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Dedication

My sincere gratitude to my parents for their unwavering support, for always being there for me, and for being the best parents ever is expressed here. May God bless you both.

Special thanks also go to my lovely siblings and my closest friends for always being there for me and supporting me.

I want to thank myself for believing in myself and persevering through all of the hardships I faced this year.

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Marwa .k

Dedication

I dedicate this dissertation to my beloved family, whose support and encouragement have been my greatest source of strength throughout this journey.

To my parents for their endless love, patience and belief in my potential.

To my friends for their unwavering support and understanding and to all the teachers and mentors who have guided me along the way.

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Abstract

When translating specialized terminologies, such as legal terms, which can be complex and culturally specific. This study focuses on subtitling legal terminologies for the Algerian audience. Using a selection of legal dramas and documentaries as our corpus, we aim to introduce accurate subtitles for legal terms and expressions. We analyze these subtitles to identify the most effective translation techniques that not only maintain the original meaning but also make the content comprehensible and engaging for the target audience. Additionally, we discuss the difficulties and challenges encountered during the subtitling process and propose strategies to overcome them. To achieve this, we define key legal terms, provide, and annotate linguistic, lexical, and sociocultural issues, as well as the technical constraints of subtitling.

Keywords: Subtitling, legal terminology, translation, audiovisual translation, Algerian audience

الملخص

تركز هذه الدراسة على ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية للجمهور الجزائري. باستخدام مجموعمختار من الدراما القانونية والأفلام الوثائقية كمصدر لنا، نسعى إلى تقديم ترجمة دقيقة للمصطلحات والتعبيرات القانونية. نقوم بتحليل هذه الترجمات لتحديد أكثر تقنيات الترجمة فعالية التي لا تحافظ فقط على المعنى الأصلي ولكن تجعل المحتوى مفهومًا وجذابًا للجمهور المستهدف. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، نناقش الصعوبات والتحديات التي واجهناها أثناء عملية الترجمة النصية ونقترح استراتيجيات للتغلب عليها. لتحقيق ذلك، نقوم بتعريف المصطلح القانونية الرئيسية، وتقديم أمثلة من المصدر المختار، وتوضيح القضايا اللغوية والمعجمية والثقافية، وكذلك القيود التقنية للترجمة النصية. تشير النتائج الرئيسية إلى أن ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية تشكل تحديًا كبيرًا نظرًا للاختلافات بين الأنظمة القانونية والسياقات الثقافية والهيكل اللغوية. لقد حددنا التكافؤ والتعميم كأكثر تقنيات الترجمة فعالية. يضمن التكافؤ أن المصطلح المترجم ينقل نفس المعنى كما في الأصل، بينما يأخذ التعميم في الاعتبار الفروقات الثقافية والقانونية لتوفير ترجمة أكثر دقة وقربًا من الجمهور المستهدف. تؤثر الاختلافات بين النظامين القانونيين الأمريكي والجزائري بشكل كبير على عملية الترجمة، مما يستدعي اعتبارًا دقيقًا وتكيفًا مناسبًا. إضافة إلى ذلك، تواجه الترجمة النصية قيودًا تقنية مثل قيود الوقت والمساحة، مما يتطلب تكثيف المصطلحات القانونية المعقدة في نصوص مختصرة ومقروءة مع الحفاظ على الدقة والنزاهة. تشمل الاستراتيجيات للتغلب على هذه الصعوبات البحث الدقيق، واستخدام أدوات الترجمة المتخصصة والموارد. تهدف النصوص المترجمة في النهاية إلى تعزيز فهم المشاهد للمصطلحات والإجراءات القانونية، والجسر بين السياق القانوني الأمريكي وفهم الجمهور الجزائري، وزيادة الوعي القانوني لدى المشاهدين. من خلال معالجة هذه النتائج الرئيسية، يساهم البحث في مجال الترجمة السمعية والبصرية، مؤكدًا على أهمية الدقة، والحساسية الثقافية، واستخدام تقنيات الترجمة الفعالة لضمان أن المصطلحات القانونية مترجمة بطريقة مفهومة وملائمة للجمهور المستهدف.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة النصية، المصطلحات القانونية، الترجمة، الترجمة السمعية البصرية، الجمهور الجزائري.

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Introduction

Introduction

The enjoyment of watching foreign movies or series is not complete without the presence of accompanying subtitles. Subtitles are essential to allowing viewers to interact and engage with the events of the movie or series. Because it can be challenging for viewers to understand events when the language used is not their native tongue. Therefore, translation comes to facilitate the process of conveying meaning in any language. Films and television cover a wide range of subjects, such as politics, sports, medicine, and the law. We chose to study the television series "Suites" because it is a fascinating and exciting topic as part of exploring the character of a lawyer with exceptional memorization skills who faces challenges with his team. The task we have chosen requires a lot of effort and focus. We need to carefully review the series to identify the legal terms used in the American series "Suits," then analyze them, determine their meanings in the legal context in which they are used, and suggest suitable translations for viewers. We will also discuss the methods that we adopted in this study. The challenges that might be in our way in translating legal terms from the series may include difficulty in understanding some legal concepts specific to American law that may not be known in the same way in Algerian law. We may also have difficulty finding accurate and appropriate translations for legal terms in the Algerian language, especially if these concepts are specialized and unfamiliar. With these preparations, we will be able to conduct a comprehensive and accurate study of subtitling legal terms from the "suits" series.

Introduction

1. Research question

What are the challenges encountered in the process of subtitling legal terminology used in the television series “Suits” from English to Arabic?

2. Sub-questions

- What translation techniques are the most effective for translating legal terminology from English to Arabic?
- How do difference between the U.S.A and the Algerian legal system affect the translation of legal terminology in « suits » series?

3. Hypotheses

- The use of equivalence and adaptation might be the most effective techniques for translating legal terminology from English into Arabic.
- Differences between the American and Algerian legal systems significantly affect the translation of legal terminology, due to system differences.

4. Methodology

Given that our research involves annotating legal terminology in the “Suits” series and translating them, we will employ both qualitative and quantitative methods. Here’s how we plan to apply these methodologies:

Qualitative Method:

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is "a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem."

The qualitative aspect of our research will involve a detailed analysis of the “Suits” series to identify and annotate the legal terminologies used. We will watch the series and

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manually annotate the legal terminologies, considering their context and usage.(Creswell, 2014)

Quantitative Method:

Creswell (2014) defines quantitative research as "a means for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. These variables, in turn, can be measured, typically on instruments, so that numbered data can be analyzed using statistical procedures."(Creswell, 2014)

On the quantitative side, we will perform statistical analysis on the annotated data. We will look at the frequency of each legal terminology in the series, or analyze the distribution of terminologies across different episodes or seasons.

When evaluating the quality of our translations, we can use quantitative measures such as the percentage of terminologies successfully translated, or the number of terminologies that required additional cultural or legal adaptations.

5. Literature Review

Neves (2005) discuss the more general difficulties of translating specialized discourse for a range of audiences in her groundbreaking study on subtitling for the deaf and hard of hearing. Neves offer insightful information about the difficulty in

Conveying specialized terms in subtitles, emphasizing the importance of accessibility and clarity even though her focus is not primarily on legal terminology (Neves, 2005).

Díaz Cintas and Remael (2007) provide an extensive examination of audiovisual translation, with a specific focus on subtitling. Their scholarly discourse delves into the intricacies of translating cultural references, including the nuanced realm of legal terminology. By doing so, they lay down a robust theoretical framework and offer

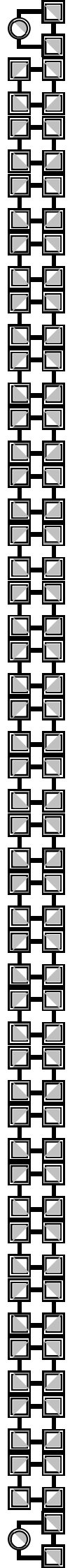
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practical insights for subtitling practices that align with the cultural and linguistic sensibilities of Algerian audiences (Remael, *Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling*, 2007).

In her examination of subtitling in Italy, Sandrelli (2010) presents a comparative analysis that clarifies the cultural differences in the translation of legal terminology. The research she conducted is important for comprehending how legal terminologies can be adapted for Algerian audiences while taking cultural specificity and the subtleties of the legal system into consideration (Sandrelli, 2010).

6. Aim of the study

1. Enhance the viewer understanding of legal terminology in the "suits" series
2. Address specific problems such as legal system differences, cultural context and linguistic differences in translating legal terms from English to Arabic in the "suits" series
3. To ensure that the translated content remains faithful to the original while being accessible and relevant to the target audience.



Chapter one

Theoretical Part: Specialized Translation

Introduction

In this chapter, we begin with the Arabisation of our country's law. We then dive into our expertise, specializing in translation, particularly focusing on legal translation. Within this context . Next, we embark on defining law, presenting two distinct types of definitions while also exploring various branches of law Following this, we scrutinize the legislative branches of Algeria and the USA, conducting a comparative analysis of both systems. Subsequently, we shift our focus to the primary task of this dissertation, which centers on subtitling. Here, we define subtitling and discuss effective techniques for subtitling legal terms. Additionally, we explore the implications of differences between the legal systems of the USA and Algeria on the subtitling process.

1.1 Historical background: The Arabisation of the Algerian legal system (1962-1991)

The impact that France left in the newly born Algerian state is magnificent, especially with a monolingual legal system, just as it happened in the other Maghreb countries. The young Algerian government viewed the Arabic language as the exclusive tool to enhance the unity of the newly formed state and national sovereignty. To put it succinctly, Arabic ought to take the position that French held up until that point. As Grand Guillaume explains:

“Arabisation is essentially based on two elements: Islam and the nation. The Arabic language operates as a unifying agent at both levels; it intervenes as such from the origins of Islam, it intervenes again in the current phase of structuring the national ideology 32”. (Laidani, 2019, pp. 42, 43)

In pre-independence Algeria, the anticipated linguistic shift away from French following political liberation did not occur. The only languages that were marginalized were the Kabyle and the other Berber languages. Kabyle, as the sole variant of Algerian

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Amazigh acknowledged during the French colonial era, faced a similar fate concerning its customary law. (Laidani, 2019, pp. 43, 44)

The National Liberation Front (FLN) government viewed every facet of Kabyle and Berber identity in general during the early years following Algeria's independence as an element of division of the new-born state. In one word the Berber question was seen a colonial legacy. In 1962, the first year of Algeria's independence, the Algerian legislator started a process that Filali called the "Algerianization" of the Algerian new-born legal system³⁴. . The primary goal of this operation was to undermine Algeria's French legal legacy.

The French legacy was still strong during the first decade after the decolonization, this was due to the fact that the first law adopted by the Algerian legislator was the law of December 31st, 1962, which maintained in force the French legislation. Were excluded only the colonial laws which were considered racist, colonialist and dangerous for to public order³⁵. (Laidani, 2019, p. 44)

From 1962 to 1974, Algeria saw significant legal changes. During this period, the Law of 1962 was re-moved. This shift showed that Algerian legislator and courts aimed to refuse laws from the- colonial period. On March 27, 1963, they introduced Law No. 63 to modify the Algerian nationality laws. The key aim of this law? To bring an end to different laws from the colonial times and make legal rules unified. From that moment, there was to be just one type of citizenship "Algerian".(Laidani, 2019, p. 44)

The Kabyle customs were acknowledged by the Supreme Court in the opinion dated February 24, 1964, albeit their subsidiary nature was emphasized. The people who were residing in "Kabyle's customary law territories" were given the option by the Supreme Court to abandon their traditions at any moment and submit to Sharia (Muslim law).(Laidani, 2019, pp. 44,45)

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On April 26 and May 3, 1967, the Supreme Court disagreed with the practices of the Kabyle people. This was shown in their decisions. They stated that the customs of Kabyle should not stand against Islamic law. Then, on April 5, 1972, the Supreme Court changed a previous decision made by the Court of Appeal of Tizi-Ouzou. The Court of Appeal had used the French Decree from May 19, 1931 in a case about inheritance. The Supreme Court claimed that this decree discriminated the Kabyle's women and so the Supreme Court rejected the judgment and indirectly repealed the decree of 1931 in the name of the unification of Algerian law³⁹. The 1961 law, which upheld the French laws, overturned this decision two years later. (Laidani, 2019, pp. 45, 46)

Regarding the linguistic question, during the years 1960-1970, the Algerian legislator began the first policy of linguistic Arabisation of the Algerian legislation and of the administration. The Algerian constitutions of the years 1963, 1965, 1976 and 1989 and the National Charters of 1976 and 1986 will offer no recognition to the Berber language. (Laidani, 2019, p. 46)

The Decree of May 22nd , 1964 imposed the Arabisation of the administration, and Decree 64 of May 28th , 1964 proclaimed that laws and regulations should be written in Arabic. The teaching of the Berber language was discontinued at the Algiers Faculty of Letters in 1962. Nonetheless, from 1972 until 1968, the Kabyle philologist MouloudMammeri mandated some informal classes in the language. (Laidani, 2019, pp. 46, 47)

The primary goal of the Arabisation policy was to lessen the dominance of French in the Algerian educational system, but this goal was never achieved. In fact, a bilingual system was imposed by May 28, 1964, Decree number 64-147. The Arabic text of the law had to be translated into French. (Laidani, 2019, p. 47)

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The French language was still used in Algeria's legal and judicial systems between 1960 and 1970. Indeed, the weakening of the importance of the French language in Algerian law had been gradual. (Laidani, 2019, p. 47)

The fact that France transported French magistrates to Algeria in the early years of the country's independence to address the shortage of qualified staff was another factor contributing to the language's strength. In fact, on August 28, 1962, a protocol was signed between the two nations, and article 3 said as follows:

"French will be used as a working language in these jurisdictions as long as judges of civil status under French law participate in the operation of the Algerian courts. »

And: "Judgments are published or notified in the French language at the same time as they are published in the national language."

In the same years that Algeria adopted its first two procedural codes, Ordinance No. 66-154 of June 8th, 1966, which ruled the civil process and the Ordinance No. 66-155 of June 8th, 1966 which ruled the criminal process. There was not a single rule in these two Codes requiring Arabic to be used in civil or criminal proceedings. Furthermore, the article n. 91 of the Algerian Code of Criminal Procedure promulgated on June 8th, 1966 (Ordinance No. 66-155 of June 8, 1966), created a gap for the Kabyle and other regional languages. (Laidani, 2019, pp. 47, 48)

This Code, which was in effect in Algeria under the French colonization, stated that the president would "appoint, on pain of nullity, an interpreter" in situations where the accused, the witnesses, or any one of them "don't speak the same language or the same idiom." The French Code acknowledged that people in the countryside who simply spoke the local language had the same legal right to an interpreter as did foreign nationals. As above-mentioned, during the colonial period, in the language of the French colonial legislation, the French word "idiome" (idiome Kabyle) was used to indicate the Kabyle

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language. Sometimes, the “Kabyle idiome” was opposed to the Arabic language (langue arabe) 41. (Laidani, 2019, p. 48)

The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1966, which was inspired by the French one of 1808, gave an implicit recognition to the local languages that are predicated in Algeria. Algeria continues to apply this code, and the aforementioned article 91 has not been repealed. We'll revisit this subject. (Laidani, 2019, p. 48)

That said, during the '60s and early '70s, an opposition arose to the marginalization of the Berber identity, a Berber identity movement so-called Berberism⁴². This movement was based in France. This movement developed around the figure of Bessaoud Arav, the founder of the Academieberbère (Berber Academy) a pan-berberist movement based in Paris⁴³. Although this movement was pan-berberist, the majority of his members were Kabyle.

First and foremost, the Algerian Berber movement was a Kabyle movement. (Laidani, 2019, p. 49). This Berberist political strand was opposed to the Algerian National Charter of 1976⁴⁴. The Arabisation of Algerian law and governance was declared in this charter. The Berberist were opposed to the marginalization of the Kabyle's language but also to the weakening of the French language. Indeed, the berberist and generally the Kabyle bourgeoisie were not hostile to the presence of the French language. A large number of militants have lived in France. The well-educated Berber movement members attended schools where the language of instruction was French. This was the case for both members who studied during the post-independence era and those who had studied during the colonial era. Indeed, some schools in Kabyle were run by French missionaries from the Pères Blancs order until the late 1970s. (Laidani, 2019, p. 49)

1.2 Specialized Translation

Specialized Translation

Specialized translation is the process of translating specialized texts; it aims to convey technical, scientific, or specialized content from one language to another in a precise yet comprehensible manner. This type of translation requires translators to have expertise in the subject matter being discussed, whether that is legal documents, medical texts, engineering manuals, or another field with its own technical jargon and nuances. Conveying specialized information across language barriers accurately helps professionals worldwide communicate and collaborate. Although more challenging than the translation of ordinary texts, specialized translation serves important functions by facilitating the international exchange of vital business and technical information between domains with their own specialized lexicons and practices. (Specialized Translation - Dokutech, n.d.)

1.2.1 Challenges of Specialized translation:

Specialized translators encounter multiple challenges, including phraseology, register, genre conventions, and communicative functions. Handling these challenges requires not only extra-linguistic knowledge of the field(s) but also problem-solving skills and linguistic creativity. In today's rapidly evolving knowledge society, when disciplinary boundaries are disappearing and scientific and technological progress is increasing, specialized translation has become just as demanding as literary translation. Information spreads at an incredible rate, disciplines meet, and developments occur on an unmatched scale. The primary challenge is achieving a constant balance between terminological precision and accuracy in content translation and resourcefully rendering the various linguistic and pragmatic elements presented in the source texts. Specialized translation requires professionally juggling the necessity for fidelity to source terminology and information while skillfully reformulating all of the language components to achieve the

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results that are desired. This precise calibration makes it an inherently high-stakes enterprise that requires great skill and care.(POSTOLEA, 2016, pp. 62,63)

1.2.2. Legal translation

Another type of specialized translation that has to do with law and legal procedures is legal translation. Legal texts are transferred from (SL) to (TL). Translation of private legal documents, legal research documents, international treaties, domestic statutes, and case law are among the topics it covers .The nuance and challenge of legal translation are further complicated by the nature of law and legal terminology; the complex and challenging task in legal translation is ensuring the quality of the law and legal language. It arises from crossing two languages and legal systems in translation.(Cao, 2010, p. 191)

1.2.3. The consequences of inaccurate legal translation

The inaccuracy of legal translation leads to serious consequences. Not just individually but also affects world-altering. When it comes to court cases, translation errors of testimony or documentary evidence may result in misinterpretations that change the case's outcome. Inaccurate translations may also give rise to legal quarrels concerning the extent and legality of an individual's or business's rights. The following article on PBS News(Beitsch, 2016) talks about a Spanish man at a trial for running a red light who mistakenly thinks he is being accused of rape because his interpreter used an incorrect word.(Funelas, 2024)

1.2.4. The skills of legal translator

As a highly specialized topic, legal translation requires a translator with professional knowledge and expertise. As such, a legal translator needs to possess certain essential abilities, such as:

- Knowledge of technical documents

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- Qualifications and training in the translation profession.
- A thorough comprehension of the subtopics of particular and pertinent laws.
- Thorough understanding of the legal frameworks in the two distinct nations.
- Total proficiency in the source and target languages.
- Experience with translation memory technology

1.3. Definition of law

H.L.A. Hart, a famous lawful theorist, in his publication "The Idea of Regulation" (1961). Hart specifies regulation as a system of rules, controlled and also implemented by a sovereign authority that overviews human actions within a culture. According to Hart, laws are the rules that are identified as necessary by the members of the public as well as they are identified by their capacity to lead actions coupled with the visibility of a lawful system that applies them. (Hart, 1961)

An additional prominent meaning originates from one more lawful theorist, John Austin that in his job "The Province of Jurisprudence Determined" (1832) specified regulation as the command of the sovereign, backed by the danger of penalty. Austin's sight called the command concept of regulation emphasizes the aggressive power of regulation and also its origins in the authority of a sovereign or a controlling body. (Austin, 1832)

1.3.1 Traditional and Modern Definitions of International Law:

Traditionally, international law has been defined as "the body of rules and principles of action which are binding upon civilized states in their relations with one another".

In modern times, international law is seen as the body of legal rules, norms, and standards that apply between sovereign states and other entities that are legally recognized as international actors. The term was coined by the English philosopher Jeremy Bentham (1748–1832). (international-law, 2020)

1.4. Types of Law

1.4.1. Civil Law

Civil law is also known as the law that deals with conflicts between persons and entities. Such include contracts, real estate, torts and family issues. Civil law is mostly concerned with rights and obligations often involving disputes relating to contracts, property rights, divorces cases, child custody issues and damages for personal injuries or destruction of property.(Different Fields of Law Explained, 2018).

1.4.2. Criminal Law

This legal division takes cognizance of rules governing conduct. It covers actions which are considered harmful or dangerous to one's property, welfare, safety and moral well-being.

Criminal law, as described in "Criminal Law: Historical, Ethical, and Moral Foundations," 3rd edition by Charles P. Nemeth provides the elements of legal and moral reasoning that make learning about crime and criminal justice, in the words of one reviewer, "a perpetual cerebrally stimulating experience." The historical basis of criminal law explains how law and reason is a human endeavor. It illustrates where law comes from and how it has evolved. Additionally, "Criminal Law" garners anthropological, historical, religious, moral, and outside-the-box human thought from which the present system grew.(Criminal Law: Historical, Ethical, and Moral Foundations (3rd ed.), 2018)

1.4.3. Administrative Law

Administrative law falls under the domain of public law. It concerns disagreements between a person or entity and a governmental department. It includes principles that govern the control as well as supervision of agencies (both federal and state).(Administrative Law).

1.4.4. Education Law

Specialized Translation

These are laws that regulate educational institutions and the rights and duties of students, teachers, and other school personnel. It involves such matters as discrimination, safety, discipline, and special education. (Different Fields of Law Explained, 2018).

1.4.5. Family Law

Family law comprises of domestic or civil cases relating to family issues including marriage, divorce, child custody, child support, adoption among others (family_law).

1.5. Comparative Study of Legislative Regimes: USA vs. Algeria

1.5.1. The Legislative Branch of Algeria

Algeria's legislative authority is in the hands of a bicameral parliament made up of the Council of Nation and National People Assembly. The Council of Nation has 144 seats, with 1/3 being designated by the President and 2/3 indirectly elected. They serve for six years terms with half their number renewed after every three years. The National People's Assembly, reduced to 407 seats from 462 in March 2021 by President Tebboune's order, sees its members directly elected in multi-seat constituencies by open-list proportional representation vote to serve 5-year terms. In the case of Algeria legislators are chosen in various ways like elections for council and assembly as far as legislative process is concerned via a recent snap election on June, 12, 2021 for national people's assembly. (Algeria. The World Factbook, 2021).

1.5.2 The Legislative Branch of the USA

American legislative body which is known as Congress also operates under a two-chamber system consisting of the House Representatives and Senate respectively. Congress was established by Article I of United States Constitution thereby vesting it with exclusive powers that include legislation making, declaration of war, appointment vetting

Specialized Translation

or otherwise rejection and extensive oversight capability. The House of Representatives is made up of 435 members, each representing a district in proportion to the population and 6 non-voting members. The upper house, referred to as the Senate consists of 100 senators with two representing each state and all elected for six years terms. This reflects a system of checks and balances in the federal government.(branches-of-government, 2023).

1.6. Specifics of Legislative Regimes in USA: (Legislative Process and Powers)

The legislative branch, composed of the House of Representatives and Senate, is responsible for making laws; declaring war; and confirming or rejecting Presidential appointments. The exhaustive process is designed to ensure proposed bills are carefully vetted and fully debated. Any member of Congress can introduce a bill, though certain large bills, such as the annual federal budget, are typically started at the behest of the President. The process includes several stages, from bill introduction and committee review through debate, voting, and the President's approval or veto. This complex system illustrates the emphasis on checks and balances within the federal government, assuring that no one branch gains too much power.(whitehouse.gov)

1.6.1. Cultural Aspects and Communication

Cultural differences significantly influence the legislative process and public interaction with the law. Direct communication is valued, with eye contact seen as a sign of respect and interest. This straightforwardness extends to the political realm, where clear and open debate is encouraged in legislative discussions. Physical contact norms, such as handshakes or maintaining personal space, also play a role in the professional conduct within legislative and political settings. Political correctness is another important aspect, guiding public officials and citizens to choose words carefully to avoid offending any

Specialized Translation

group, reflecting a broader cultural emphasis on inclusivity and sensitivity. (Cultural-differences, n.d.).

1.6.2. Influence of Political Correctness and Family Structures

Political correctness affects not only everyday interactions but also legislative decisions and public policies that seek to appreciate and honor the rights and lives of all citizens of a nation, even those who are members of marginalized communities. The concept of family in the U.S. has undergone significant changes through the years, and the nation's laws and policies have changed to adapt to those changes, including altering eligibility rules and administrative procedures to recognize and support changing family structures such as single-parent families, same-sex marriages, domestic partnerships, extended families and other living arrangements. This evidence suggests that the country's legal and policy structures are sensitive to societal evolutions and emerging sensibilities. (Cultural-differences, n.d.)

1.6.3. Work culture, time management, and productivity

The American labor culture is a dominant source of legislative agenda and benefits administration, where hard work, competitiveness, and provision of remunerations by employers are of paramount importance. A key component of the American way of life is time management, which is manifested in the time frames that session of legislation, deadlines for bill process, and scheduling of elections and daily congress activities. Punctuality is considered extremely important, resembling the general view of society on efficiency and the knock-on effect of time of others.(cultural-differences).

1.7. Comparative Analysis

1.7.1. Legislative Structure

Both countries have bicameral legislation but differ in their modes of election and appointment reflecting respective political landscapes.

1.7.2. Election Process

Members to Algeria's Council of the Nation are either appointed by the president or indirectly elected while those in National People's Assembly are directly elected. In contrast, direct elections fully inform all Houses' memberships.

1.7.3. Powers and Functions

US Congress holds great power, including being the only authority initiating laws and declaring wars. Power sharing between the executive and legislative arms is marked in Algeria where only some members of the Council of Nations are appointed by an executive.

1.8. Subtitling: What is subtitling

In "Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling" by Jorge Díaz Cintas and Aline Remael, subtitling is defined as the process of translating audiovisual material, typically dialogues, into written text displayed on the screen. This definition emphasizes the role of subtitling in making audiovisual content accessible to audiences who do not speak the original language by providing a written representation of spoken dialogue. (Remael, Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling, 2017).

1.8.1 Challenges in Subtitling Legal Terminology:

In "Legal Translation Explained" by Enrique Alcaraz Varó and Brian Hughes, the challenges in subtitling legal terminology are elaborated upon to highlight the intricacies involved in translating legal content for audiovisual media here are some key points:

Complexities of Legal **Terminology**: Legal terminology is highly specialized and often differs significantly from everyday language. It is characterized by its precision, specificity, and reliance on technical jargon. Translating legal terms accurately requires a deep understanding of legal concepts and terminology in both the source and target languages.

Specialized Translation

Cultural and Linguistic Considerations: Legal systems and terminology can vary significantly across cultures and languages. Subtitles must be sensitive to these cultural and linguistic differences to ensure accurate and culturally appropriate translations. This involves not only translating words but also conveying the underlying legal concepts and principles effectively.

Legal and Technical Constraints: Subtitling presents unique challenges, including time and space limitations. Legal content, with its complex terminology and lengthy sentences, may be particularly challenging to condense into concise subtitles while maintaining accuracy and readability. Additionally, technical constraints such as subtitle duration and screen space must be considered when subtitling legal content.

By addressing these challenges, subtitles can strive to produce high-quality translations that accurately convey the legal meaning and intent while adhering to the constraints of the audiovisual medium.

1.8.2 Impact of Differences between the U.S.A and the Algerian Legal System in Subtitling

1.8.2.1.U.S.A Legal System

The U.S. legal system is largely derived from the common law system of English law.

It is based on a system of federalism, with federal and state courts.

The law of the U.S. comprises many levels of codified and uncodified forms of law, the most important being the Constitution.

The U.S. legal system places a strong focus on judicial precedent and the rule of law.(Wex Legal Dictionary, 2013).

1.8.2.2. Algerian Legal System

Specialized Translation

The Algerian legal system is a blend of civil law and Islamic law, reflecting the country's colonial past and its predominantly Muslim population. It is based on the French legal tradition, with influences from Islamic law, or Sharia.

The Algerian legal system has evolved and expanded over the years, and today it is made up of a network of federal and local courts that handle a wide range of civil, criminal, and commercial cases.(Algeria - Justice, Legal System, 2021)

1.8.3. Impact on Subtitling

Subtitling is an important tool in legal proceedings as it ensures everyone involved is on the same page with any legal proceedings. The differences in legal systems could influence the terminology used in subtitling, as different legal systems may use different terms for the same concepts. The cultural context of each legal system could also impact the translation and interpretation of subtitles. For example, certain legal concepts might not have direct translations in other languages, requiring careful consideration to ensure accurate and culturally sensitive translations. The use of subtitles can aid in comprehending legal content in foreign languages, ensuring accurate interpretation and understanding. This is particularly important when dealing with legal systems that are based on different foundations, such as the U.S. and Algerian legal systems(Remael, Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling, 2007).

Types of Subtitling :

Interlingual Subtitling:

Definition: Translates spoken dialogue from one language to another.

Usage: Common in international films, TV shows, and online content.

Example: Translating English dialogue into Arabic subtitles(Díaz Cintas &Remael, 2007).

Intralingual Subtitling:

Definition: Provides subtitles in the same language as the spoken dialogue.

Usage: Useful for the hearing impaired, language learners, or in noisy environments.

Example: English subtitles for an English movie (Gambier & Gottlieb, 2001)

Closed Captioning (CC):

Definition: Includes not only dialogue but also non-verbal sounds, music cues, and other audio information. (Ivarsson & Carroll, 1998).

Usage: Primarily for the hearing impaired.

Example: "[Music playing] [Door creaks] Hello, how are you?"

SDH (Subtitles for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing):

Definition: Similar to closed captioning but typically includes information about who is speaking, sound effects, and music descriptions (Díaz Cintas & Anderman, 2009).

Usage: Helps the deaf and hard of hearing to understand the full context.

Example: "[John] (whispering) Are you there?"

Live Subtitling:

Definition: Subtitles created in real-time during live broadcasts.

Usage: Used in news, sports, and live events.

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Technology: Often employs speech recognition software and stenographers.(Pérez-González, 2014).

Pre-recorded Subtitling:

Definition: Subtitles created and synchronized with the content prior to broadcasting or distribution.(Gottlieb, 1992).

Usage: Common in movies, TV series, and streaming services.

Forced Subtitles:

Definition: Subtitles that are displayed regardless of the viewer's subtitle settings, usually for non-native dialogue within the primary language content.(Bogucki & Kredens, 2010).

Usage: Ensures key information is understood when characters speak a different language.

Example: A French sentence translated into English in an English film.

Fansubbing:

Definition: Subtitles created by fans, typically for anime, foreign TV shows, and movies not yet officially released in a particular language.

Usage: Often shared online and can vary in quality and accuracy.(Díaz Cintas &Remael, 2007)

Subtitles for the Visually Impaired (Audio Subtitling):

Definition: Subtitles read aloud by a synthetic voice or a live reader(Zabalbeascoa, 2008).

Specialized Translation

Usage: Enhances accessibility for visually impaired viewers.

Example: Descriptions of on-screen text or subtitles read out loud in audio format.

Dynamic Subtitling:

Definition: Subtitles that adapt to the changing context of the video content, often used in interactive media and video games (Díaz Cintas & Remael, 2007).

Usage: Allows viewers to interact with content, providing context-sensitive translations.

Example: Subtitles that change based on the viewer's choices in a video game.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this chapter has provided a comprehensive exploration of legal translation, with a particular focus on subtitling within the contexts of the Algerian and U.S. legal systems. It began by tracing the historical trajectory of the Arabisation of Algeria's legal system, shedding light on the complexities and transformations that occurred post-independence. This historical background sets the stage for understanding the cultural and linguistic nuances that shape legal translation practices in Algeria.

Building upon this foundation, the chapter delved into the intricacies of specialized translation, highlighting the challenges inherent in accurately conveying legal terminology across languages. Through a comparative analysis of the legislative branches of Algeria and the USA, the chapter underscored the differences in legal frameworks and systems of governance, emphasizing their implications for subtitling legal content.

Specialized Translation

The subsequent exploration of subtitling techniques for legal terminologies elucidated the complexities of translating specialized legal concepts and jargon. Furthermore, the discussion on the impact of differences between the U.S.A. and Algerian legal systems on subtitling highlighted the multifaceted nature of these disparities and their implications for the subtitling process.



Chapter Two Practical part

Annotation and Subtitling

Introduction

In this chapter, we will explore the legal terminology used in the TV series "Suits." As a popular legal drama, "Suits" offers a wealth of legal language and scenarios, making it an ideal subject for our study. Our objective is to collect, analyze, and provide accurate translations of legal terms used in the series. By examining these terms in depth, we aim to understand the challenges faced in subtitling and the methods employed to address them. We carefully selected fourteen samples from the "Suits" series, each rich with legal terminology and measures. Our approach involved a detailed annotation and translation process to ensure the accurate representation of legal concepts. We began with sample selection, choosing scenes particularly dense with legal language and relevant to our research objectives. This purposive sampling ensured that the data we analyzed was both representative and meaningful. Next, each sample was meticulously annotated to identify and highlight the legal terms used, involving a thorough breakdown of the dialogue to isolate specific legal jargon and concepts.

We then translated the identified legal terms into Arabic, taking into account both linguistic and contextual nuances. This step required a deep understanding of legal language in both English and Arabic to ensure accuracy and fidelity to the original meaning. The translated terms were subsequently integrated into the subtitles for the respective scenes, involving synchronization of the text with the dialogue to maintain the flow and readability of the subtitles. To ensure the quality of the translations, we conducted multiple rounds of review and verification, including cross-referencing with legal dictionaries, consulting legal professionals, and comparing with existing translations of similar terms.

Where necessary, we made cultural and legal adaptations to the translations to ensure they were appropriate for the target audience, considering differences in legal systems and terminologies between English and Arabic-speaking contexts. This comprehensive process aimed to produce subtitles that accurately conveyed the original legal terms while making them accessible and understandable to Arabic-speaking viewers, highlighting the complexity and precision required in subtitling legal dramas.

2.1. Corpus Identification

“Suits” is a famous TV show aired from 2011 to 2019. It has nine seasons. The show's real name was A Legal Mind before it became Suits. Aaron Korsh created the show. The main character was Mike Ross. Mike did not finish college or get a law degree. But he impressed Harvey Specter, a lawyer, with his ability to memorize things well during an interview. Even though Harvey knew Mike's secret, he hired Mike as a lawyer. Harvey saw that Mike could do the job well and gave Mike a new opportunity. Over nine seasons, Suits told the story of the characters and their relationships, especially between Mike and Harvey. Meghan Markle, now the Duchess of Sussex, played Rachel Zane, Mike's fiancée and co-worker. “Suits” became one of USA Network’s most popular shows and was very successful on cable TV.

Aaron Korsh worked on Wall Street before becoming a TV writer. His time as a banker inspired "Suits." In an interview, Korsh said his old boss, Harvey, was smart and witty. He mentioned memories of marijuana use, too. These real-life experiences shaped the show's characters and stories.

Annotation and Subtitling

After quitting banking, Korsh relocated to L.A. to pursue entertainment writing. Originally, he planned a short comedy series like "Entourage," drawing from Wall Street's life. But "Suits" evolved into an hour-long legal drama instead. The show's tone stays fairly serious, yet humor comes through. The writers mine Korsh's background for authentic workplace dynamics and culture. Korsh realized his writing style suited the full hour episode format. Though new to being a show runner, Korsh's sense of vulnerability helped him develop "Suits" characters richly. (Pirnia, 2023)

2.2. Reasons for choosing the corpus

The Suits series is known for its sophisticated and specialized legal language. The show explored legal ideas in depth, helping viewers understand the law better. Also, suits reflect the legal and cultural context of contemporary society. Viewers get pulled into the daily action of a top legal office through gripping plots and true-to-life talks between characters. The series portrays the professional environment of a law firm, from the rapid-fire courtroom battles to the tense backroom negotiations. It is quite interesting watching legal dramas like "Suits." The plots are full of twists that will keep us more engaged. Working with a classic like the "Suits series" is particularly pleasing for appreciating the translation skill inside legal dramas because of this unique combination of psychological stimulation and enjoyment.

2.3. Research methodology

Our study occurs around the annotation and translation of legal terms found within suits series, we indent the qualitative and quantitative methodologies to ensure a comprehensive analysis and effective translation while subtitling. When evaluating the quality of translation, quantitative method will play a crucial role. Measuring such as the

percentage of successfully translated terms and the counts of them necessitates additional cultural or legal adaptations that will inform our assessment process.

2.4. Data collection

Understanding that the objective of this study was the subtitling of legal terms in the series “suits”, a qualitative data collection method was considered most suitable.

Qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. We obtained ten samples by selecting only scenes that served our purposes among all the samples containing legal terms, about 30 samples in total. In addition to primary data, secondary sources in the form of published articles and documents on legal translation and subtitling were also used to support the analysis.

2.5. Samples

We select 14 samples for this study, some contain legal terminology and others comprise legal measures. Purposive sampling ensures that these samples align with our research aims. This approach allows us to capture scenes rich in legal terminologies and provide the most relevant data for our study.

2.6. Corpus Analysis

2.6.1. Sample ONE:

English text	Procedure	Translation
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Annotation and Subtitling

Give me a broad mandate to uncover what went on	Generalization	منحني تفويضاً شاملاً لكشف ما حدث
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Explanation:

Mandate - A commission by which a party is entrusted to perform a service, typically without payment and with indemnity against loss by that party.

Translation Context: "تفويض شامل" directly translates to "broad mandate," accurately reflecting the extensive authority granted to uncover facts or conduct investigations. The term "تفويض" is used in Algerian law to denote a formal authorization or empowerment, which aligns well with the context of legal and investigative settings.

Algerian Law Context for "Mandate":

"تفويض" (Mandate) in Algerian legal terms often pertains to the powers granted to an individual or a body by a legal authority or through a legal agreement, which may include various responsibilities ranging from representation in legal matters to executing specific tasks or decisions. This term ensures that the legal and formal nature of the empowerment is clearly communicated and understood.

2.6.2 Sample TWO:

English text	Procedure	Translation

Annotation and Subtitling

A quorum of our senior partners and I'm on record	Equivalence	النصاب القانوني لشركائنا الأكبر
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Explanation:

Quorum - The minimum number of members of an assembly or society that must be present at any of its meetings to make the proceedings of that meeting valid.

Translation Context: "النصاب القانوني" translates to "legal quorum," pinpointing the exact legal term used to specify the minimum number of participants required to legally hold meetings or make decisions. This term is critical in both corporate and legislative contexts to ensure the validity of proceedings.

Algerian Law Context for "Quorum":

"النصاب القانوني" (Legal Quorum) in Algeria refers to the legally mandated minimum number of members present to conduct meetings. This is crucial for the legality of corporate decisions, particularly in contexts involving senior partners of a firm, ensuring that decisions are made with sufficient authority and representation.

2.6.3 Sample THREE:

English text	Translation	Procedure
Charges knocked down to a misdemeanor	Equivalence	تم تخفيض التهم إلى جنحة

Explanation:

Misdemeanor - A non-indictable offense, regarded in the US as less serious than a felony.

Annotation and Subtitling

Translation Context: "جنحة" corresponds to "misdemeanor," aptly categorizing the offense as less severe than a felony, which in legal terms, often involves lighter penalties. This term is widely understood in various legal systems, including Algeria, where it categorizes minor legal infractions that are punishable by less severe sanctions.

Algerian Law Context for "Misdemeanor":

"جنحة" (Misdemeanor) in Algerian jurisprudence is defined similarly to international standards where it encompasses criminal offenses that are less severe than felonies. Typically, misdemeanors are punishable by fines or short term imprisonment, reflecting less social danger than felonies. The phrase "تم تخفيض التهم إلى جنحة" effectively communicates the reduction of charges, highlighting a decrease in the severity of the legal consequences faced by the defendant.

2.6.4 Sample FOUR:

English text	Procedure	Translation
The deposition's this afternoon	Equivalence	الشهادة بعد العصر

Explanation:

Deposition - Out-of-court testimony made under oath and recorded by an authorized officer for later use in court.

Translation Context: "الشهادة بعد العصر" directly translates to "The testimony is in the afternoon." The term "شهادة" is commonly used in Arabic to denote testimony, especially

Annotation and Subtitling

in legal contexts. This translation captures the timing and procedural context of the deposition succinctly.

Translation Nuance:

"الشهادة" (testimony/deposition) in legal terms typically refers to the evidence given by a witness under oath. This can be live, in court, or as in this case, recorded for later use—a crucial preparatory step in legal proceedings.

"بعد العصر" (in the afternoon) specifies the time of the deposition clearly, aligning with the straightforward presentation often necessary in legal documentation and communication.

Algerian Law Context for "Deposition":

In Algerian legal practice, depositions ("شهادة") are critical in both civil and criminal cases. They provide a legal avenue to gather and record witness testimonies that may be used to support a case or provide defense against one.

The use of "شهادة" aligns with the formal and structured nature of legal proceedings in Algeria, where such testimonies must be carefully documented and handled to maintain their validity and integrity as evidence.

2.6.5 Sample FIVE:

English text	Procedure	Translation
Louis, we have non-competes	Equivalence	لويس، لدينا عقود عدم المنافسة

Explanation:

Annotation and Subtitling

Non-competes (Non-compete agreements) - Contracts where one party agrees not to enter into or start a similar profession or trade in competition against another party.

Translation Context: The phrase "لدينا عقود عدم المنافسة" translates directly to "We have non-compete agreements." This straightforward translation uses the term "عقود عدم المنافسة" which precisely captures the concept of non-compete agreements as used in legal contexts.

Translation Nuance:

"عقود" (contracts) emphasizes the formal and binding nature of these agreements.

"عدم المنافسة" (non-compete) accurately describes the agreements' purpose—to prevent competition, highlighting the restrictive covenants that these contracts impose on the parties involved.

Algerian Law Context for "Non-Compete Agreements":

In Algerian law, "عقود عدم المنافسة" are legally binding agreements that are typically used in employment contracts or business sale agreements. They are designed to protect a business's proprietary information or to prevent unfair competition by restricting the actions of employees or former owners.

These contracts must be reasonable in terms of geographic scope, duration, and the nature of restrictions to be enforceable under Algerian commercial law. This specificity helps in preventing overly restrictive practices that could unfairly limit an individual's right to work or compete.

2.6.6 Sample SIX:

Annotation and Subtitling

English text	Procedure	Translation
Of you committing corporate espionage	Specification	بتهمتك بالتجسس الصناعي

Explanation:

Corporate Espionage - The act of stealing trade secrets or corporate information illicitly.

Translation Context: The phrase "بتهمتك بالتجسس الصناعي" directly translates to "with your charge of industrial espionage," which specifies the accusation clearly. This direct approach in Arabic removes any ambiguity that might exist in the English phrasing.

Translation Nuance:

"بتهمتك" (with your charge) uses a possessive construction (-ك suffix) that clearly points to 'you' as the party being accused, aligning the translation closely with legal accusatory language which is less ambiguous than colloquial or informal expressions.

"التجسس الصناعي" (industrial espionage) is the precise legal term used in both international law and within Algerian context, accurately reflecting the serious nature of the crime involving corporate or industrial spying.

Algerian Law Context for "Corporate Espionage":

In Algerian legal terminology, "التجسس الصناعي" is specifically recognized under laws related to the protection of trade secrets and corporate governance. The term conveys not only the unauthorized gathering of strategic data but also the illicit activities that might involve breaches of trust or confidentiality agreements.

Annotation and Subtitling

Using such specific terms ensures that the translation adheres to the terminological precision required in legal documents and discussions, which is particularly important in a legal drama context where the accuracy of legal proceedings is a key element of the narrative.

2.6.7 Sample SEVEN:

English text	Procedure	Translation
Other than her story, the plaintiff doesn't have	Equivalence	غير روايتها، ليس للمدعية

Explanation:

Plaintiff (المدعي/المدعية) - The person who brings a case against another in a court of law. The term changes based on the gender of the subject; المدعية for female and المدعي for male.

Translation Context: The phrase "غير روايتها، ليس للمدعية" translates literally to "Aside from her story, the plaintiff does not have". This maintains the structural integrity and logical flow of the sentence while adapting it to the formal legal language used in Arabic, which is typical in judicial contexts.

Translation Nuance:

"غير روايتها" (other than her story) sets a contextual boundary indicating that the plaintiff's case relies heavily on her personal testimony or narrative, suggesting a lack of additional evidence.

Annotation and Subtitling

"ليس للمدعية" (the plaintiff does not have) is an incomplete sentence in Arabic, intended to mirror the English text's trailing off, which stylistically indicates that the statement or evidence required to support her case is absent.

Algerian Law Context for "Plaintiff":

In Algerian legal proceedings, the role of the plaintiff (المدعية for females, المدعي for males) is crucial as they bear the burden of proof. The term precisely denotes the individual who initiates a lawsuit and is responsible for presenting evidence to support their claims.

The use of gender-specific terms aligns with Arabic's grammatical structure, which differentiates based on gender. This specificity enhances clarity and adherence to legal accuracy in the translation, reflecting the formal nature of legal documents and discourse in Algeria.

2.6.8. Sample EIGHT:

English text	Procedure	Translation
That's wild conjecture	Equivalence	هذا تخمين متهور

Explanation:

Conjecture - An opinion or conclusion formed on the basis of incomplete information.

"تخمينات متهورة" translates to "wild guesses" or "reckless conjectures." The phrase effectively captures the informal yet serious accusation of baseless speculation. The adjective "متهورة" (reckless) emphasizes the rashness associated with these conjectures.

Translation Nuance:

Annotation and Subtitling

"تخمين" singularly means a guess, and "تخمينات" pluralizes it to guesses, matching the English pluralization implied by "that's" which refers to possibly multiple instances or a general habit of conjecture.

"متهورة", as an adjective, aligns grammatically with "تخمينات", describing the guesses as reckless—implying a critique of their foundation and the manner in which they were made.

Algerian Law Context for "Conjecture":

In the context of Algerian law, where legal discourse often hinges on the preciseness and verifiability of information, "تخمينات متهورة" strongly implies a critical view towards arguments made without sufficient evidence. Such terminology might be used in legal arguments to challenge the reliability of an opponent's claims, suggesting that they are not only unfounded but also irresponsibly presented.

2.6.9. Sample NINE:

English text	Procedure	Translation
Civil liability associated with agency is based	Equivalence	المسؤولية المدنية المرتبطة بالوكالة يستند

Annotation and Subtitling

Explanation: Civil Liability (المسؤولية المدنية) - Legal obligation that requires a party (the liable party) to compensate another (the affected party) for losses incurred due to non-criminal acts.

Agency (الوكالة) - A relationship between two parties, where one, the agent, is authorized to act for another, the principal, in dealings with third parties.

Translation Context: "المسؤولية المدنية" accurately captures the notion of civil liability, pertaining to obligations arising from non-criminal activities. "الوكالة" relates to agency, where an agent's actions bind the principal legally. The use of "يستند" (is based on) indicates the foundational legal principles underpinning this liability.

Algerian Law Context for "Civil Liability" and "Agency":

Civil Liability: In the context of Algerian law, civil liability (المسؤولية المدنية) involves holding a person or entity legally responsible for causing damage or loss to another party through non-criminal acts. This can cover a wide range of situations from contractual breaches to torts (civil wrongs like negligence).

Agency: The concept of agency (الوكالة) in Algerian law typically mirrors that in other legal systems where an agent acts on behalf of a principal with the principal accepting liability for the agent's acts. This relationship is crucial in business and legal practices as it affects contracts, negotiations, and liabilities.

2.6.10. Sample TEN:

Annotation and Subtitling

English text	Procedure	Translation
My hearing is tomorrow.	Equivalence.	جلستي القضائية غدًا

Explanation:

Hearing - A session in which a case is heard by a judge or another official, typically regarding preliminary or administrative matters, but can include full trials.

Translation Context: "جلستي القضائية غدًا" translates directly to "My court session is tomorrow." The term "جلسة قضائية" (court session/hearing) specifically refers to the judicial proceeding, emphasizing the formality and context of the event.

Translation Nuance:

"جلستي" (My session) personalizes the term, specifying that it is the speaker's own legal hearing. This is an important distinction in legal contexts, where personal involvement needs to be clear.

"القضائية" (judicial) modifies "جلسة" to specify that it is a legal hearing, not just any type of session. This clarification is crucial for understanding the nature of the event.

"غدًا" (tomorrow) is a straightforward temporal indication that is critical in legal settings for clarity and precision concerning scheduling.

Algerian Law Context for "Hearing":

Annotation and Subtitling

In Algerian legal practice, a "جلسة قضائية" typically refers to a judicial hearing, an essential component of the legal process where matters such as evidential hearings, preliminary arguments, or sentencing can occur. Such sessions are pivotal, as they determine the progression of a case and are often procedural prerequisites before a full trial or final judgment.

2.6.11 Sample ELEVEN:

English text	Procedure	Translation
The docket was called, Docket number 1009	Equivalence	تم استدعاء الجدول القضائي، رقم الجدول 1009

Explanation:

Docket - Refers to a court's list of cases to be heard.

Translation Context: "الجدول القضائي" is the term used for "docket," denoting the list of cases. The phrase effectively communicates that a specific case (number 1009) was called up for hearing.

Algerian Law Context for "Docket":

In Algerian judicial systems, dockets organize the hearing schedules of the courts, ensuring cases are heard in an orderly manner. "رقم الجدول" specifies the unique case number within the docket.

2.6.12 Sample TWELVE:

Annotation and Subtitling

English text	Procedure	Translation
Enter a plea of not guilty	Equivalence	قدم دفعاً بالبراءة

Explanation:

Not Guilty - A formal declaration by the defendant stating that they do not accept culpability for the charges.

Translation Context: "دفعاً بالبراءة" directly translates to "a plea of innocence," which is the legal response in court where a defendant denies guilt.

Algerian Law Context for "Not Guilty":

In Algeria, entering a plea of not guilty allows the legal process to proceed to trial where evidence is examined. It is a fundamental right in criminal proceedings to contest the charges.

2.6.13 Sample THIRTEEN:

English text	Procedure	Translation
Harvey, this is inadmissible stuff	Equivalence	هارفي، هذه المواد غير مقبولة

Explanation:

Inadmissible - Refers to evidence or materials that cannot be considered by a court, often because they violate rules of evidence.

Annotation and Subtitling

Translation Context: "مواد غير مقبولة" translates to "inadmissible materials," explicitly stating that the evidence presented does not meet legal standards to be considered in court proceedings.

Algerian Law Context for "Inadmissible":

In Algerian courts, rules regarding what constitutes admissible evidence are strict to ensure fairness and justice. Evidence deemed inadmissible is excluded from affecting the outcome of the trial.

2.6.14 Sample FOURTEEN:

English text	Procedure	Translation
I am a convicted felon	Equivalence	أنا مدان بجناية

Explanation:

Convicted Felon - A person found guilty by a court of a felony, which is a serious crime.

Translation Context: "مدان بجناية" correctly identifies the speaker as having been legally convicted of a felony, which involves severe legal penalties.

Algerian Law Context for "Convicted Felon":

In Algerian law, a felony (جناية) is considered a serious crime, often punishable by more significant penalties including imprisonment. The term conveys the gravity of the crime and the status of the individual post-conviction.

Conclusion:

In this practical part the aim was to adapt key legal terminologies and dialogues from the American TV series "Suits" for an Algerian audience, focusing on maintaining legal accuracy and cultural relevance. This endeavor not only aimed to make the series more accessible to viewers familiar with Algerian law but also to enhance its educational value by elucidating complex legal concepts through precise translations. By translating legal terms and phrases into their Algerian counterparts, the project has made the intricate legal discussions in "Suits" more accessible to Algerian viewers, who can now appreciate and understand the nuances of American legal drama in their own legal language; the translations were carefully crafted to respect Algerian legal contexts, using terminology

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familiar to Algerian law professionals. This not only ensures reliability but also enhances the series' authenticity and educational potential. The use of equivalence and generalization helped in addressing the varying complexities of legal language, ensuring that the translations are both accurate and contextually appropriate, each piece of dialogue and term was translated with an awareness of its legal and procedural implications, ensuring that the Algerian audience could fully grasp its significance within the legal plots of the series.



Conclusion

conclusion

As a conclusion, the field of audio-visual translation, particularly subtitling, plays a crucial role in the localization and accessibility of legal content for Arabic-speaking audiences. With the continuous global expansion of audio-visual media and the increasing availability of user-generated content, there is a growing demand for high-quality, culturally adapted subtitles.

This study aims to identify and analyze the subtitling strategies and techniques employed in translating legal terminologies for Arabic viewers. Through a qualitative analysis of selected legal-themed audio-visual material, we examined various linguistic, cultural, and technical challenges encountered in the subtitling process.

Our findings indicate the importance of using appropriate translation strategies, such as equivalence and generalization, to ensure accurate and culturally relevant subtitles. Furthermore, the study highlights the need for specialized training and expertise in legal translation for subtitlers working in this domain.

While our research contributes to the understanding of subtitling legal terminologies for Arabic audiences, it also underscores the need for further research and development in this area. Future studies could explore the impact of subtitling on the comprehension and interpretation of legal content among Arabic-speaking viewers, as well as investigate innovative subtitling technologies and methodologies to enhance the quality and effectiveness of legal subtitling.

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ملخص المذكرة

الإشكالية

تكمن الإشكالية في كيفية ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية المتخصصة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية بشكل دقيق ومفهوم للجمهور الجزائري، مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار الفروقات الثقافية والقانونية بين النظامين القانونيين الأمريكي والجزائري.

الهدف من البحث

يهدف البحث إلى تقديم ترجمة دقيقة للمصطلحات القانونية المستخدمة في المسلسلات والأفلام الوثائقية القانونية، مع تحليل تقنيات الترجمة الأكثر فعالية للحفاظ على المعنى الأصلي وجعل المحتوى مفهوماً وجذاباً للجمهور المستهدف.

السؤال الرئيسي

ما هي التحديات التي تواجه عملية ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية المستخدمة في المسلسل التلفزيوني "Suits" من الإنجليزية إلى العربية؟

الأسئلة الفرعية

ما هي تقنيات الترجمة الأكثر فعالية لترجمة المصطلحات القانونية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية؟
كيف تؤثر الفروقات بين النظامين القانونيين الأمريكي والجزائري على ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية في مسلسل "Suits"؟

ما هي الاستراتيجيات المتبعة للتغلب على الصعوبات التي تواجه عملية الترجمة؟

الفرضيات

استخدام تقنياتي التكافؤ والتعميم قد يكون الأكثر فعالية لترجمة المصطلحات القانونية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية.

الفروقات بين النظامين القانونيين الأمريكي والجزائري تؤثر بشكل كبير على عملية ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية، نظراً للاختلافات بين النظامين.

تطبيق استراتيجيات بحثية واستشارات قانونية واستخدام أدوات ترجمة متخصصة يمكن أن يساعد في التغلب على تحديات الترجمة.

أهمية البحث

تتمثل أهمية البحث في تقديم محتوى قانوني مترجم بدقة لجمهور ناطق بالعربية، مما يسهم في زيادة الوعي القانوني وفهم المصطلحات والإجراءات القانونية من خلال المسلسلات التلفزيونية مثل "Suits".

خطة البحث

- مقدمة تتضمن تعريف المشكلة وأهداف البحث.
- دراسة نظرية حول الترجمة المتخصصة والتحديات المرتبطة بها.
- تحليل للمصطلحات القانونية في المسلسل التلفزيوني "Suits".
- تطبيق تقنيات الترجمة المناسبة وتحليلها.
- مناقشة الفروقات بين النظامين القانونيين الأمريكي والجزائري وتأثيرها على الترجمة.
- استراتيجيات التغلب على تحديات الترجمة.
- استنتاجات وتوصيات بناءً على نتائج البحث.

النتائج

ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية تشكل تحدياً كبيراً بسبب الفروقات بين النظامين القانونيين والثقافيين.

تقنيًا التكافؤ والتعميم أثبتنا فعاليتهما في ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية بشكل يحافظ على المعنى الأصلي ويجعله مفهوماً للجمهور الجزائري

الفروقات بين النظامين القانونيين الأمريكي والجزائري تتطلب تبني استراتيجيات محددة للتغلب على الصعوبات وضمان دقة الترجمة

البحث يساهم في تحسين جودة الترجمة القانونية وزيادة الفهم القانوني لدى الجمهور العربي من خلال توفير محتوى مترجم بدقة وملائمة ثقافية

