention but a few; kotu – court, xaukaka qara- appeal, lamba- no (number) etc.
- (iv) Concerning ambiguity, a lot of constructions were found to be ambiguous thereby distorting the actual meaning and creating misunderstanding to the reader or readers.

(v) In any language, orthography plays vital role in conveying message correctly to the target audience and it may also aid in making the translation to be natural. A lot of issues concerning Hausa writing form (orthography) are stated, such as merging of words, separation of words, consonant with hooks and use of punctuation marks. Based on this, some errors were identified in legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

Even though the researcher identified other issues like challenges in legal translation and possible factors responsible for committed errors in translating English legal texts to Hausa, one may wish to note that these findings are used to standardize and improve legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

4.9conclusion

This chapter discusses court proceedings and procedures of legal translation from English-Hausa in Kano State Judiciary. Issues related to tautology, abbreviation of terms, code-mixing, ambiguity and orthography were also discussed. Some challenges in the legal translation were explained. The Factors responsible for committed errors in legal translation as well as legal concepts and terminology

were also identified. Lastly, the errors committed in legal translation were also discussed.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the summary of the research work, recommendations and conclusion. This chapter presents issues on this current research which has been

carried out oncritical study of legal translation from English to Hausa in Kano State Judiciary.

5.1 Summary:

This thesis has provided an account for legal translation from English to Hausa via NewmarkTheory (1988). It has attempted to show craft on replacement of a written message and/or a statement in one language by the same message and or statement to another language”. The noun “craft” doesn’t just imply the act of crafting, as a matter of fact, it has a connotative meaning. AsNewmark mentioned in his popular theory (1988), that a translator works on four levels: translation is first a science, which entails the knowledge, can be identified; secondly, it is a skill, which calls for appropriate language and acceptable usage; thirdly, an art, which distinguishes good from undistinguished writing and is creative, intuitive, sometimes the inspired, level of translation; lastly, a matter of tasteto evaluate text. Some errors committed in legal translation from English into Hausa in Kano State Judiciary. It has also discovered challenges and factors responsible for committed errors in legal translation.

This research has been divided into five chapters. The first chapter contained an introduction which gave statement of the problem, aim and objectives, research questions, significance of the research as well as scope and limitation of the research and conclusion. Chapter two of this research contained review of related

literature on legal translation with appropriate conclusion. Chapter three contained an introduction, area of study, research approach via Newmark theory and research design. The data was collected by consulting court documents related to the research issues, discussions with experts in legal translation and other legal luminaries, consulting other research works as well as participant observation and oral interviews. Thus, the chapter comprises sampling technique and sample size as well as Newmarktheory (1988) which is applied in this research. Chapter four has described how legal translation wasconducted in Kano State Judiciaryand the errors committed by use oftautology, code-mixing, ambiguity, abbreviation and punctuations. Challenges in legal translation and factors responsible for committed errors in legal translation. Finally, the chapter was concluded.

5.2 Conclusion:

The most important consideration here is that like it is always said in the legal parlence that “the *lawyer* is a **minister in the temple of justice**, who administers justice witout **fear** or **favour**, **illwill** or **affection**, one can easily deduce that any translationary effort that does not convey the correct and appropriate intended meaning of the renditions from the source language to the target language may not

be well comprehended by the Judge, lawyers, Registrars, litigants and other stakeholders, which may at the long run lead to wrong translation or interpretation resulting into miscarriage of Justice.

It is therefore very clear that the question addressed by this work has to do with committed errors in legal translation on some civil Cases of Kano State Judiciary. The thesis has identified challenges, factors that account or informed the committed errors in translating legal documents. The factors found to have caused errors in translating legal documents are tautology, code-mixing, ambiguity, abbreviation and punctuation marks.

It is the ardent hope and desire of the Researcher that if such errors are avoided in the translation of legal documents and other proceedings, the standard and quality of legal translation will be greatly improved and enhanced in our courts not only in Kano State Judiciary but all other Hausa speaking communities.

5.3 Recommendations:

The study finds it not only pertinent but expedient to proffer some appropriate recommendations that need necessary action. It is the positive view and ardent prayer that if the recommendations are implemented, the quality and standard of legal translation in Kano State Judiciary will not only be improved but greatly enhanced, which will certainly pave way for quicker dispensation of court cases.

This is not unconnected with the fact that it will improve access to timely and effective justice services for all citizens. Similarly, if the quality and standard of legal translation in our courts is improved and enhanced, it will certainly have a positive impact on efficiency and effectiveness of administration of justice system not only in Kano but the entire Hausa speaking areas, thereby facilitating the actualization of Government vision for human rights for all citizens.

In view of the above, the following are hereby recommended:

- (i) Government should recruit professional legal translators.
- (ii) Legal translation facilities such as computers, printers and photocopiers, should as a matter of urgency be provided and supplied to translation department of Kano State Judiciary.
- (iii) Legal translators should be handsomely rewarded through good and mouth-watering salary packages and better allowances. The general conditions of their services should be improved to enhance productivity.
- (iv) Provision of vehicular assistance to all court translators and interpreters is not only advisable but desirable, so as to improve their punctuality which the wise men say is “the sole of business”.
- (v) Legal translators should be entrenched in regular training and re-training programmes, attendance of translation conferences, workshops and seminars

from time to time, so as to not only improve but enhance their productivity and excellent job performance.

- (vi) Translators, researchers and those who are willing to give their worthy or required contribution towards the development of legal translation should do so by partaking creditably well in conducting research works so as to improve what is currently existant, due to to the vast nature of the area.
- (vii) Legal translators should be encouraged to register with National Institute for Translators and Interpretors (NITI)

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