

familiar with that form and style” (Beyer & Conradsen, 1995:160). They postulate that what makes legal translation unproblematic is the inclusion of standard “boiler plate” clauses that can be easily translated by reference to previous or standard translations.

According to Wikipedia, the term “boiler plate language” describes the parts of a contract that are considered standard. Such language exists in pre-created documents such as pre-written complaint about a product opposed by groups that create such letters requiring the person requesting the action only to type or sign his or her name at the end.

Such formulaic nature of contracts in particular legitimizes their translations using machine (specifically designed for such purpose) as little ambiguity could be faced in rendering the different parts of the contract which are universally familiar in form and style.

### **3.5. The Difficulty of Translating Legal Texts**

It is commonly acknowledged that legal translation is complex, and it requires special skills, knowledge and experience on the part of the translator to produce such translation. This is due to the fact that legal translation can and often does produce not just linguistic but also legal impact and consequence, and because of the special nature of law and legal language (Cao, 2007). To Beyer and Conradsen (1995:175) “the greatest challenge facing the legal translator is to duplicate the meaning faithfully without changing it in any way.... which requires both linguistic skills and some basic understanding of legal concepts”.

Harvey (2002:177) considers legal translation as a category in its own right, and as “the ultimate linguistic challenge”. Translation in general is considered to be a creative task which only inspired translators would excel in their careers. In