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Cultural Frame and Translation of Pronominal Adverbs in Legal English

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Abstract

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This paper explores the relationship between cultural knowledge and the specific meaning of a pronominal adverb in legal English where Chinese translators need to get the correct translation in their venture into translating the language of law. On the one hand, relying on the relevant legal cultural knowledge functioning as domain-general reference within a community or jurisdiction, translators, especially those non-lawyers, may find out the common grounds for decoding the meaning of linguistic expressions in source legal English and adopt such commonalities as bases for further exploring the specific meaning of a pronominal adverb, which would let translators, no matter a professional lawyer or not, get the general sketch of the meaning thereof. On the other hand, such efforts to consult the general sense cultural information need further extraction. Since the framework information out of such extraction would be organized into a systematic structure and lead to their final determination of the translation with efficiency.

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1. Introduction

Translation of legal English is a very difficult, if not impossible, task for most Chinese translators. In strengthening its professionalism and specialization, legal language adopts arcane, peculiar and unusual words, expressions, and structures which can be very difficult to translate. Pronominal adverbs frequently employed in legal texts, for most translators, are no other than such peculiar expressions. Therefore, Chinese translators need to try to develop a correct understanding of their meaning in order to do an accurate translation. In such situations, what translators usually do is to consult open resources such as dictionaries (including the authoritative BLACK LAW DICTIONARY) and corpora like BNC or COCA to get the words' literal meanings in a general way. What they get, as a result, is a general paraphrased answer to the pronominal adverbs' meanings in the forms expressed as prepositional phrases, with the prepositions in the exact same appearances with the prepositional adverb parts within a pronominal adverb. Yet, they cannot meet their actual demands dependent on the variety of contexts only by the general answer gained from consulting dictionaries and corpora. Besides, no matter semantic or cultural, searching, collecting, and sorting out referent information from various public resources remain challenging and time-consuming. Most translators still cannot or will not get the correct meaning of a specific expression like a pronominal adverb in a specific context effectively and proactively while avoiding acquiring the relevant information from the above-mentioned resources in an overloaded way.

With regard to this, the present paper suggests these translators regard the cultural information underlying various semantic annotations as the invisible setting supporting the reasonableness, or even the existence thereof, adopt it as a reliable background reference in a general sense and at the higher level of the concept, then further extract the conceptual cultural framework out of it with the purpose of specifically applying such framework to the inference of the

specific meaning of a pronominal adverb within a specific context so as to make the final determination on the exact meaning and get the desired translation in an efficient and correct manner. Previous studies have highlighted the significance of culture functioning as a general reference to the correct realization of translation (Mousavi, Farahani, & Arizavi, 2014; Šarčević, 1985) and emphasized the importance of cultural difference in translation (e.g., Kuhlwezak, 2014). Few studies (e.g., Ogbu, 1993), however, embarked upon making further analysis and organizing the general cultural information into a compact whole so as to take it as a holistic unit of reference for further processing of translation. To increase the efficiency of translation, more detailed, organized and compact referent cultural information is needed to be taken into consideration.

2. Theoretical Framework

Research has been conducted to deal with the relevant problems of translating specialized language like the language of the law in English. Generally speaking, as for studies devoting attention to the 'pure' (Holmes, 1988) aspects of legal translation studies, most researchers, under the influence of traditional linguistics, kept on concentrating on the linguistic features of the language of the law, regarding legal translation as decoding the special language of the law (e.g., Chu, 2002). Among this trend, some researchers, from historical perspective or that of structural linguistics or generative grammar, kept focusing on the special appearance or features of individual words, expressions (e.g., those arcane, old, Latin expressions), or grammatical structures for demonstrating characters of the language of the law (e.g., Chu, 2002; Olsen, Frances, Lorz, & Stein, 2009), which implies that those who try to do a correct translation should start from clarifying the linguistic features of the language. Some went further to larger ranks, emphasized the importance of text typologies and functions of special-purposes texts for legal translation (e.g., Cao, 2010), and took text as a larger unit for translators to consider. Some deemed legal translation as an act of communication (e.g., Sarcevic, 1997), putting emphasis on the

judgment and state of acceptance within the target legal language. Others were process-oriented, seeking to propose a translation model appropriate for an integral translating process (Prieto Ramos, 2011). These studies drew people's attention to the importance of the linguistic features of the source language for legal translation and allowed people to take notice of the communication purpose and translating processes of legal translation. However, complexity of legal translation requires more factors to be explored.

As for studies devoting attention to the 'applied' (Holmes, 1988, 2004) aspects of legal translation studies, some advocated a combination of legal translation and the teaching and learning of legal English (e.g., Januleviciene & Kavaliauskiene, 2004) in order to make the two facilitate each other by such incorporation or cooperation. Other researchers emphasized the significance of corpora and internet searches (e.g., Biel, 2009), thinking such translation aids would help with the development of legal translation. These studies explored the value of legal translation in the sense of its application to the other relevant fields and detected the momentum to legal translation development by such cooperation or blending. However, researchers soon found that focus on translation by itself and its relationship with other disciplines need further expanding to make legal translation studies into a holistic picture.

Different from the above-mentioned studies centering around the factors of translation by themselves (e.g., SL, TL, translation process) or the interactions between translation studies with the relevant disciplines in terms of application, culture-oriented translation studies went beyond such factors and interactions and focused on the domain-general referents commonly applicable to the SL or TL environment or community. While most of such oriented research trends paid their attentions to culture's reference functioning for positioning specific categories or meanings within specific contexts for translation in its general sense (e.g., Jordan, 1997; Šarčević, 1985), few ever went further to think about what was actually needed for translators' specific practice in their searching among a huge amount

of cultural information for accurate referents to position a specific meaning (Straub, Loch, Evaristo, Karahanna, & Srite, 2002). In other words, emphasis on the functioning of culture in a general sense alone is not enough for the clarification of a specific meaning corresponding with a specific context. Translators would do better by incorporating the above different and actually inherently relevant translation-ontological approaches and going further to explore the necessity to organize the accessible cultural information in a regular manner, so as to make a precise decision on the exact meaning realized in their desired way. With regard to this, the present paper seeks to combine the referent functioning of the general-sense cultural information with the theoretical notion of cognitive frames together, and further explores the necessity of cognitive processing of the abstract and huge amount of general cultural information into regularly organized conceptual structure or framework, so as to adapt to the specific needs for decoding and de-conceptualizing the specific context-restrained meanings for legal translation.

3. Culture and Translation

Since the Bassnett and Lefevere's (1990) volume called *Translation, History and Culture*, a "cultural turn" became prevalent in translation studies interested in dealing with problems arising during translation processes and practices from a cultural perspective. The importance of culture in translation attracted the attention of many researchers in pinpointing the referent functioning of culture for the possible realization of correct translation. Different from the natural science, the science of law has boundaries. Different regions under different cultures and jurisdictions have different legal systems, laws, and legal languages. Translation of legal English into Chinese involves far more than simple decoding of the source legal English into the target Chinese law language. It also calls for a complex processing involving communications, conflicts or concessions between different legal cultures and systems inherent respectively in English law and Chinese Law. Ignoring cultural differences while relying upon the legalized

meanings in law dictionaries alone could even incur mistranslations out of deficiency in its reasonable referents.

3.1. Cultural Information and Semantic Information for Translation

According to traditional linguistics, for preparation to start translation, knowledge concerning meanings of words mainly includes descriptions concerning such words' parts of speech or the lexical meanings of such words acquired from prevalently available resources like dictionaries, textbooks, or websites, rather than universally applicable abstractions generalized from such various sources. In correspondence with such a trend focusing on grammatical aspects of individual linguistic units, most studies conducted with a view to solving translation problems of the language of the law—especially those special words that, while sharing the same forms or appearances with those in ordinary English, are encoded into very professionalized meaning in the genre of law language—would concentrate on highlighting the characteristics of their meanings different from the ordinary one(s) that most of us have been familiar with (e.g., Cao, 2007). Some scholars may even go further to make comparisons between the two in terms of usage (e.g., Song, 2004). Besides, most college students in China, for instance, in attempting to understand special terms or vocabulary of the language of the law in English, usually seek to get more semantic information from some authoritative law dictionaries like BLACK LAW DICTIONARY, Bouvier's Law Dictionary, Duhaime's Law Dictionary, and Wex, and try their best to commit each word's meaning interpretation to memory. Despite the fact that such information do offer huge amounts of semantic data for translators to consider, they would soon find that translation of a special meaning of a word in the language of the law cannot be started effectively by concentrating on its distinctiveness in a meaning which is separate from the commonly-shared cultural knowledge prevalently known by most people within a specific circle of community.

However, researchers soon found out dependency on such semantic information, as mentioned earlier, was not enough to meet various requirements for defining multiple meanings within the source language in translation. Even in a case when literal contexts were taken into consideration, translators would still fail to make a final determination on the meaning of what they were translating. With regard to this, there were other views that emphasized the important roles played by domain-general cultural concepts commonly known by almost everyone within a community. According to such ideas, the meaning awaiting translation could not be achieved by relying on the literal semantic information alone. In most occasions, it involved a more complex process combining all necessary and possible information for consultation together with the exact aim to fulfill a correct understanding and translation. Among all such necessary and possible information, culture would play an important role in defining meanings for translation. To be more specific, no matter how special the meaning of a term in law language is, to approach a specific meaning of a word in legal English, translators could take a try from the higher-level cultural information as well. In correspondence with this, translators might, in a top-down manner, find out the referent cultural information where the meaning waiting for translation was originated, visualized, and put into another form of the target language.

3.2. Extraction of Cultural Information for Reference

As we know, the amounts of cultural information were so large that when the specific meaning consistent with the specific context needed adoption of cultural referents for translation, it was against the principle of economy to achieve effective translation practice within limited period of time required in practice. As you cannot expect to gain a good command of a word's correct meaning by mere reliance on mechanic memorization of every dictionary annotations, neither can you, at the higher level of cultural information relatively commonly shared by almost everyone within a

community, meet your expectation of realizing your precise translation by merely focusing on such cultural concepts in its general sense alone. Even after you have had a detailed list describing concepts or categories that may be involved within a cultural setting or background, as for the specific problems like “how does such category represented by a specific pronominal adverb function as a constituent within a special cognitive cultural context and the more concrete context therein?” or “how to ensure the correct translation of the meaning of a pronominal adverb compatible with the specific context where its general cultural referent information is applicable?”, you would find that you cannot get the precise answer in an instant manner without taking further detailed cultural information that can be organized into a unit for economic and efficient cognitive processing into consideration. At least for some words such as those calling for preciseness or accuracy required by professional law language, you need to go further to view such objects of translation with consideration to the specific contextual information they are in for gaining their adequate and sufficient references (e.g., Carnine, Kameenui, & Coyle, 1984). Over-reliance on general or vague sketch of the cultural concepts represented by a word in law language still cannot meet the demands of such precise legal translation.

In such occasions, translators had better go deeper and further to extract organized cultural information or cultural structure on the conceptual level so as to detect the specific category functioning as a component thereof and representing the specific meaning within such structure for a correct translation, rather than take the cultural information for granted, even ignore it, while merely focusing on the peculiar forms or appearances of the law language, or immersing themselves in an immeasurable quantity of general cultural information forever, without proceeding toward the exactly specialized meaning encoded in an expression within an organized cultural structure and, more concretely, the special context of the language of the law.

3.3. Frame and Translation

So, what should be extracted from the foregoing general cultural information? As mentioned above, translation of words or other linguistic units requires interpreters to go beyond not only independent or separate meaning annotations, but also higher levels of cultural concepts and further through single concept abstraction to view the specific object waiting to be translated by reference to the interactive pattern within which such an object interconnects closely with other related components in formation of a holistic structure (e.g., Dascal & Weizman, 1987; Entman, 1993). In line with such claims which look at an individual meaning waiting for translation within an interactive pattern or structure, this paper plans to resort to the notion of ‘frame’ (Fillmore, 1975, 1976, 1985) in trying to articulate the processes that may occur during a translator’s dealing with the special legal cultural information of the source legal English and the corresponding meaning of the special words in such language of the law.

Pursuant to the frame theory, a frame or certain schemata or frameworks of concepts linking together as a system would impose structure or coherence on some aspects of human experience and may contain elements which are simultaneously parts of other such frameworks (Fillmore, 1975). In this sense, a frame would function as a basically presupposed reference for starting cognitive activities during a translation process such as the comparison or alignment between SL and the known knowledge of a translator, and both categories (concepts) and the interactions between these categories within a specific frame should be taken into consideration when conducting a translation of a specific meaning from SL to TL. To take Fillmore’s classic “commercial event” frame as an example, the meaning of the verb BUY can be conducted with consideration to a setting where the 4 basic or elementary categories BUYER, SELLER, GOODS and MONEY interact closely with each other into a holistic-structure representation of a commercial event (Ungerer & Schmid, 2013). No matter how distinctive the name of a buyer or a seller appears, as long as

the interactive categories conceptually representing these various appearances keep on consistently functioning in holding their relationship structure, the underlying frame will not change, acting as a stable and reliable reference for inference of the meaning of a word representing a role within the frame. Furthermore, some expressions as adverbials in the form of a prepositional phrase, like *to somebody*, or for a certain amount of money, are still likely to be pinpointed as long as their meanings representing one of these concepts are along the interactive paths within the same frame. In line with this, translating the meaning of the word *BUY* from perspective of a frame can be deemed as considering the category *BUY* within the frame of [*BUY*], the framework of a commercial event stored as an organized structure commonly known by almost everyone with normal experience of social life. You can also get the meaning referred to by other related words like *seller* and *goods*, or even prepositional adverbs like *to*, *in*, *after*, *as long as* they are framed as such and have a role to play within one same event-frame.

From the above-mentioned, we can get that there seem to be so many benefits of extracting cultural information into a well-knit structure mentioned in the above paragraph. To translate the specific meaning of a word, translators, apart from the semantic information in accessible resources, may as well try to look further and higher at the concept within a cultural framework. Such cultural framework can be extracted from the commonly known and presupposed cultural information in its general sense functioning like a grounding fixating the specific meaning of a word. By focusing on such cultural frame thus extracted, translators can at least get the specific role played by each key component therein, the relationship they need to know and other key components within one same frame, and possibly even the positioning of other elements- no matter fore-grounded or not- along the paths holding close interconnection between these components.

4. Illustration

4.1. Meaning and Concept of a Pronominal Adverb

As far as the information concerning the meaning of a pronominal adverb, what most people can know from both publicly accessible resources and their personal experience mainly includes three categories of information: (1) descriptions of words such as those annotations or explanations in dictionaries, websites, corpus, or databases (see Table 1); (2) conceptual knowledge that can thus be abstracted and universally stored in almost everyone's mind accompanying their growing experience; and (3) the cultural information invisible but prevalently functioning within such knowledge or descriptions mentioned in (1) and (2). Considering the sequence of translators' regularity in their cognitive processing of inputting information, this section will first focus on a discussion and analysis over the first categories.

With the first category, the general meaning of a pronominal adverb can be paraphrased into a "preposition (P2) + *this/that/which...*" phrase, and the preposition (P2) paraphrased from a pronominal adverb corresponds with both the form and the meaning of the latter prepositional adverb (P1) within the pronominal adverb, while the "*this/that/which ...*" part corresponds semantically to the former locative adverb (*here/there/where*) within the pronominal adverb. Besides, it can be seen that in such paraphrased expressions, the last part "*...*" whose specific meaning indicated by the demonstratives *this* or *that* within the phrase "*this/that/which ...*" calls for more relevant contextual information for its precise interpretation, which indicates, to put it in a simple way, that the meaning of a pronominal adverb is not fixed, but may change as it is employed in different contexts.

With the second category, we can, from the paraphrased prepositional phrase ("*preposition + this/that/which ...*") mentioned before, induce that the concepts represented may, as prepositions usually are in ordinary English, be a kind of relationship between one thing and

another, or may, as adverbs always do, be a way or manner the verbs are directly modified. Despite the differences among the meanings usually denoted by prepositions in ordinary English and those by prepositional adverb parts in pronominal adverbs in legal English, such induction demonstrates that there is a domain-general element inherent within all such semantic information. Take the “thereof” with its paraphrased phrases “of that ...” for instance, no matter how distinctive the appearance of a pronominal adverb and that of its paraphrased phrase is in terms of word classes or specific referents, a domain-general concept of possession or generation indicated by “of” always exists accompanying such differences. Such a relationship of possession or generation of one object (“...” in the paraphrased phrase) within another (that is usually directly followed by such a pronominal adverb and a past participant, e.g., the terms and conditions thereof), taking people’s commonly known experiences into consideration, can act as a general essence overarching such semantic information listed in the aforesaid first category.

Nevertheless, while such commonality inducted from semantic information can function as a hub connecting differences together, depending on such commonality alone is not enough to achieve a correct translation of a specific meaning. Higher concepts, though broader in range, are poorer in content at the same time (Les & Les, 2003). To be specific with the meaning of a pronominal adverb in legal English, although it seems plausible for

translators to start from common-grounds to analyze the conceptual relationship represented by such prepositions or prepositional phrases, it is impossible for translators to achieve the correct translation by depending on such commonality alone. They cannot just equate unequal meanings in different contexts by mere reference to the commonality at the level of the concept. From a basic domain-general concept to the specific referent, translators’ mere concentration on the word and the related linguistic units in an ontology-like manner, no matter in terms of semantic meanings or conceptual notions, would inevitably disregard other important factors such as cultural information and the cultural frames extracted therefrom that also have tremendous influences on translation.

4.2. Relevant Cultural Information

With the third category mentioned above, take the pronominal adverbs frequently adopted in one of the most frequently encountered English agreements entitled Sales Agreement (See Appendix I) and able to be searched almost everywhere on the Internet as an example. Translation of such pronominal adverbs cannot be accurately fulfilled by relying on the vague or fuzzy copying of what is annotated in dictionaries or other accessible semantic resources alone. In this Agreement, twenty nine pronominal adverbs were adopted with twenty four here-type ones, four there-type ones and one where-type one, which are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Pronominal Adverbs Used in Appendix I

Pronominal Adverbs in Sample Agreement		Frequency of Adoption of Pronominal Adverbs in Such Sample Agreement	Exemplary Sentences in this Agreement
Here-type	hereinafter	4	Agreement, made this ... day of ..., 2000, between seller company (hereinafter called “seller”), and having an office at ... and ... buyer of ... (hereinafter called “buyer”).
	hereof	6	PRICE: Subject to increase as provided in paragraph 7 on the reverse side hereof.

	hereunder	10	In addition to the purchase price, Buyer shall pay Seller the amount of all governmental taxes, exercise and/or other charges (except taxes on or measured by net income) that Seller may be required to pay with respect to the production, sale or transportation of any material delivered hereunder, except where the law otherwise provided.
	herein	2	Payment shall be made on demand, without discount. Seller reserves the right, among other remedies, either to terminate this Agreement or to suspend further deliveries upon failure of Buyer to make any payment as herein provided.
	hereto	2	This Agreement contains all of the representations and agreements between the parties hereto.
There-type	thereof	4	As used in this Agreement, “contract year” shall mean a twelve-month period ending on ... or on any anniversary thereof.
Where-type	whereupon	1	If Buyer furnishes proof to Seller that Buyer can purchase from a manufacturer in any contract year any of the aforesaid materials produced within the United States, of the same quality, upon similar terms and conditions, in approximately the same quantity as the then undelivered quantity hereunder during such contract year, and at a lower price than is then in effect under this Agreement, then if Seller shall not reduce the price hereunder to such a lower price for the aforesaid quantity, Buyer may purchase such quantity from the other manufacturer, whereupon Buyer’s commitment under this Agreement shall be reduced by the quantity so purchased.

These exemplary sentences indicate that no matter which type of pronominal adverbs is awaiting translation, the exact meaning of each pronominal adverb cannot be simply processed into a prepositional phrase without consulting more necessary legal cultural information prerequisite to the validity of the Agreement by itself. Such cultural information, if considered for relevance, may, among other things, at least include: (1) the general legal doctrine concerning principles establishing an agreement; (2) the reasonableness concurred by parties within the specific community and jurisdiction by which law concerning agreement is equal,

fair and justified; (3) the specific area or location where the agreement is established consistent with its corresponding legal culture and jurisdiction; (4) the stage deemed within which the agreement is going through; and (5) other matters omitted in appearance though, still functioning in effective operation of such agreement. In line with this, there seems to be a great deal of cultural information relevant to the understanding and effective establishment of an agreement in terms of legal validity, and as we know, sharp differences exist in terms of these principles or standards of reasonableness contingent on or varying with different cultures

overarching different areas or jurisdictions. In some cases, even different regions within the same country have different laws for handling and regulating these issues. With regard to this, cultural information is undoubtedly important and significant. However, on the other hand, to collect all such cultural information would be a huge project for translators, especially those without any pre-known knowledge concerning legal system information of the source agreement, since practical transactions would require jobs to be done within a limited period of time. Taken both the necessity of cultural information referents and practical requirements concerning time limit into consideration, translators still need to go further to conduct extraction work over such cultural information, so as to make an optimal and efficient use of this referent information with the aim of achieving accurate determination of the exact meaning corresponding with specific context like the whole Agreement illustrated as Appendix I illustrated above the exemplary sentences therein.

4.3. Cultural Concepts Framed

Then for the sake of decoding the specific meaning of a pronominal adverb within a specific clause or sentence in a legal text, translators need to make further efforts to achieve a more precise determination. On the other hand, as mentioned before, the cultural information in its general sense cannot allow translators to make accurate identification of the meaning of a pronominal adverb commensurate with the specific context within which it is used. Although domain-general concepts extracted from semantic information remain consistent and stable - no matter what kind of text a pronominal adverb is in, the specific meaning adopted as appropriate for a distinctive domain, or more specifically, for a specific holistic event framework may vary with the context within which such a framework is constructed (Coulson, 2001). Context-dependency of a word's specific meaning calls for translators' consideration of not only the semantic information and concept of the adverb plus the general cultural information a translator can

collect, but also such information's interactive relationship with other key elements within a specific context.

In postulating that a pronominal adverb's specific meaning would have to be adjusted to its interaction with other related elements toward formation of the internal structure of a holistic framework, translators, based on their daily experience of the possession or generation relationship extracted from and represented by the meaning of the paraphrased prepositional phrase from the pronominal adverbs, may take a step further to position the precise referent of the pronominal adverb by extraction of the general and huge amounts of cultural information prevalently accessible from various resources. Consider the pronominal adverbs in the exemplary sentences in Table 1. Take the first one as an example: Agreement, made this ... day of ..., 2000, between seller company (hereinafter called "seller"), and having an office at ... and ... buyer of ... (hereinafter called "buyer"). Initially, it can be found from many available sources (e.g., dictionaries, websites, ...) that the adverb hereinafter, as an adverb always does, functions as an adverbial modifier of a verb in its representation of the concepts like the place, manner, or the way by which an agent (omitted in appearance) performs an act.

Second, as for the exact meaning of the adverb "herein" in this sentence, we would soon find despite the fact that it can simply be paraphrased into a prepositional phrase like "after and in this ...", and the domain-general concept thus extracted provides an important clue for translators to proceed their work, the specific referent or entity "..." indicated by the demonstrative this within the paraphrased meaning interpretation "after and in this ..." or "after and in this law, contract, document ..." still remain indefinite, which requires that translating the specific meaning and reasoning, rather than mechanic copying without thinking for determination of such meaning of hereinafter could not be realized by counting on such concept alone, but viewing it as unfixed and varying upon the particular context where it

interacts with other relevant concepts also needing consulting cultural information to be positioned to form a holistic structure as a stable

cognitive reference framework, which could be illustrated in the figure 1 as follows:

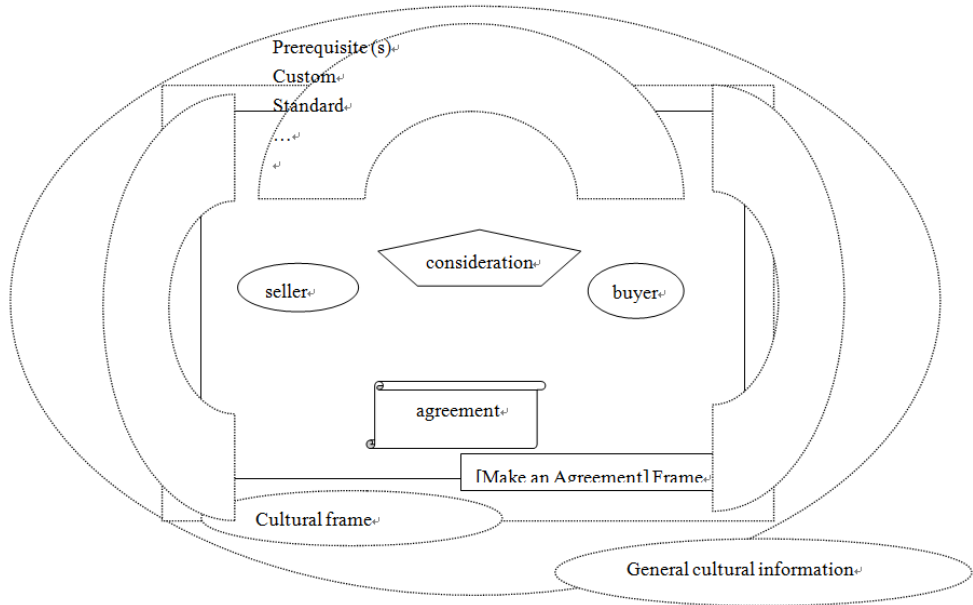


Figure 1

Agreement between a Seller and a Buyer

Figure 1, together with the actual exemplary sentences mentioned above, reveals that there are many elements waiting for further verification in the [AGREEMENT] frame according to the cultural background, specifically within the cultural framework, where it is originated. To be more specific with the exemplary sentence, admittedly, it would be a much easier job to translate the pronominal adverb “hereinafter” into such Chinese characters as “在下文” in accordance with English-Chinese Law Dictionaries like *An English-Chinese Dictionary of Legal Terms* (Song, 2005). However, the exact referent denoted by the first part of “hereinafter”, i.e., here still remains unclear according to such translation. Translators need to conduct detailed identification through more detailed and organized consultation of cultural information which also needs further being organized into a well-knit set of information structure for efficient adoption. Since sciences of law do have boundaries, agreements established in different regions under different jurisdictions shall abide

by different laws, rules and regulations. There shall be different principles and standards set by these different laws according to which parties’ acts shall be judged as being with reasonableness. With regard to this, it should be presupposed what translators need to consult to clarify the meaning of “hereinafter” in this sentence at least includes the following information within the corresponding cultural framework: the area and the jurisdiction within which the sample Agreement is established, the standard by which parties to the agreement deem as reasonable and justified, the legal system as basis for legal transactions involved in an agreement and the prerequisite to the establishment of an agreement according to the law in the corresponding areas or jurisdictions, and the prevalent usage of pronominal adverbs in such areas. Equipped with such information, translators could possibly develop their understanding and inference based on the known information already provided in the exemplary sentence and the agreement by itself. Otherwise, mechanic copying from dictionaries

or guessing without proper holistic consultation leads to none but misinterpretations or wrongful translations.

5. Concluding Remarks

This paper attempted to highlight the importance of cultural information for the realization of correct translation which mostly emphasizes the significance of culture in its general sense (e.g., Mousavi et al., 2014), and some influenced by traditional mode of processing, tends to pay over-emphatic attention to lexical items, literary meaning and dictionaries translators could access (e.g., Chromá, 2013). A hypothesis of starting from, rather than going to the extreme by negating, translators' known knowledge concerning semantic information of a pronominal adverb in law language, combined with consultation of cultural information through extracting or abstracting therefrom the cultural information in an interactive pattern and organized manner was proposed in this article. Compared to mere consultation or collection of semantic information for reference, further consultation of cultural information and extraction of such cultural information into an organized referent structure would be in conformity with the efficiency requirement for translation practice and can promote positioning of the meaning of the pronominal adverb awaiting translation.

Admittedly, apart from frame extraction out of cultural information for efficient reference, further research needs to be conducted to make a detailed analysis over the extraction of the conceptual information from the semantic information concerning the pronominal adverb by itself, which would also promote the realization of correct translation by making optimal use of the known knowledge translators pre-store in their minds. Besides, since meaning of a pronominal adverb without referent basis is so vague like an abstract concept without a definite boundary as a clear-cut standard to determine where it can be deemed as absolutely right, studies concerning other aspects such as attention, grounding, or subjectivity that may be involved within the translation process are also

needed to be conducted to help more translators achieve a better legal translation. In a word, translation is a complex process requiring translators to put huge amounts of time and efforts into taking as many relevant and multi-dimensional factors as possible into consideration, so as to make the translation realized in a desired way.

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