



## The Investigating of Economic Idiomatic Expressions and Phrasal Verbs in Translating Economical Texts from English into Persian Based on Bakers' Model

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### Abstract

This study dealt with economic idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs in translating economical texts from English into Persian. The corpus of the study has been taken from "Business Law by Gordon Brown" and translated into Persian by three translators. The considered strategies along with their frequencies obtained are as follow: translation by paraphrase using a related word (TPR), translation by loan translation (TC/TL), translation by loan transcription (TLT), translation by paraphrase using unrelated word (TPU) and translation by recognized translation (TRT). Therefore, the mostly used strategies were paraphrase, calque/loan translation and recognized translation. It has been found that Persian translators inadvertently use paraphrase for every expression disregarding the idiomatic aspect of that expression or the context in which any expression located.

**Key words:** "Loan Translation", "Idiomatic Expressions", "Idiom", "Phrasal Verb".



## Introduction

Economy is so important in modern times that the issue of human development and progress as Armasar (2014) believes has become the issue of economic development. In Iran, thanks to the open-door policy and the renovation process great changes and progresses in various fields such as economy, politics, and science and technology occurred. Besides, our country have established economic relations with a lot of countries in the world and founded different types of financial institutions, banks and changers on every ally. Therefore, successful economic cooperation requires many factors, of which mutual understanding is of great importance.

Accordingly, the translation and interpretation of economic documents of all languages plays an important role and is of great concern. However, such a translation from English-lingua Franca- into Persian or vice versa is a big challenge because of the differences between English and Persian languages as each language has its own lexicon-fixed idiomatic expressions- as well as its own grammatical structures. Newmark (1988) and Gouadec (2007), offered classifications of texts translations. Taking into account classification of translations by subject matter or domain, they distinguished “economic translation” or “the translation of documents relating to the economy”, among other types of translation and maintained that the courses in translation of economic texts “are particularly unattractive, cumbersome and technical” for all groups involved.

In this study the attempts are made to, let be less elaborate, delve into the most significant translation strategies which are used in the process of translation of idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs into Persian. No doubt through this study, the most applicable and strategic strategies tried and their use highlighted. Further, via this study which is unique in its own kind, the most complex and hard to translate terms have been translated into Persian; this will be beneficial to all parties are involved in the scope of economy and related fields. Nevertheless, since idioms and phrasal verbs are not vivid or according to Baker (1992), they are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components or in terms of guessing their meaning outside the context, this study tried to render so many helpful ways like using context or using monolingual dictionary like Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary.

Based on the difficulties exist, in Iranian atmosphere of banking, economics, pedagogues there are scarce procedures/strategies to show how to translate or understand economic documents and there are scarce sample sources prepared to help the people involved to get their job done. Due to mentioned gaps and hard points, this study as its purpose investigated the” Business Law by Gordon Brown” as its data source to provide an enough sample of economic fixed and unfixed expressions to be translated into Persian contrastively and strategies of the way they have translated shown.

## Literature review

Many think that translation is just picking up a dictionary and search different vocabulary, put them aside and the job ends; but this is not everything. Producing a written text using another text as a basis is not easily obtained. Khajeh (2003) argues that this issue will become more obvious in special fields such as economy, banking, currency and finance. As it is widely known and believed; specific texts include very specific terms and these terms are utilized in specific contexts in which not all people have to do with.



The main field to throw our ball into and kick it, is “text”. Any text is endowed with scores of terms makes the texts distinguishable. The name specificity is given to specific text thanks to technical and inclusive terminology. What allows for difference among different genres as unified wholes is not only skeletons-structures and the way they are combined- but is a family of moving side by side expressions. According to Halliday and Hassan (1976), "the word text is used in linguistics to refer to any passage of whatever length that does form a unified whole." There is general agreement that however, not all internal structures and segments are not the same; the context in which they are immersed will determine, to a great extent, these differences.

As the title of the work itself speaks, one of the aforementioned specific fields namely economic texts is dealt with; and pretend to prepare ourselves to work on translation of such texts, the way they challenge us and different working plans to translate them into other languages. Considering the purpose of the present study, the following research question was addressed:

1. What strategies according to Baker’s (1992) are used in translating the economical idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs of Business Law into Persian?

## Method

The work began with the reading and study of “Business Law” for the search of 100 idiomatic expression and phrasal verbs. After looking up the expressions, they have been translated into Persian by three translators. Then, with the aim of finding out the different strategies of translating economic idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs in the textbook, the English–Persian translations of economic terminology at word and above-word-level on the basis of theory of translation and analysis of economic terminology were studied. The economic one-word terms hold a remarkable proportion in comparison with compound terms. The terms investigated are in the field of Business Law: Sales and Consumer Protection. Therefore, the translation of these terms is influenced by several factors such as translation of Neologisms and technical terms, register, and the problems of non-equivalence. The researcher just finds out the terms that are influenced by the same factors when being translated from English into Persian in the following procedures and strategies:

- Translation by recognized translation.
- Translation by calque or loan translation.
- Translation by loan transcription.
- Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word.
- Translation by paraphrase using a related word.

## Results Discussion

The extracted data were tabulated. This means that by studying the Persian translations contrastively, the strategies determined. The mostly used strategies were presented in frequency and percentage. Somewhere in the data report, examples were given "Table 1".





**Table 1-** samples of idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs and the strategies used (the rest are available in appendices)

The inspection may <u>take place</u> after the goods arrive at their destination	بازرسی ممکن است پس از رسیدن کالاها به مقصد خود صورت گیرد	TPU
This notification is known <u>as anticipatory breach</u> .	این اطلاع رسانی به عنوان نقض پیش‌بینی شده شناخته شده است.	TPR
The buyer either tells the seller that the <u>deal is off</u>	خریدار به فروشنده می‌گوید که این معامله فسخ شده است	TRT
Wheel drive Jeep at an <u>“off the road”</u>	"خارج از جاده"	TL

It can be seen that the table included in appendices, included 100 English idiomatic expressions, their Persian translation and the strategies used in the process of translating English expressions into Persian. The most frequently used strategies were TPR, TC/TL, TPU and TRT respectively from highest to the lowest "Table 2".

**Table 2-** strategies frequencies and percentages

Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
TPR	35	58.2
TC/TL	27	32.8
TLT	0	0.0
TPU	20	6
TRT	18	3
Total	100	100

The "Table 2" revealed the frequency and percentage of strategies (they are tabulated below "Table 3") used in translation of idiomatic English expressions into Persian.

**Table 3-** strategies in full with their abbreviations and frequencies

Strategies	Abbreviations	Frequencies
Translation by paraphrase using a related word.	TPR	35
Translation by claue or loan translation.	TC/TL	27
Translation by loan transcription.	TLT	0
Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word.	TPU	20



Translation by recognized translation.	TRT	18
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As "Table 2" indicates, from among the above strategies TPR: 35 times, TC/TL: 27 times, TLT: 0 times, TPU: 20 times and TRT: 18 times used. For convenience the above numbers are presented in percentage. TPR: 58.2 %, TC/TL: 32.8%, TLT: 0.0%, TPU: 6 % and TRT: 3%. The most highly used strategy is TPR, which used 35 times (58.2 %), the next highly used strategy is TC/TL, which used 27 times (32.8%), the next strategy has occurred was TPU: 20 times (6%), the next used strategy was TRT: 18 times (3%), and the last strategy i.e. TLT has not been used at all: 0 times (0.0%). The most successful strategy for translating economic idiomatic expressions to Persian was TPR, i.e. translating by paraphrase using related word like: Clean Air Act: قانون هوای پاک. The next successful paraphrasing translating strategy was TC/TL, i.e. translation by calque or loan translation like: Copyright: قانون کپی رایت. The next but not successful strategy was TPU, i.e. translation by paraphrase using an unrelated word in Persian like: Yellow-dog contract: عدم عضویت در هرگونه اتحادیه. The least successful translation strategy was TRT, i.e. translation recognized translation like: actual damages: خسارات واقعی.

This study was an attempt to apply Baker's (1992) theoretical framework of translation strategies in analyzing the Persian translation "Business Law by Gordon Brown". The research aimed to find the type and the most frequent translation strategies from one hand and form a directory of economic or law related economic terms on the other hand. The leading translation strategies which have been put forward and come in effect are:

- Translation by recognized translation.
- Translation by calque or loan translation.
- Translation by paraphrase using unrelated/ related word.

The findings indicated the use of strategies qualitatively. The items which have gone under investigation were idiomatic expressions and phrasal verbs; each with its unique classification. The target text of this study, i.e. economic text is a kind of specific or technical text. Considering the research question, the exploration of the translation version of selected chapters of "Business Law", this claim is made that the strategies of paraphrase either using related word or unrelated, use of loan word/borrowing and recognized translation were used from top to the bottom respectively. As have been proved in this research and Danielsson (2007) believes that translation is considered a paraphrase rather than a direct quotation. That's because translation is both an art and a science— according to Baker (1992) languages do not have perfect correspondences where every word and phrase matches up with a foreign equivalent, though of course some cases come closer than others. So many researchers like Pazireh, Shokrollahi, Shojaie and Riaezadeh, (2013) claim that paraphrase to some extent leads to loss in translation, on the other hand researchers like Danielsson (2007), hold this idea that paraphrases clarify, explain, describe, define, transfer and/or reformulate an expression and, as such, they are vital for exploring natural language semantics. In short, according to Danielsson (2007), paraphrase is used when an aspect of meaning is contentious or doubtful. As was mentioned earlier, loan translations have not received much discussion in the theoretical literature. Translation using loan/borrowing strategy is a strategy which was used next to paraphrase. It is of interest to give accounts of use of this strategy in translation especially for technical texts like economic texts. It is the



Transferring of a source language word to a target language; either because the target language doesn't have a lexicalized correspondence, or for stylistic or rhetorical reasons (Guerra, 2012).

## Conclusions

Any study goes into operation in order to reach a series of findings. These findings potentially render some insights for interested parties; moreover, these findings along with all suggestions and guidelines help in replication of other studies. All in all, any attempt is made to solve a problem, show the way and add to the wealth of knowledge. In this study with regard translation strategies, it has been found that paraphrase either using related word or unrelated word in target language was used preferably. This means that Persian translators tended to do the job as literal as possible, disregarding the negotiation and communication of basic meaning which is more than literal and word by word translation. It also has been proved that due to nation's interrelationship and rapid growth of technology and industry in any field, new words and expressions are surging. These terms do not know any border. In this global village the coinage of one new term in no time spreads around the world. Therefore, it affects different fields of science. This makes the translation a bit difficult, that is, we are facing a bulk of new terms without any equivalence in target language. Therefore, we have to borrow a word from other languages or translate it literally in target language. On this basis, in this study translation using *claque/loan* translation abounded. In the process of translation and reaching the end of the study, it has been founded that most of the time one strategy is not efficient. This means that an eclectic and amalgamative approach should be adopted. So many strategies according to Khajeh (2003) may be used. Adding to the discussion of findings, it was proved that context, despite all strategy uses, contribute remarkably in any translation. Besides, it has been found that literal translation of idiomatic expressions; especially beyond word level is not recommendable. Since, the meaning is not transferred.





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## Appendices

## Appendix 1- English and Persian sentences along with strategies used

TPR	TPU	TLT	TC/TL	TRT
The buyer <u>bore the risk</u> of loss			خریدار نیز خسارت احتمالی را بر عهده گرفت.	TPR
Denver <u>handed the shipment off to</u> another trucking firm			شرکت حمل و نقل دنور محموله را به شرکت حمل و نقل دیگر تحویل داد.	TPR
The trucker <u>drove off</u> , still in possession of the shipment.			راننده کامیون با در اختیار داشتن محموله فرار کرد.	TPU
The owner of The Rage <u>filed a claim against</u> Denver, which Denver refused to honor.			صاحب شرکت ریج بر علیه دنور شکایت کرد، که شرکت دنور این ادعا را رد کرد.	TPU
When the manufacturer <u>finally sued</u>			هنگامی که تولیدکننده در نهایت طرح دعوی کرد.	TPR
Because he chose an <u>unreliable shipper</u> who apparently <u>ran off</u> with the goods.			زیرا او یک شرکت حمل و نقل غیر قابل اعتماد انتخاب کرد که ظاهراً با کالاها فرار کرد.	TPU
When <u>put together</u> , indicate unconscionability.			وقتی در کنار هم قرار گرفتند نشان داده شد که نامعقول هستند.	TPR
Who have <u>dealt together</u> in the past,			که در گذشته با هم معامله کرده بودند.	TPR
Most of these rights and duties are based on <u>common sense</u>			بسیاری از این حقوق و وظایف بر اساس حس مشترک استوار هستند.	TPR
The manufacturer <u>sent along four separate invoices</u> to The Rage			تولید کننده چهار فاکتور جداگانه به شرکت ریج فرستاده است.	TRT
Connecticut court had no difficulty <u>coming to this conclusion</u>			دادگاه کانکتیکات برای رسیدن به این نتیجه هیچ مشکلی ندارد.	TPU
It would have to be <u>levied against</u> the trucking company			آن را مجبور به مقابله با شرکت حمل و نقل کرد.	TRT
Even if they <u>turn out</u> to be defective.			حتی اگر آن‌ها معیوب از آب درآیند.	TPU
The inspection may <u>take place</u> after the goods arrive at their destination			بازرسی ممکن است پس از رسیدن کالاها به مقصد خود صورت گیرد.	TPU
Expenses of inspection must be <u>borne by the buyer</u>			هزینه‌های بازرسی باید توسط خریدار به گردن گرفته شوند.	TPU
A special duty <u>comes into existence</u>			عوارض گمرکی جدیدی باید پرداخت شود.	TRT
<u>At first blush</u> , this may seem like a rejection			در نگاه اول، این ممکن است یک رد به نظر برسد.	TPU
The representative made a mistake in <u>writing up</u> the order			نماینده در تنظیم سفارش دچار یک اشتباه شد.	TPU
The buyer may later <u>sue the seller</u> for breach of contract.			خریدار ممکن است بعداً از فروشنده برای نقض قرارداد شکایت کند.	TPU
All parties must attempt to <u>mitigate the damages</u>			همه احزاب باید برای کاهش خسارت تلاش کنند.	TPU
This notification is known <u>as anticipatory</u>			این اطلاع‌رسانی به عنوان نقض پیش‌بینی شده	TPR



<u>breach.</u>	شناخته شده است.	
The <u>injured party</u> in such a case had to wait before bringing suit	طرف زیان دیده در این صورت تا قبل از اقامه دعوی باید صبر کند.	TPU
The injured party may <u>take action</u> immediately	طرف زیان دیده ممکن است بلافاصله دست به کار شود.	TPU
These damages are reasonable expenses that indirectly <u>result from</u> the breach	این خسارات هزینه‌های معقولی هستند که به طور غیرمستقیم از نقض قرارداد ناشی می‌شوند.	TPR
The buyer either tells the seller that the <u>deal is off</u>	خریدار به فروشنده می‌گوید که این معامله فسخ شده است.	TRT
It is often a very <u>rewarding process</u> for buyers	اغلب یک فرایند بسیار پرازش برای خریداران آن است...	TPU
And goods described as <u>one-of-a-kind</u> come within the scope of this type of action.	و محصولات به عنوان "یکی از یک نوع" در این محدوده توصیف می‌شوند.	TPR
Such a case <u>fall under</u> the jurisdiction of the <u>commercial docket</u>	چنین پرونده‌ای تحت صلاحیت دادگاه دعاوی حقوقی تجاری است.	TRT
<u>Up until now</u>	تا کنون.	TPU
An item that <u>turned out to be damaged</u>	یک آیتم که آسیب دیده به نظر می‌رسد.	TPU
To extol their merchandise <u>beyond the point of fact</u>	انهای کالای خود را بیش از واقع تحسین می‌کنند.	TPU
<u>Free-of-charge</u> repair or re-placement of a defective product	تعمیر رایگان یا تعویض محصول معیوب.	TPU
On a trip from Mississippi to Alabama, the tire <u>blew out</u>	در سفر از می‌سی‌سی‌پی به آلاباما، تایر ترکید.	TPU
Causing the truck to <u>turn on</u> its <u>side</u>	باعث شد کامیون در سمت خود حرکت کند.	TPR
The buyer may cancel the contract and recover any money <u>paid out</u>	خریدار قرارداد را لغو و هرگونه پول پرداخت شده را پس می‌گیرد.	TPU
<u>An unconscionable contract</u> is one that gives an unfair advantage to one of the parties.	قراردادی نامعقول است که به یکی از طرفین مزیت ناعادلانه می‌دهد.	TPR
Delivery, that is, offer to <u>turn the goods over</u> to the buyer	تحويل به موقع کالا به خریدار است.	TPR
Legal tender Is money that may be offered legally <u>in satisfaction of a debt</u>	مزایده قانونی پولی است که ممکن است از نظر قانونی در جهت تسویه بدهی پرداخت می‌شود.	TPR
The seller discovers that the buyer is <u>insolvent</u> (unable to pay debts),	فروشنده درمی‌یابد که خریدار ورشکسته است (قادر به پرداخت بدهی نیست).	TRT
The buyer may <u>cover the sale</u> , that is, buy similar goods from someone else.	خریدار ممکن است فروش را پوشش دهد، یعنی کالاهای مشابه از شخص دیگری خرید کند.	TPR
<u>Sales puffery</u> is to extol their merchandise beyond the point of fact	تبلیغات پر سر و صدا باعث می‌شود که فروش کالا فراتر از نقطه واقع خود برود.	TRT
A <u>full warranty</u> is one in which a defective product will be repaired without charge	گارانتی کامل به معنای تعمیر آن محصول معیوب بدون هزینه می‌باشد.	TPR

They Had a <u>poor credit rating</u>	آن‌ها دارای رتبه‌بندی اعتباری ضعیفی هستند.	TPR
And threatened to <u>“take care of her”</u>	... و تهدید به مراقبت از او شد.	TPR
Babine was <u>thrown off</u> during his ride	Babine در طول سواری خود به پایین پرتاب شد	TPR
It was purchased <u>second-hand</u> by the nightclub.	این در یک کلوپ دست دوم فروشی شبانه خریداری شد.	TC/TL
Wheel drive Jeep at an <u>“off the road”</u>	"خارج از جاده".	TC/TL
As the Jeep <u>went up</u> a 33-degree sloped	همان‌طور که جیب از سراسیمی ۳۳ درجه بالا رفت.	TPR
<u>Double-terraced hill</u> ,	تپه دو تراس... .	TPR
Jeeps that could <u>drive up and down</u> steep hills	جیب‌ها می‌توانند از تپه‌های دارای شیب تند، بالا و پایین بروند.	TPR
When the vehicle landed <u>upside down</u>	هنگامی که وسیله در هنگام پایین آمدن واژگون شد.	TPR
<u>Bait-and-switch</u> scheme	طرح طعمه و سوئیچ.	TC/TL
<u>Class-action lawsuit</u>	طرح دعوی در دادگاه به صورت گروهی.	TRT
<u>Cooling-Off Rule</u>	قانون لغو خرید داخلی.	TRT
<u>Exercising their rights</u> under this act.	از حقوق خود تحت این قانون استفاده می‌کنند.	TPR
Form to <u>fill out</u> explaining the dispute	این فرم را پر کنید تا اختلاف توضیح داده شود.	TPR
<u>In advance</u> of the potential \$50 liability.	پیش از \$ ۵۰ مسئولیت ممکن... .	TRT
To <u>discriminate against</u> credit applicants	اعمال تبعیض علیه متقاضیان اعتباری.	TPR
The <u>Can Spam Act</u>	قانون هرزنامه.	TC/TL
<u>Pay-per-call</u> disclosure statements	اظهارات دستمزد در افشای هر تماس.	TPR
<u>Prize-promotion</u> scheme.	طرح ارتقاء جایزه.	TPR
National Do Not Call Registry by calling <u>toll-free</u>	طرح ملی عدم رجیستری تماس تلفنی رایگان.	TPR
<u>Fined up</u> to \$11,000 for each call they make.	به ازاء هر تماس آنها را \$ ۱۱,۰۰۰ جریمه کردند.	TPR
<u>Work-at-home</u> ads	تبلیغات کار در خانه.	TPR
To <u>meet the public interest</u> goal of a safe society	برآورده کردن منافع عمومی یک جامعه امن.	TPR
<u>Public interest</u> refers to the idea that certain activities affect the entire social structure	منافع عمومی به فعالیت‌های خاصی اشاره دارد که کل ساختار جامعه را متأثر می‌کند.	TPR
<u>Public policy</u> , in implement behavior that promotes the public consensus	سیاست عمومی بر تحقق رفتاری مبنی بر ارتقاء رضایت عمومی تأکید می‌کند.	TPR
The <u>doctrine of strict liability</u> holds manufacturers or suppliers liable for selling goods that are unsafe, without regard to fault or negligence	دکترین مسئولیت جامع سازندگان و تأمین‌کنندگان را مسئول فروش کالاهای ناامن و ناسالم می‌شناسد.	TPR
A <u>consumer</u> is someone who buys or leases real estate, goods, or services	مصرف کننده کسی است که اقدام به خرید و یا اجاره املاک و مستغلات، کالا، یا خدمات برای مقاصد شخصی، یا خانوادگی می‌کند.	TPR
<u>Dunning letters</u> , that is, letters requesting payments.	نامه‌های طلبکارانه، یعنی نامه‌هایی که مستلزم پرداخت هستند.	TC/TL
The <u>leasing of goods</u>	لیزینگ محصولات.	TC/TL

Suchopen-price terms may occur when the parties intend to be bound by a contract	چنین اصطلاحات باز قیمتی ممکن است هنگامی رخ دهد که طرفین را به قرارداد پایبند می‌کند.	TC/TL
This agreement is known as an <u>output contract</u>	این مورد به عنوان یک قرارداد خروجی شناخته می‌شود.	TC/TL
This agreement is called a <u>requirements contract</u>	این یک مورد به نام قرارداد مورد نیاز شناخته می‌شود.	TC/TL
Today many sales contracts are also <u>made online</u>	امروز بسیاری از قراردادهای خرید و فروش نیز آنلاین منعقد می‌شوند.	TC/TL
The problems associated with <u>cyber-sales contracts</u>	مشکلات مرتبط با قراردادهای فروش اینترنتی (سایبری).	TC/TL
<u>Cyber-auction fraud</u> is alarming.	کلاهبرداری در حراج سایبری هشدار دهنده است.	TC/TL
F.o.b. Means "free on board."	F.o.b. به معنی "تحویل رایگان کالا در محل حمل و نقل" می‌باشد.	TC/TL
While shopping <u>on vacation</u> in an antique store	... در حالی که در تعطیلات در یک مغازه عتیقه فروشی خرید می‌کردند.	TC/TL/TPR
<u>active fraud</u> : A false statement made or an action actually taken by one party with the intent to deceive a second party .	کلاهبرداری فعال: یک اظهار یا عمل غلط با هدف فریفتن یک گروه ثانویه گفته می‌شود.	TC/TL
<u>add-on coverage</u> In insurance law, optional coverage, that allows a driver to receive payments without having to determine fault. As a result, agency law is said to be <u>sui generis</u>	پوشش بیمه‌ای مضاعف: به راننده این اختیار را می‌دهد که در صورت جراحی برداشتن و بدون این‌که مقصر شناخته شود مزایایی دریافت کند. به عنوان یک نتیجه، قانون نمایندگی گفته می‌شود که منحصر به فرد است.	TC/TL
<u>Copyright</u> A right granted to an author, composer, photographer, or artist to exclusively publish and sell an artistic or literary work	قانون کپی رایت.	TC/TL
<u>Cyber-agent</u> : A computer program that acts without human intervention to begin an activity.	عامل سایبری: یک برنامه کامپیوتری که بدون دخالت انسان فعالیت می‌کند.	TPR/TC/TL
<u>Cyber-bulletin board</u> An electronic message board.	تابلوی اعلانات سایبری: به یک تابلوی نمایش دهنده پیام‌های سایبری گفته می‌شود.	TPR/TC/TL
<u>Cyber-germ warfare</u> : Using viruses to attack a computer system.	حمله میکروبی سایبری: به استفاده از ویروس‌ها برای حمله به سیستم‌های کامپیوتری گفته می‌شود.	TPR/TC/TL
<u>Cyber-jurisdiction</u> : The authority of a court to hear a case based on Internet-related transactions.	محاکمه سایبری: به انجام یک دادخواهی بر اساس دیدن و گوش دادن به مواد یک پرونده به صورت اینترنتی گفته می‌شود.	TPR/TC/TL
<u>gift in causa mortis</u> : A gift given during one's lifetime in contemplation of death from a known cause.	هدیه مرگ معلوم: هدیه‌ای که در طول عمر با در نظر گرفتن مرگ بدلیل یک عامل شناخته پرداخت می‌شود.	TC/TL
<u>in pari delicto</u> contracts...	قراردادهایی که طرفین به صورت برابر از سود و	TC/TL



<p><u>locus sigilli</u> The place of the seal</p>	<p>زبان ان بهر همند می شوند. محل مهر و امضاء.</p>	TC/TL
<p><u>prima facie evidence</u> (PRY·mah FAY·shee) Evidence that is legally sufficient to prove a fact in the absence of evidence to the contrary.</p>	<p>شواهد لازم و بدیهی: شواهدی که از نظر قانونی برای اثبات یک حقیقت کافی هستند.</p>	TC/TL
<p>With the rapid development of <u>cyber-commerce</u></p>	<p>با رشد سریع تجارت سایبری ...</p>	TPR/TC/TL
<p>aggravated burglary: In criminal law, gaining unlawful entry to an occupied building.</p>	<p>اصل دزدی: در حقوق جنایی، به ورود غیر قانونی به یک ساختمان مسکونی گویند.</p>	TRT
<p>Corporate shell A subsidiary corporation set up as a mere instrumentality of a parent corporation.</p>	<p>یک سازمان مکمل که برای استفاده صرف ابزاری یک کارخانه مادر به کار می رود.</p>	TRT
<p>Del credere: A factor who guarantees the credit of a third party to a principal and guarantees the solvency of the purchaser and the performance of the contract.</p>	<p>وصول کننده مطالبات: فاکتوری که اعتبار گروه سوم را نسبت به مدیر تضمین می کند و قابل وصول بودن خریدار و عملکرد قرارداد را نیز تضمین می کند.</p>	TRT
<p>c.o.d. Cash on delivery. Instructs a carrier to retain goods until he or she has collected the costs of the goods.</p>	<p>دریافت-تحويل: به دریافت پول بمحض تحويل کالا گفته می شود.</p>	TRT
<p>Actual damages: A sum of money equal to the real financial loss.</p>	<p>خسارات واقعی: مبلغی پول که برابر است با خسارات مالی واقعی.</p>	TRT
<p>A floater policy: is one that insures property that cannot be covered by specific insurance</p>	<p>سیاست عدم تعلق بیمه به کالاهای شناور.</p>	TPR
<p>Customers' goods in the possession of bailees, such as fur-storage houses and dry cleaners, are also covered by inland marine insurance</p>	<p>کالاهای مشتری که در دست امانت گیر هستند از جمله خانه های انباری خز دار و خشک شوها تحت پوشش بیمه دریایی هستند.</p>	TRT
<p>one of the most sought-after professionals by a businessperson is the attorney.</p>	<p>یکی از بیشترین افرادی که به وسیله تاجر تحت تعقیب است وکیل می باشد.</p>	TRT