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Legal idioms and artificial intelligence: translation strategies in the face of complexity

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Abstract

The research problem lies in the existence of questions about the ability of machine translation and artificial intelligence to produce legal texts characterized by accuracy and stylistic robustness compared to human translation, especially in light of the increasing reliance on these technologies in the legal field. This study aims to offer a comparative viewpoint on the legal translations rendered by three types of agents: postgraduate translation students, Google Translate, and AI-driven MT engines. Through an analysis applied to a sample of chosen legal sentences, the quality of every translation has been rated by criteria drawn from Peter Newmark's (1988) two categories of translation – communicative and semantic. Quality assessment consisted of an analysis of linguistic and legal correctness, stylistic uniformity and clarity. The study hypothesizes that AI-

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powered translation engines will outperform Google Translate and approach the quality of human translation in terms of stylistic coherence and legal accuracy, provided there is human supervision during the translation process. The findings of the study reinforce the promise of artificial intelligence in legal translation, particularly when there is human oversight, as well as the need for translation theory in evaluating translation quality in particular areas of specialization.

Key Words: legal translation, Artificial intelligence and Google Translate

المصطلحات القانونية والذكاء الاصطناعي: استراتيجيات الترجمة في مواجهة التعقيد

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المستخلص

تكمن مشكلة البحث في وجود تساؤلات حول قدرة الترجمة الآلية والذكاء الاصطناعي على إنتاج نصوص قانونية تتميز بالدقة والمتانة الأسلوبية مقارنة بالترجمة البشرية، خاصة في ظل الاعتماد المتزايد على هذه التقنيات في المجال القانوني. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقديم وجهة نظر مقارنة حول الترجمات القانونية التي يقدمها ثلاثة أنماط من مقدمي الترجمة : طلاب دراسات عليا في الترجمة، وترجمة جوجل، ومحركات الترجمة الآلية المدعومة بالذكاء الاصطناعي. من خلال تحليل طُبَّق على عينة من الجمل القانونية المختارة، قُيِّمَت جودة كل ترجمة باستخدام معايير مستمدة من تصنيفي الترجمة لبيتر نيومارك (1988) التواصلية والدلالية. تشمل تقييم الجودة تحليلاً للصحة اللغوية والقانونية، والاتساق الأسلوبي، والوضوح. وتفترض الدراسة أن محركات الترجمة المدعومة بالذكاء الاصطناعي ستتفوق على ترجمة جوجل، وستقترب من جودة الترجمة البشرية من حيث التماسك الأسلوبي والدقة القانونية، شريطة وجود إشراف بشري أثناء عملية الترجمة. وتعزز نتائج الدراسة إمكانات الذكاء الاصطناعي في الترجمة القانونية، لا سيما عند وجود إشراف بشري، فضلاً عن الحاجة إلى نظرية الترجمة في تقييم جودة الترجمة في مجالات تخصصية محددة .

الكلمات المفتاحية : الترجمة القانونية ، الذكاء الاصطناعي ، وترجمة Google

1.1 Introduction

Legal translation is perhaps the most intricate branch of translation. It entails much more than translating language; it involves comprehension of various legal systems as well as the legal vocabulary and culture that impact the meanings. Because globalization is on the rise, legal translation has become a vital aspect in the accurate comprehension and execution of contracts, agreements, and treaties across international boundaries. Legal translation is important, especially for its precision of function. It requires not only verbal precision but also legal function as well as the intended style of the original text (Cao, 2007 ; Šarčević, 1997). Idioms constitute one of the greatest difficulties for legal translators because of the cultural aspect, and for the most part, the literal translation would not make any sense (Baker, 1992; Newmark, 1988).

The emergence of new technology has also given rise to AI-powered translation tools. These tools are quick and efficient in carrying out translations; however, concerns regarding their precision in performing translations that deal with legal documents and their appropriateness for legal phraseology remain unresolved (Brooks, Geherhes, & Vorley, 2020). To ascertain the degree to which each effectively communicates legal content while maintaining the stylistic integrity of the source texts, analytical studies contrasting the effectiveness of machine translation and human translation in the legal domain are necessary in light of these difficulties.

Given these difficulties, it is necessary to do analytical research evaluating the effectiveness of machine translation and human translation in the legal domain in order to ascertain how well each preserves the original texts' stylistic qualities while accurately conveying legal meaning. Understanding the distinctions between translations produced by AI tools and translations produced by professional translators requires this kind of analysis, especially when working with idiomatic structures that call for meticulous linguistic and contextual processing. By examining different translations using Newmark's model—which blends communicative and semantic translation—this study aims to investigate these distinctions.

1.2 The significance of legal translation in the context of globalization

In our rapidly globalizing society, where borders are becoming increasingly blurred and connectivity is expanding, translation services are becoming more and more crucial. Effective multilingual communication is no longer a luxury, but a requirement for corporations, governments, academia, and the arts. While globalization has resulted in a borderless world in certain aspects, legal documents remain primarily the responsibility of national and regional governments, making precise and accurate legal document translation services more important than ever. Legal translations are essential in international law and trade, ensuring that all parties understand the wording and implications of legal documents, treaties, and agreements.

Legal document translation services are critical for ensuring the integrity of global legal systems, allowing them to function properly and fairly. These services ensure that legal papers are appropriately translated while maintaining their original context and intent. As a result, they play a critical role in a variety of contexts, including international trade agreements and personal legal matters.

In international business, legal translation is the only means for corporations to negotiate various legal systems and regulatory environments that may span many languages. Contracts, patents, and other legal papers are accurately translated to guarantee smooth cross-border business. This not only enables worldwide trade, but also promotes trust and cooperation among global partners (<https://www.welcometranslations.com>).

Collaboration provides a solution to tackle these difficult issues. Legal translators frequently collaborate with legal specialists, such as lawyers, judges, or notaries, to assure the quality and legal validity of their translations (Šarčević, 1997:102).

Collaboration and international cooperation in legal translation do not come without hurdles. Differences in legal systems, cultural sensitivities, and linguistic traditions all offer challenges in the quest for accurate and consistent legal translations (Ibid:12).

This collaborative procedure promotes a common understanding of the legal complexities and subtleties of the translated document. Furthermore, incorporating legal specialists in the review and proofreading stages of the translation process acts as an important quality control tool (Cao, 2007:50).

Furthermore, providing quality control and accountability in collaborative projects with various stakeholders can sometimes increase logistical complications (Ibid:52). In international business, legal translation is the only means for corporations to negotiate various legal systems and regulatory environments that may span many languages. Contracts, patents, and other legal papers are accurately translated to guarantee smooth cross-border business. This not only enables worldwide trade, but also promotes trust and cooperation among global partners, (<https://linguaserve.com>).

Legal translation is essential for developing and interpreting international agreements and treaties. Take the Kyoto Protocol as an example. This international convention, written in many languages, required exact legal translation to ensure that all member countries understood its requirements (<https://atlasls.com>). Translation services are extremely important in today's globalized world. Translation acts as a bridge between people, ideas, and civilizations across linguistic boundaries, easing international economic transactions and safeguarding cultural heritage. While translation involves difficulties and complications, it also provides numerous chances to enhance cross-cultural understanding, drive innovation, and create a more integrated world.

1.3 Challenges of translating legal idioms

Awwad ([1990](#): 58) encounters two significant obstacles when translating idioms:

- misinterpreting the writer's or speaker's intention.
- cultural variances in usage between languages.

Baker (1992: 65) divides the major translation issues provided by idiomatic and established idioms into two categories:

1. The capacity to detect and properly translate idioms.
2. The difficulty in translating various components of meaning conveyed by an idiom or fixed statement into the target language.

According to Baker (Ibid: 61), the primary issues of translating idioms are as follows:

1. The absence of an equivalent expression in the target language.
2. A target language equivalent with a variety of possible application settings
3. Using the source language's idiom, with all of its complicated and idiomatic meanings, to establish significance.
4. The use of idioms in written texts differs by language.

Baker (Ibid: 68) proposes two major problems facing translators: The fundamental issue is that the translator lacks the information to identify the equivalence in the TL. She further elaborates that "different languages express meanings using different linguistic means such as fixed expressions, idioms, words, etc., and it is very hard to find an equivalent of the same meaning and form in the TL". According to Strakšienė (2009: 30), translating idioms might be challenging due to the lack of equivalence between words. Every language has its own idioms, but it might be difficult to find a TL equivalent that perfectly matches the SL idiom in both meaning and form. It may be problematic for translators because idioms can have multiple meanings in different languages.

Translators face a number of difficult hurdles and obstacles on the levels of style, culture, and religion. As a result, the translator must first identify the issues and then provide solutions (Alrishan & Smadi, 2015:124). According to Newmark (1988: 28), it is extremely difficult to make the meaning match the equivalent, particularly when translating idioms. He also says that the translator must deal with lexical concerns, such as collocations, idioms, and words, in addition to syntactical ones. There are numerous challenges that translators may confront when translating idioms. These issues can be characterized as the lack of equivalence between the two languages, the translator's inability to discover equivalent phrases in the TL, and cultural differences between languages, as idioms are culture-specific expressions.

1.4 The development of AI technologies and their entry into the field of translation.

Artificial intelligence translation is the use of artificial intelligence technology, such as neural networks and machine learning algorithms, to translate text or speech from one language into another. One important aspect of AI translation is its ability to learn and improve over time. AI systems increase their grasp of linguistic patterns by examining large datasets of multilingual content, allowing for ongoing translation quality

improvement. This makes AI translation especially useful in businesses such as ecommerce, healthcare, and customer service, where precise and contextually relevant translations are required (<https://www.getblend.com>).

AI has a wide range of uses in the legal field. Brooks, (Geherhes, and Vorley ,2020: 150) make a distinction between the use of AI-driven solutions as part of the services provided and in the practice of law. Since decision-making and legal knowledge are not required in the first instance, AI enables law firms to automate labor-intensive and repetitive processes. Because they can devote time and energy to other pursuits where their professional judgment is more applicable, this aids attorneys in developing and enhancing their abilities. In the second instance, AI streamlines routine job procedures to enhance internal workflow.

1.5 How did AI translation evolve?

AI translations did not appear overnight. It is the culmination of decades of development, with each level making translations faster, smarter, and more accurate.

1. Rule-based machine translation (RBMT): 1950s–2000s

Originally, translation programs relied on rigorous grammatical rules and bilingual dictionaries to function. Linguists constructed these systems by manually teaching machines to translate. However, language is not often so straightforward, thus the translations were frequently awkward and literal.

2. Statistical machine translation (SMT) — [2000s-2010s](#)

Statistical models took over in the 2000s. These systems used large bilingual datasets to determine which words were most likely to match, rather than depending on predetermined rules. It was all about data patterns and probability. Although translations were somewhat more fluid as a result, they were still unable to handle complex sentences and subtleties.

3. Neural machine translation (NMT) — [2016](#) and beyond

Around 2016, the real breakthrough occurred. Neural networks began to be employed in translation at that point. NMT systems might be able to comprehend context, look at full phrases at once, and translate words more naturally. In 2016, Google Translate, one of the

most well-known machine translation programs, made the move to NMT. Overnight, the difference became apparent.

[4.Large](#) language models (LLMs) — [2020s](#) and beyond Today, AI translation is entering a new phase with huge language models like GPT and others, which can rewrite, modify tone, and make translated information sound human. These models have been trained on massive multilingual datasets, making them better at dealing with slang and cultural differences (<https://lokalise.com>).

Due to its many benefits, artificial intelligence is welcomed in the field of law. Among the most well-known, AI-powered solutions are capable of the following tasks: automating due diligence and compliance review procedures; promoting e-discovery by scanning pre-trial documents and highlighting potential litigation cases; analyzing and reviewing contracts and attorneys' briefs by pointing out flaws and offering fixes, additions, and citations; Collecting statistics for each judge, case type, and law company in order to handle conflicts analytics (Thomson Reuters ,[2023](#): 11–13). AI's capacity to automate tedious procedures and process vast amounts of material in a fraction of the time required by a human translator is one of its most important benefits in the field of legal translation. AI-powered systems can swiftly recognize the appropriate vocabulary and give instant translations, whereas traditional human translators may need to invest a significant amount of time in learning legal jargon or deciphering complex legal papers (<https://globibo.blog>).

1.6 AI tools and programs to improve the efficiency of legal translation.

Conventional legal translation has historically relied on human knowledge. Although accuracy is ensured by qualified human translators, there are a number of disadvantages to this process:

- Expensive because it requires specialist knowledge.
- Prolonged turnaround times, particularly in cases that are urgent.
- Terminology used in different circumstances or places can be inconsistent.

The accuracy and efficiency of legal translation have significantly increased with the advent of AI-powered translation systems (Guerberof Arenas, 2020). For legal

practitioners who want precision, security, and effectiveness, selecting the best AI-powered translation solution is crucial.

Tomedes AI Translation

Tomedes AI Translator is a powerful tool created exclusively for law firms that require precise and private legal translations. It uses advanced machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) models trained on large legal datasets to ensure proper terminology usage. Tomedes ensures that legal professionals receive reliable translations by providing customization capabilities for legal language, data security compliance, and an AI-human hybrid workflow.

Best for law firms. Notable Features: Customized legal terminology, data security, and an AI-human hybrid workflow

Bering AI

Bering AI is a highly specialized AI translation technology created exclusively for legal papers requiring the highest level of accuracy and precision. It employs advanced AI models trained on legal texts to ensure that complicated contracts, regulations, and compliance papers are translated with contextual accuracy. Law firms rely on BeringAI for its accurate legal word identification and smooth adaptation to jurisdictional variances. Best for legal paperwork. Notable features include high accuracy for complex contracts and rules.

Harvey AI

Harvey AI is an innovative translation and legal analysis tool designed exclusively for law companies and legal professionals. It extends beyond simple translation to include AI-powered contract analysis, legal research, and automated document evaluation. Harvey AI, with its capacity to understand legal language complexities and generate insights based on case law, is an invaluable resource for organizations seeking to optimize legal operations with AI-driven efficiency (<https://www.tomedes.com>).

Can AI translation devices truly replace human translators? Not quite, but they can help you save a lot of time and work.

Google Translate

Google Translate is the most widely used of all the AI translation technologies on this list. It has been around since 2006, is free, and supports over 130 languages, making it the most broad translation tool available.

Pros & cons of Google Translate

Pros:

- Simple to use
- Fast translations
- Ideal for low-visibility and non-critical translations

- Free to use
- Translations are verified .

Cons:

- Lack of integrations
- Lack of generative AI capabilities
- Limited translation iteration options.

1.7 Bing Microsoft Translator: AI translations for business and personal use

Microsoft Bing Translator is a free AI-powered translation service that covers more than 100 languages. It provides instant text, webpage, and document translations and is available via a web interface, mobile app, and Microsoft programs like as Word and Edge. It employs powerful machine learning and neural networks to increase translation accuracy and context.

1.8 Bard:

Bard is another tool for artificial intelligence translations. It has an intuitive Chat GPT feel. It is also absolutely free to use, at least for now (<https://lokalise.com>).

AI translators provide various benefits for legal document translations:

- They can quickly translate enormous amounts of documentation.
- They preserve uniformity in terminology, which improves translation quality.
- Cost Savings: They are often less expensive than hiring a human translation.
- Legal Specificities: AI translators accurately capture the particular requirements of legal

documents.

-Continuous Learning: AI systems always learn and improve, resulting in higher translation quality over time.

-Quick Response: They can respond fast to urgent translation requests

(<https://beringlab.com>) .

2. 1 Translational Model

This section represents the applied aspect of the research, analyzing a number of legal translations based on the model of Peter Newmark, one of the most prominent theorists in the field of translation studies. Newmark (1988: 7) presented a dual classification of translation styles: communicative and semantic translation . Communicative translation focuses on conveying meaning to the recipient as clearly and effectively as possible, and semantic translation, which seeks to preserve the stylistic and semantic characteristics of the original text, sometimes even at the expense of fluency (Ibid) .

We base this analysis on Newmark's perspective as presented in his books *Approaches to Translation* (1981) and *A Textbook of Translation* (1988), which emphasizes the importance of balancing meaning and context, taking into account the type and function of the text. Newmark (1988, p. 45) points out that “a good translation is one that conveys the force of the original text as much as its content, taking into account the target reader and the context of use,” highlighting the importance of both the functional and stylistic dimensions in the translation process. .

2.2 Data Analysis

In this section, we examined ten selected sentences containing legal idioms, relying on Newmark's Model (1988), and analyzed their translations according to the principles defined by this model, taking into account the semantic and stylistic differences between the original texts and the translations. This model was adopted in analyzing the selected translations, some are produced by machine translation systems such as Google Translate and artificial intelligence, in addition to human translations prepared by postgraduate students in the field of translation. The results are presented in this chapter through

analytical tables that illustrate the extent to which the principles of the Newmark model are applied in each translation, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses in conveying the original legal meaning and style. This presentation aims to evaluate the effectiveness of each translation in light of the model and highlight the impact of choosing an appropriate translation strategy on achieving accuracy and clarity.

The judge insisted on running the trial *by the book*

No	Translation tool	The Translated Text	semantic	communicative	The failure
1.	Google Translate	واصر القاضي على اجراء المحاكمة <u>بالكتاب</u>	+	-	idiomatical failure: "بالكتاب" is a literal translation of "by the book " not used in Arabic legal language, and leads to ambiguity.
1.	AI Translation	اصر القاضي على ان تدار المحاكمة <u>وفقا للقانون حرفيا</u>	-	+	There is no failure – sound and accurate legal formation
2.	The First student	اكد القاضي على مواصلة الجلسة <u>حسب التوجيهات</u>	+	-	Idiomatic and contextual failure: "الجلسة" ≠ "المحاكمة", and "حسب التوجيهات" is a vague expression that lacks the legal precision and stylistic formality of the source term "by the book". The phrase "مواصلة الجلسة" is not equivalent to managing the trial, leading to loss of legal and rhetorical accuracy
3.	The second student	اصر القاضي على اجراء المحاكمة <u>بالقانون</u>	+	-	"اجراء المحكمة" Linguistically and legally incorrect ¹

4.	The third student	أصرّ القاضي - على إدارة المحاكمة <u>وفقًا</u> <u>للقانون بحذافيره</u>	-	+	There is no failure – a successful use of the Arabic figurative meaning
5.	The fourth student	اصر القاضي على استمرار المحاكمة <u>وبالقانون.</u>	+	-	" ≠ " استمرار المحاكمة " ادارتها failure to convey the legal meaning
6.	The fifth student	اصر القاضي على تسيير المحاكمة <u>طبقا</u> <u>للقانون</u>	+	-	" تسيير " The weakest meaning of "إدارة" But it is partially acceptable
7.	The sixth student	اكّد القاضي على ان المحاكمة يجب ان تسيير <u>حسب</u> <u>القانون</u>	+	-	Loss of the official legal style (paraphrasing)

(Discussion):

It is clear from analyzing the different translations of the above phrase that the quality of legal translation varies greatly depending on the tool or human translator used. The translations were evaluated based on the Newmark model, which distinguishes between different types of transformations, such as literal, communicative, semantic, figurative or paraphrasing.

The highest quality translation was from the third student, who employed what is known as the “Idiomatic Equivalent,” where he expressed the precise legal meaning of the phrase “by the book” using an eloquent and sound Arabic expression: “بحذافيره”. This translation preserved both the legal meaning and stylistic accuracy. The translation for artificial intelligence came in second place, due to its conservative legal format and precise eloquence that mimics the language of official laws. However, it was not with the same rhetorical or stylistic depth used in the third student’s translation.

While the translations of some students came at varying levels, such as the fifth and sixth students, who were able to convey the general meaning, but in a less powerful

manner or in a formulation that lacked an official legal character. For example, using "تسيير" instead of "ادارة" has the weakest stylistic quality, even though the meaning is understood. On the other hand, translations such as Google Translate or the first and fourth students showed a clear flaw in the legal concept or even an incorrect linguistic structure, as in the use of "مواجهة الجلسة" instead of "محكمة," or the literal translation of "بالكتاب" which fails to convey the legal meaning intended by the English term.

- The suggested translation of the idiom "*by the book* " is وفقاً للقانون
2. After year of fraud. The businessman finally had to *face the music* in court

No	Translation tool	The Translated Text	semantic	communica tive	The failure
1	Google Translate	بعد عام من الاحتيا . كان على رجل الاعمال اخيرا ان يواجه الموسيقى في المحكمة	+	-	Literal translation of the idiomatic expression
2	AI Translation	بعد سنوات من الاحتيا ، اضطر رجل الاعمال اخيرا الى مواجهة العواقب الوخيمة	+	-	No failure Accurate and Complete
3.	The First student	بعد عام من الاحتيا . في النهاية، كان على رجل الأعمال ان يواجه مصيره في المحكمة.	-	+	" مصيره " it may be less accurate
4.	The second student	بعد سنة من الاحتيا اجبر رجل الاعمال على مواجهة القانون بالمحكمة	+	-	"Is a general and vague translation
5.	The third student	بعد سنواتٍ من الاحتيا ، اضطرَّ رجل الأعمال أخيراً لمواجهة العواقب أمام المحكمة	-	+	Good wording
6.	The fourth student	بعد عام من الاحتيا . في النهاية، كان على رجل الأعمال ان يواجه مصيره في المحكمة	-	+	Almost the same translation as the first student - " مصيره " is not legally accurate.
7.	The fifth student	اخيرا ، وبعد عام من الاحتيا لا بد لرجل الاعمال من ان يواجه العواقب حين يمثل امام المحكمة	-	+	Good translation, but more like literary preaching

8.	The sixth student	بعد سنه من الخداع والاحتتيال اضطر اخيرا رجل الاعمال ان يواجه مصيره امام المحكمة	-	+	"is an الخداع والاحتتيال addition " مصيره " is not legally accurate.
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(Discussion):

The first translation using Google Translate showed a clear terminological failure, translating the phrase literally as “يواجه الموسيقى” an expression unfamiliar to Arabic and lacking the required legal significance, consistent with Newmark’s observations about the Newmark's observations on the dangers of culturally unfamiliar literal translation.

Using artificial intelligence (AI) translation, it successfully achieves a balance between semantic precision and communicative clarity by translating the phrase as " اضطر رجل الأعمال أخيرًا إلى مواجهة العواقب الوخيمة ". This formulation conveys the legal function of the English expression in an acceptable and familiar way for Arabic readers, without falling into ambiguity or excessive figurative meaning

As for the students' translations, the third student's translation, " اضطرّ رجل الأعمال أخيرًا " ,لمواجهة العواقب أمام المحكمة" came closest to both semantic accuracy and communicative clarity, as it was free of ambiguity or excessive literary formulations, and seemed appropriate for legal or journalistic texts.

In contrast, the first and fourth students used the expression " , يواجه مصيره " , a literary expression that is considered general and not precise in a legal context, leading to a communicative deficiency according to Newmark's model. The second student used " مواجهة القانون " , a general expression that does not accurately convey the idea of appearing before a court, indicating a partial failure to achieve semantic precision. Some other students' translations show a tendency toward literary addition or expansion, such as students 5 and 6, where phrases such as " لا بد لرجل الأعمال من أن يواجه العواقب " or " الخداع " and " والاحتتيال " were introduced, which departs from the stylistic neutrality required in a legal translation.

- The suggested translation of the idiom "*face the music* " is يواجه مصيره
3. The attorney must keep the client *in the loop* regarding all settlement negotiations to ensure informed consent

No	Translation tool	The Translated Text	semantic	communicative	The failure
1	Google Translate	يجب على المحامي <u>إبقاء العميل على اطلاع</u> فيما يتعلق بجميع مفاوضات التسوية لضمان الموافقة المستندرة	+	-	Semantically accurate, yet lengthy and rendered in an overly literal manner without linguistic adjustment.
2	AI Translation	يجب على المحامي <u>إبقاء العميل على اطلاع</u> بجميع مفاوضات التسوية لضمان الموافقة المستندرة	-	+	No Failure - Precise and Smooth rendering
3	The First student	يجب على المحامي <u>إبقاء موكله على علم</u> بكل الاحداث التي تتعلق في مفاوضات التسوية للتأكد من الحصول على القبول	-	+	Tends to be interpretive (add explanation) . Inaccurate addition (“الاحداث” – “القبول”); deviation from the precise legal term
4	The second student	يجب على المحامي <u>إبقاء الموكل على</u> <u>اطلاع</u> دائم بجميع مفاوضات التسوية لضمان موافقته	-	+	No Failure – well-structured legal wording
5	The third student	يجب على المحامي ان <u>يبقى الوكيل على اطلاع</u> فيما يخص جميع مفاوضات التسوية لضمان الموافقة المرجوة.	+	-	The use of "الوكيل" is inaccurate here—it may be interpreted the representative rather than the client."
6	The fourth student	المحامي يجب عليه <u>إبقاء العميل على علم</u> بما يخص مفاوضات ارضاء الطرفين لكي يضمن موافقته	-	+	"ارضاء الطرفين" is inaccurate—a deviates from the precise legal terminology .
7	The fifth student	<u>على المحامي اعلام</u> الوكيل بما يخص مفاوضات التسوية لضمان الموافقة المنشودة	+	-	"اعلام" is less accurate than "إبقاء على اطلاع" — and "الوكيل" is also inappropriate.

8	The sixth student	على المحامي ان يجعل موكله على دراية بمفاوضات التسوية لضمان الموافقة المطلوبة	-	+	"يجعل" weak in formal style — less legally precise
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(Discussion):

The AI translation (1) is the most balanced in terms of legally appropriate wording and style, using precise terms such as “إبقاء العميل على اطلاع” and “الموافقة المستنيرة,” without redundancy , over translation, or distortion of context. Although the translation of the second student (12) was of a high quality in terms of style, the translation of artificial intelligence was distinguished by a greater balance between terminological accuracy and official legal structure. Importantly, the AI's performance remained consistent across the legal sentences, maintaining precise legal terminology in a straightforward and professional manner, without resorting to interpretation or redundancy. This consistency of quality supports the research hypothesis that (AI) has a demonstrated ability to handle the complexity of legal idioms and is an effective aid in this specialized field.

- The suggested translation of the idiom " *in the loop* " is ابقاء العميل على اطلاع

4. Since the witness had **no dog in the fight** her testimony was considered unbiased and credible .

No	Translation tool	The Translated Text	semanti c	commu nicative	The failure
1	Google Translate	وبما ان الشاهدة لم يكن لديها كلب في القتال ، فقد اعتبرت شهادتها غير متحيزة وذات مصداقية	+	-	Metaphorical and semantic failure: A direct translation of the English expression "no dog in the fight" leads to ambiguity and inconsistency with Arabic culture.

2	AI Translation	نظرا لان الشهادة لم تكن لديها مصلحة في النزاع فقد اعتبرت شهادتها غير متحيزة وموثوقة	-	+	An accurate and clear translation that conveyed the meaning in a way that was understandable to the Arabic reader without metaphor.
3	The First student	بما ان ليس للشهادة ناقة ولا جمل تعتبر شهادتها حيادية وموثوقة	-	+	Cultural Equivalent
4	The second student	نظراً لأن الشهادة لم يكن لها مصلحة في النزاع، اعتبرت شهادتها نزيهة وموثوقة	-	+	Accurate translation, in a correct legal Arabic style, suitable for official texts.
5	The third student	بما ان الشاهد لم يكن له اي مصلحة في القضية، فقد تم اعتبار شهادته غير متحيزه و ذات مصداقية	-	+	Acceptable translation, but the style is less flexible than the second student's translation.
6	The fourth student	لان الشاهد لم يكن له مصلحة القضية ، تم الاعتراف بصدق وعدل قضيته	+	-	A linguistic and rhetorical failure. "عدل قضيته" is inaccurate, and the wording is confusing and inconsistent.
7	The fifth student	ولأنه ليس للشهادة اي مصلحة في القضية اعتبرت شهادتها معتمدة	+	-	Reductive interpretation "معتمد" is not an exact equivalent of "credible"
8	The sixth student	ليس للشهادة اي مصلحة في القضية ، لذلك تعتبر شهادتها موثوقة	-	+	Very good in terms of accuracy and clarity, but the use of the present tense "تعتبر" may not match the original tense of the sentence.

(Discussion):

Translations showed a noticeable variation in their handling of this challenge:

The first translation (Google Translate) resorted to a direct literal rendering of the idiomatic expression

"لم يكن لديها كلب في القتال" , which weakened the meaning and contributed to creating ambiguity or even confusion for the Arabic recipient. Although the translation is essentially semantic, it is a communicative failure, as it did not accurately convey

the intended message. The second translation (AI), as well as the second and third student translations, adopted a successful communicative approach, abandoning the literal formulation of the idiomatic expression and instead opting for expressions familiar to the Arabic reader, such as "ليس له مصلحة في الصراع", thus preserving the original meaning and facilitating the understanding of the text.

The first student's translation is a prime example of successful cultural communicative translation, as he uses an idiomatic Arabic equivalent, "لا ناقة له ولا جمل", which enhances the transmission of the legal message in a culturally familiar context, achieving what Newmark calls "emotive equivalence". The fourth student's translation suffered from ambiguity and linguistic weakness, as the wording was incorrect "تم الاعتراف بصدق وعدل قضيته", and the meaning of the witness and the case were mixed up, which negatively affected the accuracy of the translation. The fifth and sixth students' translations were simple and precise, despite some stylistic quibbles. The first used the term "معتمدة" which does not necessarily reflect the legal meaning of "credible," while the second used the present tense "تعتبر" which may weaken temporal consistency with the original text.

- The suggested translation of the idiom "**no dog in the fight**" is ليس لديها مصلحة

5. The lawyer was in hot water with the disciplinary board after allegation of professional misconduct .

No	Translation tool	The Translated Text	semanti c	communica tive	The failure
1	Google Translate	كان المحامي في مازق مع المجلس التأديبي بعد ادعاء سوء السلوك المهني	+	-	Lacks stylistic strength and is less common in a legal context.
2	AI Translation	كان المحامي في ورطة مع المجلس التأديبي بعد اتهامه بسوء السلوك المهني	-	+	Accurate and clear translation
3	The First student	كان المحامي اللجنة التأديبية في ورطة بعد الادعاءات بسوء الادارة	+	-	Syntactic and lexical failure

4	The second student	كان المحامي <u>في وضع</u> <u>خرج</u> مع اللجنة التأديبية بعد ادعاءات في خلل اثناء عمله	-	+	Poor communicative translation
5	The third student	وقع المحامي <u>في ورطة</u> كبيرة مع مجلس التأديب بعد اتهامه بسوء سلوك مهني	-	+	A well- rendered and linguistically complete translation that conveys the figurative image in a clear manner, with appropriate legal expression.
6	The fourth student	كان المحامي <u>في مشكلة</u> مع لجنة الانضباط بعد الادعاء بسوء السلوك المهني.	-	+	Acceptable but stylistically weaker,
7	The fifth student	وقع المحامي <u>في مأزق</u> مع لجنة الانضباط بعد اتهامه بالتقصير في عمله	-	+	An inaccurate communicative rendering
8	The sixth student	اصبح المحامي <u>في ورطة</u> مع اللجنة التأديبية بعد ان تم اتهامه بسوء السلوك	-	+	Correct and understandable, though the legal phrasing could be more formal

(Discussion):

The translations show marked variations in stylistic and semantic accuracy, particularly in the translation of the figurative expression "in hot water" and the legal expression "professional misconduct." Google Translate's translation is fairly acceptable, conveying the general idea, but it lacks stylistic power. The use of the word "مأزق" is less common and less appropriate than "ورطة" in a legal context. The translation is more literal and does not fully convey the metaphor. As for AI Translation: This translation is accurate and clear. It uses the appropriate term "ورطة" to convey the figurative meaning, and the structure is grammatically sound, making the translation communicative and successful. While First Student Translation, this translation contains a clear structural and semantic flaw. The term "سوء الإدارة" is used instead of "سوء السلوك المهني" which

completely changes the meaning. Furthermore, the construction "صار مع اللجنة" is unfamiliar and inaccurate.

As for the second student's translation, Although the translation attempted to invent a different expression, it fell into ambiguity. "خلل أثناء عمله" is an unclear phrase that does not convey the ethical or professional accusation as the original does. The translation is communicative but weak in content. Third Student Translation, this translation is one of the most powerful. It uses the expression "ورطة كبيرة", which powerfully conveys the figurative meaning, as well as the precision of the legal term. The style is also linguistically coherent. Concerning the Fourth Student Translation, although the translation is understandable, the use of the word "مشكلة" is weaker in figurative expression than "ورطة". Moreover, the style is rather simple and doesn't reflect the original intensity. Regarding the fifth student, this translation is inaccurate, as the phrase "التقصير في العمل" mitigates the moral charge associated with "سوء السلوك المهني" and does not convey the legal nature of the term. As for the sixth form translation, is a good and understandable translation. It uses the appropriate term "ورطة" but the wording is simplistic and it would have been better to retain the full term "سوء السلوك المهني". Nevertheless, the translation remains communicative and reasonable.

- The suggested translation of the idiom "*in hot water*" is في مأزق او ورطة

Conclusion :

By analyzing the legal sentences contained in the tables of this research, it becomes clear that the translations that followed the communicative translation approach as defined by Peter Newmark were the most successful in conveying the legal meaning accurately and clearly, while preserving the stylistic impact of the original text. These translations have demonstrated a greater ability to adapt to the Arabic linguistic and cultural context, which is crucial in legal texts that require precision, directness, and clarity at the same time. In contrast, a literal or structural approach to translation has been proven lacking in actual practice on account of tending towards the linguistic form rather than drafting principle and thus resulting in eventual ambiguity or distortion.

This issue has been apparent in particular with idiomatic language, particularly when used idiomatically or metaphorically to express legal concepts, such as the another-worldly sizzling of ‘in hot water’, that needs a communicative rather than literal interpretation. In fact, in many sentences, AI translation analysis concentrated on parallel legal vocabulary, highlighting the system's ability to provide consistent terminology via different contexts.

As demonstrated in the case of this document's translation into Arabic, AI technologies, particularly in machine translation, have shown remarkable advancements in retaining the same legal and semantic frameworks of the source document. This particular AI translation provided the required legal Arabic equivalent accurately within the figurative expression constructed. The advancement of AI machine translation technologies is impressive. AI interpreted this document's legal translation competently, indicating that, with proper human oversight to monitor for conceptual precision and legal stylistic fidelity, machine translation could serve reliably in the future as a legal translation tool.

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