



Legal Translation Error analysis: Arabic to English

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: 20 Nov 2025,
Revised: 30 Nov 2025,
Accepted: 9 Dec 2025,
Online: 27 Dec 2025

Keywords:

Google Meet, Dissertation,
University Level Students

ABSTRACT

This examination paper is planned with the end goal of investigating different issues of making an interpretation of Arabic texts into English and fixing them with imminent and appropriate arrangements. As interpretation is an extremely delicate and inconspicuous errand of language studies, it includes a few difficult issues to manage (El-Farahaty, H. 2015). Nonetheless, it turns into a more perplexing errand when we make an interpretation of from Arabic to English. In this way, an interpreter should have the basic etymological information in handling both the surface and fundamental relations of language. Interpretation likewise involves the moving and changing different trademark components from one language into the other (Borja Albi, A., 2013). As Arabic and English are of various and far off beginnings, any interpretation from one content into different represents a ton of troubles like in the space of jargon, language, sound, style and utilization. The current paper resolves the issues connecting with deciphering the Arabic texts, exceptionally of the language, into English as well as settling the deterrents in a down to earth, conceivable and satisfactory way on the foundations of kinds of readership, text, setting, culture, etc. To make this work more open to the nonnative clients of the Arabic language, Arabic IPA records are outfitted any place essential (Prieto Ramos, F., 2013).

1. Introduction

Interpretation is vital in our day to day existence for its being a most different method for human correspondence. In these long periods of globalization and broad movement, the need of interpretation is expanding because of the nonstop extension of exchange, science, culture, innovation, etc. Interpretation is a field of contrastive etymology since it is related with no less than two dialects and their societies. It is the most common way of passing on the message by moving from one arrangement of language to the

next (Verlagsgruppe, P. L. 2013). In other words, it is the strategy used to move as well as change the significance of a composed term or text of the source language into the objective language utilizing words which have direct proportionality, new words or terms, unfamiliar words written in target language or utilizing unfamiliar words to fit the objective language elocution. An interpretation ought to be perused by perusers in its new dialect with a similar energy and understanding as it was in the old. It ought to have

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doi: [10.5281/jgsr.2025.18836852](https://doi.org/10.5281/jgsr.2025.18836852)

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similar temperance's as the first and move similar reactions in its peruses. In this way, an interpreter is both a peruse and essayist simultaneously. Once in a solution to the inquiry "What is a Translation?" Francis Steele gives a magnificent definition, "An interpretation ought to convey however much of the first text in as couple of words as could reasonably be expected, yet safeguard the first climate and accentuation. The interpreter ought to take a stab at the closest guess in words, ideas, and rhythm (Alshehab, M., 2022). He ought to carefully try not to add words or thoughts not requested by the text. His occupation isn't to grow or to make sense of, however to interpret and protect the soul and power of the first. Thoughts, however words are significant; so likewise is the accentuation demonstrated by word request in the sentence". Subsequently, interpretation from Arabic into English necessities the cycles and methods which are utilized to move the importance of the source language (for example Arabic) into the objective language (for example English). This paper approaches interpretation action from both scholar and expert perspectives (Rababah, L. 2020).

DISCUSSIONS

The interpretation is a demonstration of interlingua association which connects with the social, strict, political and so on parts of language. In interpretation, we don't decipher a word, sound, style or sentence structure yet meaning. Significance can be characterized as a knotty plan or a result of various semantic components like jargon, punctuation, style, phonology and use. Normally, anything which isn't pertinent to significance isn't viewed as an interpretation however on occasion; we might have a few exemptions where sounds are a higher priority than implications, for instance, verse. Significance can be made out from a solitary word or a gathering of words with the goal that something can be seen freely. Subsequently, a word is the littlest and a sentence is the biggest unit of importance (Alwazna, R. Y. 2022). Interpretation should be seen as a demonstration of correspondence represented by thought of fathom ability and clarity, instead of a demonstration of solution informed by stubborn and out of date sees about accuracy. Thus, interpretation is the

trading of the importance of a source-language text through a comparable objective language text. English is the most well-known most widely used language for widespread correspondence with 379 million local and something like 700 million unknown dialect clients everywhere. The need and interest for English have become more noteworthy for globalization, exchange, business, data innovation, movement, etc. English is one of the advanced Aryan or Indo-European dialects yet Arabic are one of the most seasoned Afro-Asiatic dialects on the planet (El-Farahaty, H. 2016). Arabic is likewise one of the well known worldwide dialects having a first language of 319 million. Bedouin nationals have some command over most of the world countries financially, strictly and etymologically. The wealth of minerals has obliged numerous countries monetarily from one perspective and their language; Arabic being the language of the heavenly Quran helped them then again to make world fraternity. The Arab guides, explorers and particularly the Sufis and their spreading of Islam to the different non-Muslim world countries assisted them with interacting with a large number. Humans have been using translation for centuries, ever since written writing first appeared. Modern translators rely largely on software programmes to speed and simplify their operations (Way, C. 2016). They likewise utilize modern instruments and innovation to finish their work. In any case, in our ongoing review, the utilization of the source language (SL), Arabic, and its interpretation into the objective language (TL), English, are the primary drivers of issues with interpretation. These issues incorporate language structure (syntax), lexis or jargon (word), stylistics (style), and phonology (sound).

Translations Methods:

The technique for interpretation alludes to the manner in which we use to move the importance from the source language into the objective language.

Literal Translations:

The denotative significance of words, expressions, and sentences in a report is moved starting with one language then onto the next by strict interpretation. Therefore, literal translation is

effective when the semantic and structural similarities between the two languages are present. A terrible approach is verbatim translation, especially when it comes to languages from far-off sources like Arabic and English. Quite, strict interpretation oftentimes fizzles, particularly while managing word bunches like collocations and colloquialisms. In exactly the same words interpretation, coordinated strict interpretation, and strict interpretation of significance are three different ways this procedure could be utilized. The methodology of definite in exactly the same words interpretation was utilized by the antiquated Greeks to make an interpretation of works into Latin (Al Aqad, M. H. 2014). Additionally, verbatim substitution on a one-to-one basis was desired. Here, fluency for the intended audience takes precedence over fidelity.

1. **Word-to-word Translation:** A word-for-word translation involves using the equivalent terms in the target language to convey the meaning of each and every word in the source language. This entails translating words individually. The procedure is a little dangerous because it could skew the message. Because it ignores structural inconsistencies such changes in word order, language alteration, etc. between languages, it is not acknowledged as a mature translation process. It completely disregards both the context and the target language (Halimi, S. A. 2019). Every phrase and object is translated into TL and given an equivalent and similar meaning in this text.

2. **One-to-one Translation:** It encompasses a wider range of translation. By considering the collocation implications, we convert every SL word or expression into a definite identical in the objective language (TL), with a similar number, syntactic class, and language type. All in all, a thing is converted into another thing; a descriptor is converted into another modifier, etc (Rotman, E. 1995). A saying ought to be converted into a maxim, an illustration into a representation, and so forth similarly as a figure of speech ought to be converted into an expression. An English interpretation of an Arabic colloquialism is given in the model beneath.

3. **Meaning translated literally:** It is the most definite, exhaustive, and exact interpretation of implying that is accessible. To this end it is regularly alluded to as close or direct

interpretation. It considers the word request and language of the TL. The TL also takes into account languages metaphorical and other unique uses. This technique delivers several meanings in various texts, settings, and word combinations (Varó, E. A., 2014). The most palatable literal translation would be this one.

Free Translation:

It is the demonstration of delivering the phrasing, construction, and syntax of a source report into the interpretation as close as could be expected. Here, familiarity isn't as significant as loyalty. This is frequently made for understudies and researchers who know about the language they are perusing. This strategy is viewed as better compared to the past one, the strict interpretation. The free strategy means to decipher with no requirements. A free interpretation is an interpretation that duplicates the general importance of the first text. It might intently follow the structure or association of the first (Hughes, B. 2014). It is connected with translating the spirit, or the message, not the letter or the sort of the message. It doesn't unravel each and every word in a text. The translator can unravel how he understands. It is useful both for the mediator and the person who figures out it. Free translation, is one more understanding method by which a SL insightful text is moved into a TL by repeating the matter without the way or the substance without the construction. In this way, regularly an understanding is altogether longer than the first and over and over wordy and vainglorious. Versatile interpretation, Semantic interpretation, Idiomatic interpretation, Communicative interpretation, Pragmatic interpretation, Faithful interpretation, Creative interpretation, Cognitive interpretation, Information interpretation, Stylistic interpretation, logical interpretation, and so on are a portion of the normal free interpretation procedures (Abu-Ghazal, Q. M. 1996).

RESEARCH FINDINGS:

An interpretation issue is any test we face while making an interpretation of that prompts us to stop, check, twofold check, reevaluate, reconsider,

or re-try it, or to use a word reference or other reference to help us comprehend and get past it. On a very basic level, the syntax, word decision, style, tone, or potentially utilization of the pertinent dialects could cause interpretation issues. Here, issues with syntax, semantics, style, phonology, and usage are thoroughly discussed:

A. Syntactic Issues:

Because Arabic and English are from two separate and distant language families, there are certain issues with the grammar and organization of the two languages. There are also other issues (Cao, D. 2013). Translations must pay close attention to any syntactic inconsistencies between Arabic and English. The mismatches at the sentence level that involve altered word order must be particularly well-known to the translator.

Conditional Sentences: Arabic includes two different types of conditional statements. English has three, though. The primary issue in Arabic is the translation of the future into the past.

Arabic does not have an indefinite article like English does. It only contains certain articles.

Numbers and Genders: Arabic has grammatical genders, whereas English does not. English also includes two different forms of numbers (Pommer, S. E. 2008). A teacher, for instance, vs. teachers, but Arabic has three different number forms.

B. Semantic Issues:

Students or translators encounter additional difficulties in this area since words, the fundamental translational units, play such an important role. At the point when a word, expression, or term can't be fathomed obviously and straightforwardly, is misconstrued, or is excluded from the usually utilized vocabularies or word references, issues emerge (Borja Albi, A., 2013). Coming up next are a few additional huge semantic or lexical issues that interpreters and understudies regularly run into:

Equivalency: For each language, equivalence is the fundamental idea in the translation process. A key component of human communication is highlighted as being equivalency. It ought to be featured that the possibility of equivalency alludes to the action word's commonplace importance when we interpret it. Along these lines, individuals habitually ask us to decipher their words into our sentiments and our activities into our words. By and large, we can examine formal, useful, and ideational proportionality types. To begin with, "formal" identicalness means to catch the SL articulation's structure. Second, "utilitarian" equivalency means to make an interpretation of the SL articulation into a TL articulation that carries out a similar role to catch the capability of the SL articulation regardless of the picture utilized (Lakhani, S. M. 2014). When "formal" and "functional" equivalence coexist, it can provide what might be referred to as "optimal" translatability. The goal of 'ideational' equivalence, which is independent of function and form, is to communicate the communicative sense of the SL expression.

Monosomy: A word is said to be monosemous if it only has one meaning. Monosemous words and terminology don't present any major issues because they are standardized and have just one meaning in the TL.

Synonymy: Words with something similar or comparable implications are alluded to as equivalents. Equivalents raise issues in regards to the level of similitude or outright recognizable proof between the implications of equivalent words in similar language as well as between the two dialects, the SL and the TL, and the potential effect that distinction might have on the importance in a given circumstance (Pozzo, B. 2015).

Proverbs: Proverbs are well-known fixed proverbs that are ingrained in culture. As a result, everyone, especially translation students, has their own issues with translation.

Metaphors: Metaphors are figurative, no literal language devices. They are accustomed to speaking one thing while really meaning another. They are habitually profoundly testing and risky. The change of SL illustrations into TL similitude's

is alluded to as a figurative interpretation (Hu, P. C., 2016). The vehicle (i.e., the structure) and the tenor (i.e., the substance) become weaved and at last indistinguishable in imaginative allegories. Illustrations, be that as it may, are not really imaginative; they are ordinarily utilized as decorations.

Connotations: A term has connotations when it has additional meanings to its denotative meaning. For example, the Arabic expression "asad" (which generally means "lion") can likewise allude to a strong and gallant individual (Cheng, L. 2016). As in each culture, people join specific implication with explicit words until they become the shades of those word implications, words assume the undertone of the general public to which they have a place.

Paraphrases: It is a succinct explanation that is used when there is no other way to make a difficult-to-understand term or expression (such as one that is cultural, religious, etc.) understandable. Even if the Arabic term "riddah" means "to refrain from," it will not be evident to English speakers what it exactly means. Thus, a paraphrase typically exceeds the length of the original (De Groot, G. R. 2012).

C. Stylistic Issues:

Recently, style has come to be seen as a crucial component of meaning. It might present difficulties for translators. There are many different kinds of figures of speech in it. The following issues with stylistic composition will need to be taken into account:

Fronting:

The normal way to start a sentence is with a word, a phrase, or a clause. Such fronting is done purposefully to accomplish a tasteful capability of some kind or another, for example, underlining the fronted word or pointing out its special importance to the sentence's significance. Interpreters probably won't be know all about this complex element, in which case they would neglect the fronting style (Alwazna, R. Y. 2019). Nonetheless, this isn't suggested on the grounds that significance will be affected, yet in a

roundabout way. In Arabic, it causes less issue than in English.

Parallelism: It is possible for two clauses or sentences to share the same structure, in which case they are parallel. A parallelism of this kind might be difficult to translate and can have issues in both Arabic and English.

Short versus Long Sentences: To consolidate short sentences into one or to partition long sentences into short ones might create turmoil.

Overt repetitiveness: The work of extra and superfluous words communicating something could have some reason in interpretation. Along these lines, it ought not to be dropped however dealt with.

Nominalization versus Verbalization: Unlike English, Arabic has two sorts of sentence structures to be specific thing ruled and action word overwhelmed (Altarabin, M. 2018). This is a significant area of Arabic to English interpretation.

Incongruity: It is an undeniably challenging style of any language. Here, the interpreter must be exceptionally cautious. It is of three sorts: verbal, situational and emotional incongruity.

Anaphora: An anaphora is a scholarly method where a few expressions or refrains start with similar word or words (Al Aqad, M. H. 2014).

Aloof versus Dynamic Style: There are a few distinctions between the Arabic inactive and the English detached and their suggestions on interpretation. The Arabic detached is overwhelmingly emotive despite the fact that it tends to be utilized for different purposes like schematization for accentuation (Altarabin, M. 2018). The English latent is likewise emotive though less significantly.

D. Phonological issues:

Phonological issues or issues are those which are associated with sounds and their impacts on significance. These qualities and impacts may some of the time be vital for importance and text overall where sounds are more critical than faculties. Phonological elements become a

significant part of interpretation when structure comes to the front in talk and presents itself as indistinguishable from content. This is where phonological highlights arise as need might arise to be dealt with by the interpreter. The clearest appearance of phonological elements happens in verse (for example similar sounding word usage, rhyme, meter, resembled redundancy, and so forth) where defamiliarization and the making of new standards are encapsulated in such elements (Fowler, 1996). Subsequently, making an interpretation of refrain into stanza is the most difficult errand in interpretation; it might expect, as many accept, a writer interpreter to deliver the conventional properties that ad lib idyllic elements which genuine the talk in this classification. Thus, cautious and continued perusing, particularly verse, dropping superfluous words and searching for the greatest conceivable scope of equivalents for watchwords, rhyming words and so on can help the interpreters. This is extremely fundamental for rhythmical language. Thus, we need to think about the issues regarding Arabic-English interpretation. For example Sounds are significant in language, particularly when they join together in various examples to give meaning (El-Farahaty, H. 2015).

Tone: It is a disposition of a writer towards a subject or a horde of individuals. The tone is overall gone on through the choice of words or the viewpoint of a writer on a particular subject.

Rhyme: It is a kind of matching sound found close to the completion of words in a hold back.

Cadence: It is a phonological part of language including a standard engaged and an unstressed syllable.

Similar sounding word usage: In English, it is a fundamental rhyme including the emphasis of a comparative consonant sound close to the beginning anyway in Arabic; it is around the completion of words (Alshehab, M., 2020).

Sound similarity: It is the reiteration of a similar vowel sound in words. It isn't the case clear in that frame of mind in English.

Likeness in sound: The utilization of imitative and normally intriguing words for logical, dramatically or beautiful impact is named likeness in sound.

E. Usage Problems:

Utilization envelops a scope of phonetic challenges, including social, strict, social, geological, political, and that's just the beginning. Many items that may fall under different linguistic levels are examples that may show approximation. These problems are important translational factors (Rababah, L. 2020).

Social Terms: Anthropologists propose that language is culture-bound. In this way, a culture-explicit articulation in the SL is converted into a social substitute in the TL. For example the articulation for hello in Arabic 'صباح الخير'/'Sabah alkhair/has the significance in English as 'good day' while 'صباح جيد' ' isn't acknowledged socially or socially in Arabic however it might have a similar importance. Likewise, 'great night' isn't right in English as a splitting hello around evening time.

Strict Terms: The Arabic lexical thing (هلا) 'Allah) is deciphered in English as 'God' with little change in significance in light of the fact that the word 'هلا' 'has no male/female and solitary/plural differentiation, particularly in Arabic.

Political Terms: In Arabic, 'شهيدي'/'fahi:d/is an individual who kicked the bucket for the reason for religion or the state and its interpretation in English is 'saint' which may be unique in relation to Arabic.

IDEAS FOR TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

Any issues request an answer. In this way, without an answer, there is no perfect or genuine use in pinpointing an interpretation issue. To be sure, without answers for interpretation issues, we quit deciphering out and out. For this reason all issues situated in this work are went with simultaneously with their potential arrangements. To be adequate, any proposed arrangements are clarified, sensible, practical, dependable, pertinent, logical and in the correct heading. If not, it won't be satisfactory (Halimi, S. A. 2019). The

arrangements proposed to the interpretation issues are, thusly, in light of the accompanying measures:

Untranslatability: The issues of making a translation of from Arabic to English can be named untranslatability which as such can straightly be of four sorts: social, geographical, severe and phonetic. Issues of adversity in understanding consolidate difficulties experienced by the translator when gone up against with terms or thoughts in the SL that don't exist in TL.

Sorts of the Text: The text may be general, specific, severe, political, etc. For example, books with humor require a translator with the brain, and where there is a bizarre or confounded usage of language (because of vernaculars, business related chatter terms, and even beat), a respectable understanding of and ability to unravel the communicated word is central. In some cases, the colloquial or strict terms need a little clarification by English per users.

Sexes: A choice might be made that a female interpreter is better for the text with an especially ladylike topic or a male for one on an especially manly point.

Major Linguistic Contexts: The entire message could be one sentence, one section, a sonnet or a brief tale and so on.

Minor Linguistic Contexts: It is to assess the first and following word, expression, statement or sentence.

Sorts of Relationship: The level of the peruser as such uninformed, taught, profoundly instructed, trained professionals, kids, and so on is of incredible thought for interpretation.

CONCLUSION:

The interpretation is an extremely interesting undertaking for phonetics. It has forever been a muddled work, particularly moving the qualities and properties of two dialects having a place with various beginnings. Interpretation likely is the most perplexing sort of occasion yet created in the advancement of the universe. Along these lines, making an interpretation of Arabic texts into

English requires gigantic bilingual aptitude. In addition, the social and strict impacts are areas of strength for exceptionally the two dialects. It has been shown that however lexical issues are more prominent in number, syntactic, complex, use and phonological issues are not irrelevant (Way, C. 2016). For example, Arabic has more affectation than English. Interpretation programs at the undergrad and postgraduate levels have turned into a typical element of colleges and scholastic foundations because of the rising interest in the gig market. Consequently, the charge of interpretation educating is frequently appointed to bilingual scholastics gaining practical experience in writing and additionally etymology. The interpretation isn't simply about conveying meaning, it is another component. Despite the fact that settling the difficulties of making an interpretation of Arabic into English or finding any direct means is not the slightest bit a simple undertaking, a near report will help the interpreters, perusers, specialists, students and educators in this field with all the more obvious data.

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