Challenges of Translating American and British Forensic Terms and Texts into Arabic

تحدّيات ترجمة المصطلحات والنصوص الجنائية
الأمريكية والبريطانية إلى اللغة العربية

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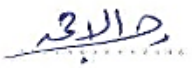
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In the name of Allah and prayers and peace be upon the faithful Messenger of God and after....

I extend my sincere, great thanks, gratitude to the Presidency of the Middle East University, and to this Jordanian scientific edifice that I am proud of and for granting me the honor of being one of the postgraduate students for the master degree in the College of Science and Arts, Department of English Language and Literature....

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Dedication

On this page, with all pride, I write the names of stars who deserve to be mentioned, and they are close to me and I am close to them. They are the ink of my pen and the pulse of my heart. They are the ones who rejoice in my happiness. They are the most beautiful and successful, Pride, support, goodness and blessing.

To,,,

My father is the perfume of the south. Ayed goodness, master of words

My mother, my soul, my best wishes from you, my mother

My wonderful wife, Sana'a, my companion and the most beautiful tomorrow, oh all the delights

My sons, Ayed and Shahem, are the hope of the future and the light of the house.

My brothers and sisters, my support, my pride, my refuge, and my smiles

Dear Director of Public Security, Major General Dr. Obaidullah Al-Maaytah

Director of the traffic Department   Brigadier General Dr.Firas Al-Duwairi

And the souls of my fellow honorable martyrs of the Public Security Directorate

The brilliant academic   Dr. Omar Al-Lasasmeh

The exceptional brother and colleague, Dr. Mahmoud Abdul Karim Al-Zyoud

Brother and good colleague, Major Samer Salman Abu Hammad

Respected brother Major Firas Muhammad Al-Waraydat

To Allah Almighty, sincere and hone

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List of Transcription Symbols for Arabic Consonants

Description	Arabic Symbols	English Symbols
Voicelessglottal stop	ء	ʔ
voiced bilabial stop	ب	B
voiceless dental stop	ت	T
voiceless interdental fricative	ث	θ
voiced palatal affricate	ج	dʒ
voiceless pharyngeal fricative	ح	Ħ
voiced dental stop	د	D
voiced interdental fricative	ذ	Đ
voiced alveolar vibrant	ر	R
voiced alveolar fricative	ز	Z
voiceless alveolar fricative	س	S
voiceless palatal fricative	ش	ʃ
voiceless velarized fricative	ص	sˤ
voiced velarized stop	ض	dˤ
voiceless velarized stop	ط	tˤ
voiced velarized fricative	ظ	ẓ
voiced pharyngeal fricative	ع	Ç
voiced uvular fricative	غ	ɣ
voiceless labiodental fricative	ف	F
voiceless uvular stop	ق	Q
voiceless velar stop	ك	K
voiced alveolar lateral	ل	L
voiced bilabial nasal	م	M
voiced alveolar nasal	ن	N
voiceless glottal fricative	ه	H
voiced bilabial glide and long vowel	و	W u:, o:
voiced palatal glide	ي	Y
voiceless uvular fricative	خ	X
Vowels		
long unrounded high front vowel	ي	Ī i:, e:
short unrounded mid front vowel	◌	A
long unrounded low central vowel	ا	A a:
short rounded high back vowel	◌ُ	U
long rounded high back vowel	و	Ū
short unrounded high front vowel	◌	I

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the challenges of translating American and British forensic terms into Arabic when dealing with forensic legal terms. The study includes an exploration of the challenges, proposed solutions, and types of dictionaries used in the translation process. The study followed a mixed method approach based on sequential exploratory model initiated with qualitative and quantitative methods. The sample included 30 translators specializing in the legal context as forensic translators. They participated in a methodological survey that covered various aspects of their professional experience. The results revealed significant differences in the translation of criminal legal terms among translators, highlighting the importance of understanding the meaning when written in British or American English. The study also sheds light on the translators' suggestions for addressing the challenges identified. The results emphasize the importance of improving the translation process in the specialized field of forensic terms in the legal context. Additionally, the study recommends the importance of using specialized dictionaries after providing continuous training and qualification to enhance translators' abilities in translating the complexities of criminal evidence within the legal framework. Finally, the study provides valuable insights to enhance the translation of criminal legal terms and improve overall efficiency in this required field.

Keywords: Forensic terminologies, Translation, Arabic, British English, American English, Challenges.

تحديات ترجمة المصطلحات والنصوص الجنائية الأمريكية والبريطانية إلى اللغة العربية

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الملخّص

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى استكشاف تحديات ترجمة المصطلحات الجنائية الأمريكية والبريطانية إلى العربية عند التعامل مع المصطلحات في النصوص الجنائية. الدراسة تشمل استكشاف التحديات، والحلول المقترحة، وأنواع القواميس المستخدمة في عملية الترجمة. واتبعت الدراسة المنهج المختلط من خلال النموذج التسلسلي الاستكشافي بهدف جمع البيانات النوعية والكمية. واشتملت عينة الدراسة على 30 مترجم متخصصين في السياق القانوني كمترجمين جنائيين، الذين شاركوا في استبانة منهجية شملت جوانب متعددة من تجربتهم المهنية. وأظهرت النتائج اختلافًا كبيرًا في ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية الجنائية بين المترجمين، مما يبرز اهمية استدراك المعنى إذا كان مكتوبا باللغة الإنجليزية البريطانية او الامريكية. وتسلط الدراسة الضوء أيضًا على اقتراحات المترجمين لمعالجة تحديات الدراسة. حيث تؤكد النتائج على أهمية تحسين عملية الترجمة في المجال المتخصص للمصطلحات الجنائية في السياق القانوني؛ بالإضافة إلى ذلك، توصي الدراسة بأهمية استخدام قواميس متخصصة بعد تقديم تدريب مستمر وتأهيل لتعزيز قدرات المترجمين في الترجمة في تعقيدات الأدلة الجنائية ضمن الإطار القانوني. وأخيراً، تقيم نتائج الدراسة رؤى قيمة لتحسين ترجمة المصطلحات القانونية الجنائية وتحسين الكفاءة العامة في هذا المجال المطلوب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المصطلحات الجنائية، الترجمة، العربية، الإنجليزية البريطانية، الإنجليزية الأمريكية، التحديات.

CHAPTER ONE
Introduction

1.1 Overview

This chapter discourses the background of the study, types of lexical differences between British and American English in general, Statement of the Problem and objectives of the Study, Questions of the study and Hypotheses of the Study, Significance of the Study and Limitations of the study, Limits of the study and Definition of terms.

1.2 Background of the Study

The process of translation involves converting a particular linguistic discourse's meaning from one language into another. Translation is the process of changing the linguistic elements of one language into their equivalents and transferring text material from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) (Sánchez, 2009). According to Newmark (1981), translation must convey the writer's intention, unique views, and viewpoints as accurately and faithfully as possible, and must possess strong linguistic sensitivity as well as good knowledge of both the source and the target languages.

As for Ghazala (1995), the term *translation* is used to describe all procedures and techniques used to extend a source meaning of language into a receiver language; it depends on the idea that meaning is a crucial component. So, understanding the meaning of a source text is essential while translating in order to have the proper counterparts in the target text. Hence, the resulting TL text will not express the exact message of the SL if the original meaning is not cautiously comprehended by the translator.

Forensic Translators deal with two kinds of English forensic texts: Britishand American English texts. In many cases, a given forensic term may have differentmeanings in British English BE and American English AE. This fact constitutes achallenge for translators.

According to Tottie (2002), "American English wasconsidered less educated, less cultured, and less aesthetic than British English". The problem is that the same English Forensic word may mean different things in differentForensic services.

British and American English contain many types of differences and linguistic aspects that are difficult and time consuming to trace and historically explain. (Abu Fares 2019). Therefore, in this study, when discussing the differences between British and American English, we mean standard British English and standard American English (GA). Also, any discussion of the differences between British and American English here is limited to vocabulary and semantics.

Tables 1 and 2 display synonyms with identical meanings and homonyms with different meanings, highlighting variations between American and British English words. Here are some examples for reference:

Table (1): Lexical Differences in Set Expressions as Synonymy

British English	American English	Meaning in Arabic
Barrister	Attorney	محامي
Garden	Yard	حديقة
Film	Movie	فِلم
Ill	Sick	مَريْض
Lorry	Truck	الشاحنة

*Source (https://www.thoughtco.com/american-english-to-british-english-4010264)

According to Ling (2015:625) the differences between American English and British English in lexicology as a following:

Table (2): Lexical Differences in Set Expressions as Homonyms

Example	British English Example	American English Example
"wash up"	Means that washing the plates knives and forks and so on in the BE. British people say "I will help you to wash up"	They mean washing one's body. American people think that it means "I will help you wash your body"
"pavement"	the British people call the path alongside of the road where pedestrians walk "pavement"	American people call the path "sidewalk".

1.3 Statement of the Problem

During my five years of work as a Forensic Translator and interpreter in Jordan's Public Security Directorate (PSD), I have observed a high level of variation and gaps in forensic terms used in official correspondents, i.e., letters, texts, e-mails and memos which are translated from English into Arabic by PSD translators who work in the field of international cooperation between PSD and different worldwide Police agencies whose main correspondence language is either AE or BE. In many cases, if the source language is American, the original meaning will be completely different from the aimed meaning in case that the text is written in British. Forensic translators use different electronic dictionaries to save time, but these dictionaries do not provide translators with ideal and correct equivalents in Arabic. Translating these texts into Arabic usually face specific challenges related to the type of target language as AE or BE. Thus, there is a necessity to explore and investigate challenges facing forensic translators, in order to reduce the difficulties, they face when rendering specialized forensic texts.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The aim of this research is to examine the problem of translating forensic terms in BE and AE into Arabic and sheds the light on the following:

1. The different forensic terms American and British English addressing the same meaning in both languages but have one meaning in Arabic.

2. The forensic terms that are identical in English but have different meanings in BE and AE.

3. The effect of producing an inaccurate translation of a forensic text.

4. The challenges faced by forensic translators, and the recommended solutions to overcome these challenges.

5. The type of dictionaries (paper based/ digital based) preferred by forensic translators.

1.5 Questions of the study

The aim of this research is to examine the problem of translating forensic terms in BE and AE into Arabic within framework of translation. In order to successfully achieve the require objective, the study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What are the different forensic terms American and British English addressing the same meaning in both languages but have one meaning in Arabic?

2. What are the forensic terms that are identical in English but have different meanings in BE and AE?

3. What are potential effects of forensic mistranslation?

4. What are the challenges faced by forensic translators, and the recommended solutions to overcome these challenges?

5. Which type of dictionaries (paper based/ digital based) preferred by forensic translators?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The importance of this study comes in accordance with the lack of studies that are conducted in the field of forensic translation. Moreover, this study is significant because it represents a reference for translators working in the field of translating forensic terms and texts, both in the police and judicial authorities, to assist them mistranslation, and thus not to commit mistakes that may affect the issuance of judicial rulings. It also represents a practical guide that may benefit from in daily work.

My study adds and deals with another aspect, specifically addressing the most common challenges faced by forensic translators in translating forensic terms and phrases from BE and AE to Arabic in Jordan. In addition, it examines the problems faced by forensic translators for variations of English such as British and American English. and

my research is to examine the problem of translating forensic terms in BE and AE into Arabic and will shed the light on the lexical difficulties that forensic translators face when dealing with forensic texts and terms and the different forensic terms American and British English addressing the same meaning in both languages but have one meaning in Arabic and the forensic terms that are identical in English but have different meanings in BE and AE and the effect of producing an inaccurate translation of a forensic text.

1.7 limitations of the study

Since this study tackles issues related in forensic terms in both Arabic and English languages. Hence, the findings of this study are restricted and may not be generalized in this cognitive field, which makes the findings not representative of the entire field. This study will mainly focus on discussing challenges of translating American and British forensic terms and Texts into Arabic during the period from May 2023 to august 2023, and was conducted in Amman, Jordan, during the academic year 2022 - 2023.

The study focuses on the translation of forensic terms into Arabic, and the findings may not be fully applicable to other language pairs or translation contexts. Different languages and legal systems could introduce variations in the challenges faced by translators. In addition, survey responses are subject to the participants' subjective experiences and perceptions. The accuracy of responses relies on the participants' ability to recall and articulate their experiences, which may introduce biases.

Language is dynamic and evolves over time. The study captures a snapshot of the challenges in forensic translation at a specific point, and these challenges may change with linguistic developments and legal advancements. The lack of accessing of real contexts it is one of challenges faced the researcher during data collection. In addition, sample size might be limited to overcome all challenges.

CHAPTER TWO
Literature Review

2.1 Overview

In the context of translating forensic terminology from American and British legal contexts into Arabic, this chapter serves as a theoretical compass and a survey of previous studies in the field. As language and cultural nuances play a pivotal role in this endeavor, we inspect the details that arise when navigating linguistic differences between English and Arabic, acknowledging the importance of cultural sensitivity in the accurate transfer of legal concepts. Additionally, this chapter reviews existing research in forensic translation, with a specific focus on studies addressing the challenges encountered when rendering American and British forensic terms into Arabic. By analyzing previous literature, we aim to identify gaps, trends, and methodologies, setting the stage for our unique contribution to this evolving field.

2.2 Theoretical Studies

This section presents previous studies that tackled the theoretical aspects of legal translations. It displays several previous studies relating to legal translations, forensic translation from American English to Arabic and from British English to Arabic. In addition, it shows challenges in forensic translation might face translators. At the end of this section important concepts such as homonymy and synonymy are discussed.

2.3 Legal Translation

Translating American and British forensic terms into Arabic is a crucial aspect of legal translation, which is a specialized and intricate part of the broader translation field. This type of translation goes beyond just transferring language and involves accurately communicating legal concepts and cultural nuances present in legal systems. The unique

difficulties in this area stem from the technical and specific nature of legal terminology, requiring a deep understanding of both the original and target legal systems (Al Aqad 2014).

When converting American and British forensic terminology to Arabic, the translator faces the intricate interplay of language and legal customs. The distinct nuances within American and British legal systems create a diverse array of terms that need to be carefully handled during translation. This task becomes even more complex due to the unique legal history and terminology of the Arabic language, requiring a meticulous approach to ensure the accurate representation of these foreign legal concepts (El-Farahaty2010).

Undeniably, legal translation in the forensic context is a highly complex and challenging task. It involves not only linguistic accuracy but also an in-depth understanding of the legal systems and cultural nuances involved. The precision of specialized forensic terminology is crucial as it can significantly impact the outcome of legal proceedings. Translators must possess not only linguistic fluency but also expertise in forensic science and the legal frameworks of the source and target languages. Any inaccuracies in translation could have serious implications for the administration of justice (Borissova et al. 2018).

Translating legal documents in the forensic context indeed presents unique challenges. The translator must not only understand the specific terminology but also navigate the inherent ambiguity of legal language. This involves carefully selecting words that convey both the literal meaning and the nuanced legal implications. The differences between American and British legal systems further complicate the task, especially when dealing with evidentiary standards, courtroom procedures, and legal classifications. It's

essential for translators to possess expertise in both forensic science and legal frameworks to accurately convey such intricate details (Alduais et al.2023).

In the context of legal translation, navigating the intricacies of translating American and British forensic terms into Arabic demands a meticulous approach, considering the nuances within legal systems and the unique legal history and terminology of the Arabic language. This task requires preserving both the meaning and the style and tone, while also accounting for differences in alphabet, cultural variations, and grammatical structure between English and Arabic. Internationalization is crucial for handling Arabic language formatting in online content, further adding to the complexity of the translation process. Additionally, the precision of specialized forensic terminology is paramount, as inaccuracies can have far-reaching consequences, necessitating expertise in both forensic science and legal frameworks for accurate translation (Ali, &Algane2013).

2.4 Forensic Translation

Boarding on the translation of forensic terms transcends a mere linguistic task; it is a delicate navigation between legal intricacies and linguistic subtleties. The term forensic related to scientific methods of solving crimes, involving examining the objects or substances that are involved in the crime. Operationally, it is any behavior that meets the legal criteria of a criminal offense in a given jurisdiction. This may include acts such as theft, assault, murder, drug possession or distribution, fraud, and many other forms of unlawful conduct.

In this section, we delve into the expansive realm of forensic translation, focusing on the broader considerations encountered when translating forensic terminology into Arabic, regardless of regional variations (Darwish 2012).Forensic translation is a multifaceted process where every translated term carries the weight of legal precision and

scientific accuracy. It involves not only finding linguistic equivalents but also preserving the integrity and nuances of legal concepts across different legal systems. The translator becomes a bridge between languages and legal cultures, tasked with ensuring that the translated text not only conveys the literal meaning but also aligns with the legal and scientific context of the source language (Ali &Algane 2013).

The challenges of forensic translation extend beyond linguistic disparities. Syntactical structures, legal nuances, and cultural connotations are integral components that demand careful consideration. The translation of forensic terms involves a dance between the exactness required in legal discourse and the cultural sensitivity necessary to communicate effectively in the target language (Rosenhouse 2013).

To illustrate the practical complexities, the study delves into case studies that illuminate the challenges faced in translating forensic terms. These case studies, drawn from real-world scenarios, underscore the importance of precision, cultural awareness, and context in the translation process. The translator is confronted with dilemmas ranging from the absence of direct linguistic equivalents to the necessity of conveying the gravity of legal and scientific terminology accurately.

Navigating the challenges of forensic translation requires strategic approaches that encompass linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity. Translators may employ tools such as glossaries, collaborate with legal experts, and remain attuned to the cultural contexts surrounding forensic terms. By elucidating these strategies, we aim to equip translators with the insights and skills necessary for navigating the intricate terrain of forensic translation, fostering a nuanced and accurate rendition of legal and scientific concepts in the target language (Hatab 2017).

Translating forensic terminology into Arabic presents unique challenges due to differences in legal systems and linguistic nuances. This specialized field requires a deep understanding of both legal frameworks and cultural sensitivities. The process goes beyond linguistic equivalence, demanding a delicate transfer of legal and scientific nuances unique to American traditions, technology, and culture. Case studies provide practical insights into these challenges, emphasizing the need for precision, linguistic accuracy, and cultural relevance. Translators must employ strategies such as specialized glossaries, collaboration with legal experts, and cultural sensitivity to ensure accurate and contextually appropriate translations (Gómez-Durán, &Jones 2018).

2.4.1 Forensic Translation from British English to Arabic

Translating forensic terms into Arabic is indeed a complex endeavor that goes beyond linguistic challenges. It involves navigating legal intricacies, linguistic subtleties, and cultural variations. This delicate process requires a nuanced understanding of both forensic science and legal frameworks to ensure the accurate preservation of legal meanings while maintaining linguistic clarity. In this section, the study explores the broader considerations involved in translating forensic terminology into Arabic, transcending regional variations to shed light on the complexities of this specialized field (Dweik & Suleiman 2013).

Translating forensic terms from British English to Arabic is a complex endeavor. It requires more than just linguistic conversion; it involves transferring intricate legal and scientific concepts. The historical and cultural influences shaping British forensic language add layers of complexity to finding accurate Arabic equivalents. Syntactical structures, legal nuances, and subtleties of British legal traditions contribute to the rich tapestry of terms that demand precision in translation. Achieving contextually relevant

translations necessitates expertise in forensic science, legal frameworks, and cultural awareness (Coleman, J., &Ogilvie 2009).

Translating British forensic terminology into Arabic requires a deep understanding of its historical and legal underpinnings. The evolution of these terms reflects the progression of forensic science and legal practices. Preserving this legacy in translation is essential to convey the full cultural and legal significance of the terminology. The translator must grasp the historical context to ensure accuracy and fidelity to the original meaning. This approach underscores the importance of cultural and legal nuances in forensic translation, highlighting the need for a comprehensive understanding of both linguistic and historical aspects (Dickins 2012).

Navigating the challenges of translating British forensic terms into Arabic requires more than linguistic proficiency; it demands a keen awareness of the legal and cultural settings. Strategies employed by translators may include the creation of specialized glossaries that capture the intricacies of British forensic language, collaboration with legal experts to ensure accuracy, and a heightened cultural sensitivity that goes beyond mere language equivalence.

2.4.2 Forensic Translation from American English to Arabic

Translating forensic terms from American English to Arabic indeed presents notable challenges. The differences in legal systems and linguistic nuances between the two languages create complexities that demand meticulous attention. The process requires a deep understanding of both legal frameworks, cultural sensitivities, and linguistic accuracy to ensure precise and culturally relevant translations. Navigating these disparities while preserving historical and legal contexts is crucial for producing accurate

and contextually appropriate translations in the field of forensic science (Coleman & Ogilvie 2009).

Translating forensic terms from American English to Arabic indeed presents notable challenges. The differences in legal systems and linguistic nuances between the two languages create complexities that demand meticulous attention. The process requires a deep understanding of both legal frameworks, cultural sensitivities, and linguistic accuracy to ensure precise and culturally relevant translations. Navigating these disparities while preserving historical and legal contexts is crucial for producing accurate and contextually appropriate translations in the field of forensic science (Koppenhaver 2007).

Translating forensic terms from American English to Arabic requires a deep understanding of the historical and legal evolution that has shaped the language. From the early days of forensic practices to modern legal procedures, each term holds a unique historical context that must be preserved during translation. This historical perspective adds layers of meaning, highlighting the need for a nuanced understanding of the cultural and legal origins of American forensic language. It's essential to capture the essence of these terms in Arabic while maintaining their historical and legal significance (Madadin 2022).

Translating American English forensic terms into Arabic presents significant challenges. Case studies involving crime scene documentation and courtroom proceedings highlight the intricacies faced by translators. These examples emphasize the crucial need for precision, showcasing the delicate balance required to maintain linguistic accuracy and cultural relevance. The exploration of such practical insights provides a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in this specialized form of translation.

Translating American English forensic terms into Arabic requires more than just linguistic skills. Translators need a deep understanding of legal and cultural nuances. They should create specialized glossaries, work with legal experts, and show cultural sensitivity. This approach ensures that the translation not only captures the linguistic meaning but also preserves the legal intent and cultural significance of the terms (Sher, M., &Oliver 2022).

2.5 Synonymy

In the context of BE and AE English, the term "synonymous" refers to words or expressions that share similar meanings or convey identical concepts, albeit originating from distinct linguistic traditions. In this study, the synonymous forensic terms represent pairs of words or expressions used in American English and British English to describe the same legal or forensic concepts. Despite differences in language, culture, or legal systems between the United States and the United Kingdom, these terms serve analogous functions within the field of forensics. Therefore, when we label terms as "synonymous," we acknowledge their interchangeable usage despite being rooted in different English language variations.

In this section, detailed case studies were examined to shed light on the complexities involved in translating forensic terminology. These meticulously selected instances, originating from both American and British legal systems, act as representations of the intricate obstacles encountered by translators when dealing with the intersection of language, culture, and law.

1. Nightstick / Truncheon / Baton

Start with "nightstick" in American English, and its counterparts, "truncheon" and "baton" in British English. The Arabic translation, /ʔl-ʕaṣaʔl-bu:li:siyya/العصا البوليسية,

endeavors to capture the essence of these tools, considering linguistic and cultural variations.

2. Miranda Warning / Police Caution

Exploring cautionary terms in legal discourse, we dissect "Miranda Warning" in American English and "Police Caution" in British English. The Arabic translation,/bala:ɣʔl-ʃurtˤa/ بلاغ الشرطة, aims to convey the legal rights and obligations articulated in these cautionary terms.

3. Penitentiary / Jail / Pokey / The Nick

Translating terms related to places of confinement, we navigate the nuances of "penitentiary" and "jail" in American English, alongside British expressions slang terms "pokey" and "the nick." The Arabic translation, /sidʒn/ سَجْن, encapsulates the diverse linguistic settings associated with incarceration.

4. Larceny / Theft

Dissecting the distinctions between "larceny" slang in American English and "theft" in British English, we unravel the legal subtleties involved in conveying unlawful taking. The Arabic translation, /ʔl-sareqa/ السرقة, captures the shared essence of these terms in Arabic legal discourse.

5. Witnesses Stand / Witness Box

Examining terms related to witness testimony, we explore "witnesses stand" in American English and "witness box" in British English. The Arabic translation, /mensˤatʔl-ʃuhu:d/ منصة الشهود, reflects the physical space for witness testimony in both legal traditions.

6. Morgue / Mortuary

Focusing on post-mortem facilities, our exploration centers on "morgue" in American English and "mortuary" in British English. The Arabic translation, /ʔl-maʃarħa/المشرحة, mirrors the cultural, legal, and linguistic considerations associated with these terms.

7. Arrest / Nick

Delving into terms related to apprehension, we scrutinize "arrest" in American English and "nick" slang in British English. The Arabic translation, /iʕtiqal/اعتقال, captures the act of apprehension, considering linguistic challenges and legal nuances.

8. Homicide / Murder

Examining terms associated with unlawful killing, our focus is on "homicide" in American English and "murder" in British English. The Arabic translation,/ʔl-qatl/القتل, reflects the legal nuances and cultural implications embedded in these terms.

9. Police Car / Black and White / Panda Car

Translating terms related to law enforcement vehicles, including "police car," "black and white" in American English, and "panda car" in British English. The Arabic translation, سيارة الشرطة (النجدة)/saya:rat al-ʃurtˤa (ʔl-nadʒda), aligns these terms with cultural and legal contexts.

10. Incriminate / Criminalize

Our final case study delves into terms related to attributing guilt: "incriminate" in American English and "criminalize" in British English. The Arabic translation,/tadʒriːm/تجريم, unravels the legal intricacies and linguistic considerations in conveying accusations of criminality.

Through these case studies, the thesisembarks on a granular exploration of the challenges faced by forensic translators, transcending linguistic boundaries to grasp the legal, cultural, and historical dimensions that shape the translation process. Each case study serves as a portal into the intricate world of forensic translation, offering valuable insights into the multifaceted nature of this specialized field.

2.6 Homonymy

In the intricate study of translating forensic terms between American and British legal contexts, the presence of homonymy introduces a layer of complexity that warrants focused examination. Homonymy, characterized by identical terms with distinct meanings, emerges as a critical factor impacting the precision and accuracy of translations within forensic language. This section initiates an exploration into homonymy, shedding light on its relevance and implications in the specific context of translating legal terminology between American and British English.

Within the specialized study of translating forensic terms, homonymy becomes a pivotal point of inquiry. Scholars and researchers, recognizing the unique challenges posed by homonymous terms in legal communication, have undertaken insightful case studies. These studies, centered around terms such as "brief," "charge," and "appeal," serve as poignant examples, revealing the nuanced divergences in legal meanings between American and British contexts. This literature underscores the imperative for translators to possess not only linguistic proficiency but also a profound understanding of the legal intricacies inherent in homonymous expressions.

The translational challenges arising from homonymy take on heightened relevance in the context of forensic language translation. As translators navigate identical terms with diverse legal meanings between American and British legal systems, the literature

emphasizes the need for strategies that ensure accurate and contextually relevant translations. This is particularly crucial for maintaining fidelity to the legal nuances inherent in homonymous expressions, thereby minimizing the risk of misinterpretation in the translated texts.

Within the framework of the current study, the literature also delves into the themes of legal training and awareness concerning homonymy. The call for heightened education among legal professionals involved in cross-cultural legal exchanges becomes essential, acknowledging the impact of homonymic challenges on the precision of forensic language translation. The evolving nature of the global legal setting demands adaptability and heightened awareness of homonymy, especially in the context of translating between American and British legal terminology.

As homonymy stands at the intersection of forensic language translation and the unique legal traditions of the United States and the United Kingdom, this literature review provides a foundation for understanding its relevance. The insights derived from existing studies guide the exploration of homonymy within the specific framework of translating forensic terms, contributing to a more nuanced and accurate approach in cross-cultural legal communication.

In the nuanced study of translating forensic terms between American and British legal contexts, the relevance of homonymy becomes palpable. Homonymy, defined by identical terms carrying distinct meanings, presents a critical factor impacting the precision and accuracy of translations within forensic language. As we research into this exploration of homonymy, it's imperative to examine specific cases within the BE and AE legal systems to illuminate the intricacies of these linguistic nuances:

1. **Brief (BE/AE):**

   - *Precise BE Meaning:* A comprehensive legal document prepared by a solicitor or barrister.

   - *Precise AE Meaning:* A concise written legal argument submitted to the court.

   - *Precise Arabic Translation/muðkiraqanu:niyya / ʔmrqada:'i* مذكرة قانونية / امر / قضائي

2. **Constable (BE/AE):**

   - *Precise BE Meaning:*used especially when talking to a police officer also in BE a police officer of lowest rank.

   - *Precise AE Meaning*: an official with some of the power of a police officer, typically in a small town.

   - *Precise Arabic Translation/ʃurtˤi:/* شرطي

3. **Grass (BE/AE):**

   - *Precise BE Meaning*(slang): Informant; someone who provides information to the police.

   - *Precise AE Meaning:* Lawn, vegetation.

   - *Precise Arabic Translation:/moxhber/ (Informant),* عشب / مبلغ / مخبر */ʕoʃb/*(Vegetation) نبات

4. **Inspector (BE/AE):**

   - *Precise BE Meaning:* A police officer ranking below a superintendent but above a sergeant.

   - *Precise AE Meaning:* Often used in various contexts, not a standard term for a police officer.

   - *Precise Arabic Translation/mufteʃ ʃurtˤa:/* مفتش شرطة

5. **Panda (BE/AE):**

- *Precise BE Meaning:* A police car, especially one with a black and white checkered pattern.

- *Precise AE Meaning:* A type of bear.

- *Precise Arabic Translation:* سيارة شرطة (النجدة)/saya:ratʔl-ʃurtˤa (ʔl-nadʒda) , دب باندا/dub ʔl-ba:nda/

6. **Patrolman (BE/AE):**

- *Precise BE Meaning:* a male car owner's association official comes to help motorists who have problems with their cars..

- *Precise AE Meaning:* male police officer walking or driving through an area to make sure there is no trouble.

- *Precise Arabic Translation:* Not directly translatable (BE), /ʃurtˤi dwriya:t/شرطي دوريات (AE)

7. **Solicitor (BE/AE):**

- *Precise BE Meaning:* A legal professional providing advice, preparing documents, and representing clients in lower courts.

- *Precise AE Meaning: Historically used but not the standard term for an attorney or lawyer.*

- *Precise Arabic Translation:/ka:tibˤadil/كاتب عدل*

8. **Taking the Piss/Pissed (BE/AE):**

- *Precise BE Meaning:* Mocking or making fun of someone; drunk.

- *Precise AE Meaning:* Urinating; angry.

- *Precise Arabic Translation:* ثمل (مخمور) /maxhmu:r/,/gha:ḍb/(Mocking) غاضب) (Urinating, Angry)

9. **Torch (BE/AE):**

- *Precise BE Meaning:* Flashlight.

- *Precise AEMeaning:Arson.*

- *Precise Arabic Translation:*يضرم الحريق / *yadˤhrim ʔl-ħari:q / kaʃa:f* كشاف.
  (Flashlight)

10. **Warden (BE/AE):**

- *Precise BE Meaning*: "A person who is in charge of (the people in) a particular building" (Cambridge Dictionary, 2023).

- *Precise AE Meaning*: "A person who is responsible for taking care of a particular place and making sure that the rules are obeyed" (Oxford Advanced American Dictionary).

- *Precise Arabic Translation*:/masu:l/ أمر السجن / مسؤول السجن / مسؤولʔa:mir ʔl-sidʒn/.

2.7 Empirical Studies

Ali and Abd Algane (2013) emphasize the significant role of forensic translation and interpretation in legal settings, particularly courtrooms. The study has employed a literature review methodology to gather data from various resources and references on law. The data were gathered from various resources and references on law, forensic linguistics, and translation, as well as relevant articles. It also reveals the coercive linguistic influence that interpreters can have on witnesses and defendants and how it can affect other participants in the judicial process. The study concluded that forensic translators use various linguistic mechanisms to either mitigate or magnify the culpability of defendants in court trials, such as modifying inaccurate lexical choices and using source language instead of target language words and phrases. They also focus on

definitions and calques, repair mechanisms, hesitation forms, and polite forms of address to convey solidarity, follow cultural norms, and avoid face-threatening acts. The lexical choices of interpreters have been shown to influence judges and attorneys.

Schreiber(2014) discusses the basic understanding of the principles of the origin and proper use of language interpreters in medical and forensic examinations, and provides an overview of the literature on the use of interpreters in medical settings and forensic medical examinations, by using a qualitative approach to analyze and discuss the issues related to the use of interpreters in medical and forensic medical examinations. The study is not based on any empirical research, and the authors do not present any statistical or numerical data. Instead, they provide a critical analysis and offer insights into the ethical considerations that should be taken into account when using interpreters in medical and forensic settings. The authors emphasize the importance of qualified interpreters who are trained in medical terminology and clear communication between the interpreter, doctor, and patient.

Mayfield (2016) investigates the challenges and complexities surrounding interpreter-assisted investigative interviews of non-English speaking victims and witnesses. The study focused on the consistency and standard of service provided by police to non-English speaking victims and witnesses, and explored whether interpreters and investigators relied on any formal training or guidance documents. The methodology of the study conducted involved a double-survey with police interpreters and investigators. The purpose of the survey was to gather their perspectives on the challenges and complexities of interpreter-assisted investigative interviews of non-English speaking victims and witnesses.

Melentieva (2016) aims to improve communication and understanding between professionals working in these fields. The translation process degrades the semantic

quality of text that is conveyed from one language to another. The study used a conceptual analysis approach to explore the differences between legal psychology and forensic psychology. It focuses on analyzing the difference between two concepts that claim to be Synonyms – law and forensics. It uses interpretation translation theory to provide a deeper understanding of when to use specific terms such as "law," "forensic medicine," "forensic psychology," and "forensic psychiatry" in different contexts. It also analyzes the difference between two concepts, legal psychology and forensic psychology, which are often considered synonyms but actually refer to distinct fields. The study emphasizes the importance of understanding the conceptual differences between the two to avoid confusion in future work.

Lamb (2016) deals with cognitive and motivational conditions that influence the ability and willingness of alleged youth to describe their experiences to forensic interviewers. The methodology in the study is a review of existing research on forensic interview practices and the challenges of translating this research into practice. The study conducted a systematic review of relevant literature to identify key findings and obstacles to knowledge transfer. Applied researchers also examined the content and features of training programs designed to help interviewers leverage developmental interview research. The study concluded that improving interview practice is only reliable when training consists of multiple modules spread over time, with repeated opportunities for interviewers to consolidate what they learn and receive feedback on the quality of the interviews they conduct.

del Arbol (2017) provides strategies and techniques for translators and interpreters to accurately translate and proofread Forensic Science and Law documents. The methodology used in the study included a literature review of existing research on translation and interpretation of forensic science and law documents, and interviews with

experts and experienced translators and interpreters, as well as analysis of samples of forensic science and law documents to identify common translation and interpretation challenges. The study concluded that forensic science and law fields documents produced that include technical terminology, complex noun phrases, and formal writing style can make translation and interpretation a challenging process.

Filipović and Gascón (2018) raise awareness about the importance of language contrast in the context of legal interpretation. Semantic type of motion events proposed by Talmy (1991, 2000) and its implications for discourse and storytelling (Slobin 1991, 1996, 2004, 2005) is used as an example of how to apply a typology approach that may be useful for analyzing linguistic contrasts in forensic linguistics context. Typography of application languages (Filipović 2008, 2017) used here for analysis police interview transcript mediated by an English-Spanish interpreter in California (USA) and Anglo-Portuguese interpreter in Norfolk (UK). The methodology used in this study is Applied Language Typology (ALT). It is a method that uses typological principles to analyze language use in specific contexts, and it aims to uncover the ways in which different languages encode information and how this affects communication. In this study, ALT is used to analyze transcriptions of police interviews mediated by interpreters, in order to identify the impact of differences in semantic components of motion on interpreting practices in legal contexts. The results of this analysis demonstrate that some differences in the semantic components of Movements such as How, Cause, and Cause can cause performers to add, subtract, or change the content of a translated message. This leads us to the conclusion that Professional practices such as producing bilingual transcripts and using controls interpreters, as well as the types of languages used in interpretation training, will improve the quality of interpreting practice in the legal context.

Abu-Hammad (2020) examines the most common challenges faced by police translators in translating police terms and phrases from English to Arabic in Jordan. In addition, it examines the problems faced by police translators for variations of English such as British and American English. To achieve these objectives, a sample of (20) male and female police translators was selected, taken English to Arabic translation test and asked to translate two texts. American. The results of this study show that the most common difficulties and problems faced by professional police translators are related to using the exact equivalents of Arabic language for police terms, according to the lexical differences between BE and AE, and that translators face serious problems when dealing with police terms and expressions.

Barral and Amado (2021) handle the application of scientific language study in the forensic context of law as language and law intersect in forensic linguistics, which uses linguistic methods in legal contexts. The study is focused on the application of linguistic analysis and forensic translation in the context of forensic linguistics. The study reviewed and analyzed existing literature and research on forensic linguistics, linguistic analysis, and forensic translation in order to synthesize and discuss key themes and concepts related to the topic. The study concludes that linguistic analysis and forensic translation are critical components of forensic linguistics and can provide valuable insights into language use in legal contexts.

Mohammed (2022) focuses on the significance of forensic translation in legal proceedings, specifically in criminal cases. The methodology in the study was a literature review or a qualitative study based on interviews or case studies with forensic translators. The study emphasizes the crucial role of forensic translators in accurately conveying the message to ensure that all parties involved are treated fairly. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of forensic interpreters having a strong command of the

language beyond just the witnesses and defendants in the court. Their role also involves correcting any grammatical errors during the trial and making appropriate language choices. The study concluded that the role of forensic translators and interpreters in legal proceedings is crucial, and the language requirements for such professionals and their translation choices affect judges and lawyers.

Raharjanti et al. (2022) examine the validity and reliability of the Indonesian translation of the Decision-Making Style Scale (DSS) instrument among general psychiatrists in Indonesian forensic psychiatry. And this method is a cross-sectional study of his 32 general psychiatrists from all his nine psychiatric training centers in Indonesia. The survey was conducted between August 2020 and February 2021. A certified independent translator was involved in the translation process. Effectiveness was tested using the item-level Content Effectiveness Index (I-CVI), scale-level Content Effectiveness Index (S-CVI), and item-total correlation. The results of the study show that the Indonesian translation of the Decision Style Scale (DSS) instrument is a valid and reliable tool to measure psychiatrists' decision-making styles in forensic psychiatry settings, and enhance psychiatrists' awareness of their decision-making styles using DSS to assist in mitigating the risk of bias in forensic psychiatry evaluations.

Prior research has investigated various aspects of translation, legal discourse, forensic linguistics, and lexical analysis, providing a foundation for understanding the challenges and opportunities in these fields. This section will review and discuss key studies relevant to the topics at hand.

Altarabin (2018) explores the translation of English legal lexical features into Arabic, addressing challenges and possibilities. This work contributes insights into the linguistic intricacies involved in legal translation and the interplay between English and Arabic legal terminology.

Akan et al. (2019) examinesan analysis of Arabic-English translation, focusing on identifying problems and prospects. This study adds to the understanding of the specific issues encountered in translating between Arabic and English, offering valuable insights for practitioners and researchers.

El-Farahaty (2010) examines a comparative study of lexical and syntax features in English and Arabic legal discourse. This work provides a deeper understanding of the linguistic nuances in legal language across different cultural and linguistic contexts.

Darwish (2012) explains the concept of forensic translation analysis, shedding light on its role in legal contexts. Ali and Algane (2013) explored the application of forensic translation in courtrooms, emphasizing its significance in legal proceedings.

Rosenhouse (2013) discusses general and local issues in forensic linguistics, using Arabic as a case study. These studies contribute to the evolving field of forensic linguistics, addressing challenges in translating sensitive and context-specific texts.

Alduais et al. (2023) examinesascientometric review of forensic linguistics, providing an overview of the research setting in this interdisciplinary field. This study offers valuable insights into the growth and trends in forensic linguistics research.

Dweikand Suleiman (2013) investigate problems encountered in translating cultural expressions from Arabic into English. This study contributes to the broader understanding of the cultural challenges in translation, particularly in legal and forensic contexts.

Dictionary Analysis in Forensic Contexts

Coleman and Ogilvie (2009) discussed forensic dictionary analysis principles and practices. This study contributes to the methodological aspects of linguistic analysis in forensic settings.

These previous studies collectively provide a comprehensive overview of the challenges, strategies, and methodologies employed in legal translation, forensic linguistics, and lexical analysis, setting the stage for further exploration in these dynamic and evolving fields.

Hatab (2017) discussed the broader concept of translation across time and space, providing a theoretical framework for understanding translation beyond linguistic boundaries. This study contributes to the philosophical underpinnings of translation studies.

Gómez-Durán and Jones (2018) explored the challenges of language barriers in forensic psychiatry and psychology, emphasizing the importance of cross-cultural translation in legal and forensic contexts. This study highlights the need for linguistic accuracy in conveying complex psychological concepts across languages.

Building on Borissova et al. (2018), the study by Rosenhouse (2013) provided insights into the translation challenges associated with religious and extremist texts. This research contributes to the understanding of the linguistic intricacies involved in translating texts with ideological nuances.

Koppenhaver (2007) discussed the principles and practices of forensic document examination. While not specific to translation, this work offers foundational knowledge in forensic linguistics, especially concerning the examination of written documents in legal contexts.

Madadin et al. (2022) conducted a bibliometric analysis of research trends in forensic anthropology. Although not directly related to translation, this study demonstrates the importance of bibliometric approaches in gauging the growth and impact of research in forensic disciplines.

Sher and Oliver (2022) conducted a systematic review on the assessment of response bias in forensic contexts in the UK. This study adds a psychological perspective to forensic research, emphasizing the need for accurate and unbiased language assessments in legal proceedings.

Dickins (2012) explored the challenges associated with the translation of culturally specific items. This study contributes to the broader understanding of cultural nuances in translation, with potential implications for legal and forensic contexts.

Almaany.com (2010) and Collins Dictionary represent online lexicographic resources that can be utilized for linguistic analysis and translation purposes. Understanding the lexical entries in these dictionaries can aid in addressing challenges related to terminology and vocabulary.

These additional studies and resources expand the scope of previous research, covering a wide array of topics within legal translation, forensic linguistics, and related fields. The collective insights from these studies contribute to a more holistic understanding of the complexities involved in language, translation, and forensic analysis.

CHAPTER THREE
Methods and Procedures

3.1 Overview

This chapter shows the used methods for collecting research data from its secondary and primary resources. It provides description about the research design, philosophy, research strategies, population and sample, research instrument, data collection approaches, and data analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Design

The research design for this study adopts a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods to gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges in translating forensic terms from American and British English into Arabic. This mixed-method design follows a sequential exploratory model, commencing with qualitative data collection and analysis, which will then inform the subsequent quantitative phase (Myers & et al. 2013).

The chosen design is an exploratory sequential model, allowing for an in-depth exploration of the research questions. The qualitative phase involves content analysis including review existing literature, legal translated documents, dictionaries, relevant sources, and extract quantitative information regarding challenges in translating forensic terms. It aims at Identifying synonymous terms and homonyms in American and British English forensic language. Findings from this phase will guide the subsequent quantitative phase, creating a cohesive and comprehensive research approach. Figure 1 shows the study design and approaches.
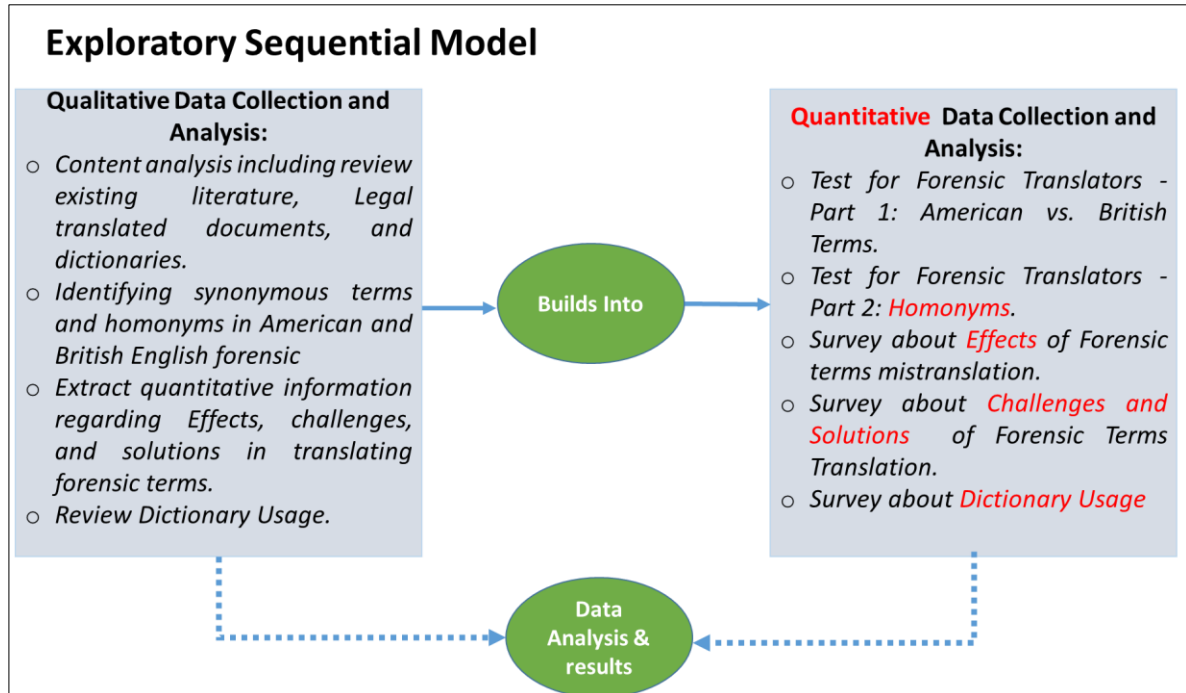
Figure (1): Study Design and Approaches

3.2 Sample of the study

The study considers a purposive sample consisted of (30) translators majoring in English language, who are working at three different security sectors under the Public Security Directorate (PSD) in Jordan. These three sectors are:(1) Planning and International Cooperation; (2) Peacekeeping Operations Department; (3) Family Protection and Juvenile Department.

The instrument handed to the translators whether in personal or via email to visit fill the form prepared by google as shown below in the google docs:https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScrJxCyh8lPkWnHdSWLjAuqKfT8jsWdvGQrfCZB325-NWC8Xw/viewform?usp=sf_link.The translators receive enough time to answer the items of the survey and allowed to use any kind of paper or electronic dictionaries. The translation test circulates to the thirty translators to investigate the possible obstacles they will encounter while translating.

3.3 Study Instrument

The developed data collection instrument consisted of 5 parts as follows (See Appendix A). The first part of the quantitative data collection instrument, the survey, is the "Test for Forensic Translators - Part 1: American vs. British Terms." This test is designed to assess forensic translators' ability to distinguish between American and British terms (10 for each) commonly used in forensic contexts. Translators ask to categorize terms as American English (AE), British English (BE). The results are quantitatively analyzed to gauge the accuracy of translators in identifying the origin of forensic terms.

The second part of the quantitative data collection instrument is the "Test for Forensic Translators - Part 2: Homonyms." This test focuses on assessing translators' understanding of homonyms, particularly those with different meanings in American and British English. Translators require to categorize the meanings of (10) homonyms as AE, BE, both, or "I don't know." The quantitative analysis of this test aims to provide insights into the challenges associated with homonymous terms in forensic translation.

The third part of the quantitative instrument is a structured survey question about the effects of forensic terms mistranslation. This survey administered to forensic translators to gather quantitative data on the perceived effects of mistranslation of forensic terms. Participants responded to select multiple answers from 4 potential effects of forensic terms mistranslation, allowing for quantitative analysis of the effect of mistranslation on legal processes, communication, and overall accuracy from their perspective.

The fourth part of the quantitative data collection instrument is about challenges and solutions of forensic terms translation. This survey aims to quantitatively explore the challenges faced by forensic translators in translating terms from American and British

English into Arabic. Additionally, participants will provide input on potential solutions to these challenges, enabling a quantitative analysis of prevalent issues and proposed remedies.

The fifth part of the quantitative instrument is about Dictionary Usage. This survey investigates the quantitative aspects of forensic translators' reliance on dictionaries during the translation process. Questions will assess the frequency of dictionary usage, types of dictionaries consulted (Paper based / online based), and the translators' perception of dictionary adequacy. The quantitative data gathered will facilitate an analysis of the role of dictionaries in mitigating translation challenges.

3.3.1 Validity of the instrument(s)

The study instrument was validated before being distributed to the sample by a panel of referees (Appendix B). The five parts mentioned above were revised and peer-reviewed by a panel of English language university professors to ensure their suitability and determine whether they sufficiently meet the study's objectives. They requested very minor revisions related to the arrangement of words in the second part and some phrasing adjustments in the remaining parts. The recommendations of the referees, with an agreement rate exceeding 95%, were taken into account, as well as the guidance provided by the thesis supervisor.

3.3.2 Reliability of the instrument(s)

Reliability was measured by means of test-retest procedure by giving the test to ten English-major-students who are not members of the sample of the study. Two weeks later, was handed in again to the same students and the results of the test will prove being reliable and stable, and eventually suitable to the current study.

3.4 Data Collection

The study design follows exploratory sequential model, emphasizing an iterative and phased approach to data collection and analysis. This model initiates with the qualitative phase, specifically content analysis. The content analysis involves a comprehensive review of existing literature, legal translated documents, dictionaries, and relevant sources. This qualitative exploration aims to identify synonymous terms and homonyms in American and British English forensic language.

The data is collected based on several sources such as dictionaries were used to detect the suitable counterparts and to decide which counterpart could agree with the policing British and American context or not. For British terms, the researcher used Cambridge Dictionary, 2014. For American terms, Oxford advanced American Dictionary, 2010. On the other hand, for the target language (Arabic) Al-Maany lexicography, 2004 was used.

Additionally, content analysis, as a qualitative research strategy, was employed to systematically review and analyze the identified sources (Pole, 2007). The goal is to extract quantitative information regarding effects of mistranslations of forensic terms, challenges in translating forensic terms and solutions to overcome them, and the dictionary types usage or preferred by translators. This strategy allows for a meticulous examination of linguistic nuances, providing insights into how certain terms are used in legal contexts and highlighting potential challenges faced by translators.

The finding from the qualitative content analysis serves as a foundation for the subsequent quantitative phase. The seamless integration of these approaches ensures a cohesive and comprehensive research design, as shown in Figure 1. Whereas the insights gained from the first phase, the qualitative analysis, were utilized in developing the study instrument, which is a survey comprising five parts as detailed in section 3.3.

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

Quantitative data collected from the tests and surveys will be analyzed using statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics, such as frequencies, percentages, and means, it employs to summarize and present the responses.

This comprehensive quantitative data collection and analysis plan aims to quantitatively explore the accuracy of forensic translators, assess the impact of mistranslation, identify challenges, propose solutions, and examine the role of dictionaries in the forensic translation process. The results contribute to a robust understanding of the quantitative dimensions of the challenges in translating forensic terms.

3.6 Procedures of the Study

To conduct this research, the researcher followed the following steps:

1. Collecting theoretical and empirical studies that are relevant to the study.
2. Identifying synonymous in forensic context based on their usage in AE of BR.
3. Identifying homonyms meanings in forensic context based on their usage in AE of BE
4. Developing the instrument of the study
5. Checking the validity and reliability of the instrument.
6. Analyzing the renditions given by the translators.
7. Drawing out the conclusions.
8. Proposing recommendations for the future studies.
9. Indexing references according to APA style.
10. Adding appendices.

CHAPTER FOUR
Results

4.1 Overview

This chapter provides the results of the statistical analysis of the survey that was responded to by translators in the field of forensic translation. Statistical Package of Social sciences (SPSS) was used to conduct appropriate statistical tests with the aim of answering the study's questions related to the challenges in translating American and British forensic terms and texts into the Arabic language. This statistical analysis allows for a better understanding of the information collected through the survey and can contribute to drawing conclusions and recommendations to help improve the practice of translating criminal texts between the mentioned languages.

4.2 Results of the First Research Question

What are the different forensic terms American and British English addressing the same meaning in both languages but have one meaning in Arabic?

An extensive review of dictionaries (Cambridge, Oxford Advanced American Dictionary, and Almaany) review conducted to look up forensic terms that are AE or BE, but have the same meaning in Arabic. Therefore, 20 terms were selected (10 AE) and (10 BE) that are the most common used in forensic context according to the researcher experience and observation. Furthermore, literature sources were reviewed to extract some examples related to the forensic context. The findings are shown in table (1). This research question aims to explore the linguistic nuances and semantic challenges encountered by forensic translators when dealing with terminology from American and British English within the context of criminal investigations. While American and British English share a common linguistic foundation, they can differ significantly in terminology and expressions. When translating terms into Arabic demands careful

attention to linguistic and cultural nuances, given the distinct context of the language.
Table (3) shows the selected forensics synonymous words in American English and
British English.

Table (3): Synonymous forensic terms in American and British English

#	American English	British English	Meaning in Arabic
1	Nightstick	Truncheon / Baton	العصا البوليسية
2	Miranda warning	Police caution	بلاغ الشرطة
3	Penitentiary / Jail	Pokey/the nick	سَجْن
4	Larceny	Theft	السرقة
5	Witnesses stand	Witness box	منصة الشهود
6	Morgue	Mortuary	المشرحة
7	Arrest	Nick	اعتقال
8	Homicide	Murder	القتل
9	Police car / Black and White	Panda car	سيارة الشرطة (النجدة)
10	Incriminate	Criminalize	اِتِّهام

Afterward, the translators answered the first question's queries, and the results are
summarized as shown in the table (4).

Table (4): Different American and British forensic terms addressing the same meaning in Arabic

Term	Correct Answers		Wrong Answers		Don't Know	
	Frequency	percentage %	Frequency	percentage %	Frequency	percentage %
Nightstick	10	33%	13	43%	7	23%
Miranda warning	13	43%	12	40%	5	17%
Penitentiary/jail	15	50%	13	43%	2	7%
Theft	14	47%	13	43%	3	10%
Witnesses stand	15	50%	12	40%	3	10%
Larceny	3	10%	16	53%	10	37%
Mortuary	12	40%	8	27%	9	33%
Arrest	18	60%	9	30%	3	10%
Witnesses box	16	53%	11	37%	3	10%
Pokey/the nick	11	37%	12	40%	7	23%
Murder	9	30%	16	53%	4	17%
Police caution	9	30%	17	60%	3	10%

Term	Correct Answers		Wrong Answers		Don't Know	
	Frequency	percentage %	Frequency	percentage %	Frequency	percentage %
Police car/black and white	23	80%	5	17%	2	3%
Morgue	14	47%	9	30%	6	23%
Homicide	11	40%	14	57%	5	3%
Criminalize	12	47%	11	40%	6	13%
Nick	14	53%	7	23%	8	23%
Truncheon/baton	15	60%	7	23%	8	17%
Incriminate	7	20%	17	57%	6	23%
Panda car	14	47%	11	37%	4	17%

The significant variance in recognition levels among the surveyed terms underscores the complexity of the translation task. Terms such as "Police car/black and white," "Arrest"," and "Miranda warning" received the highest percentage of correct answers, signifying their unequivocal association with American legal discourse. Conversely, "received the lowest percentage of correct answers, affirming its strong affiliation with the British legal system. However, a graphical visualization in figure 1 represents the results to magnify the critical challenges behind each word.
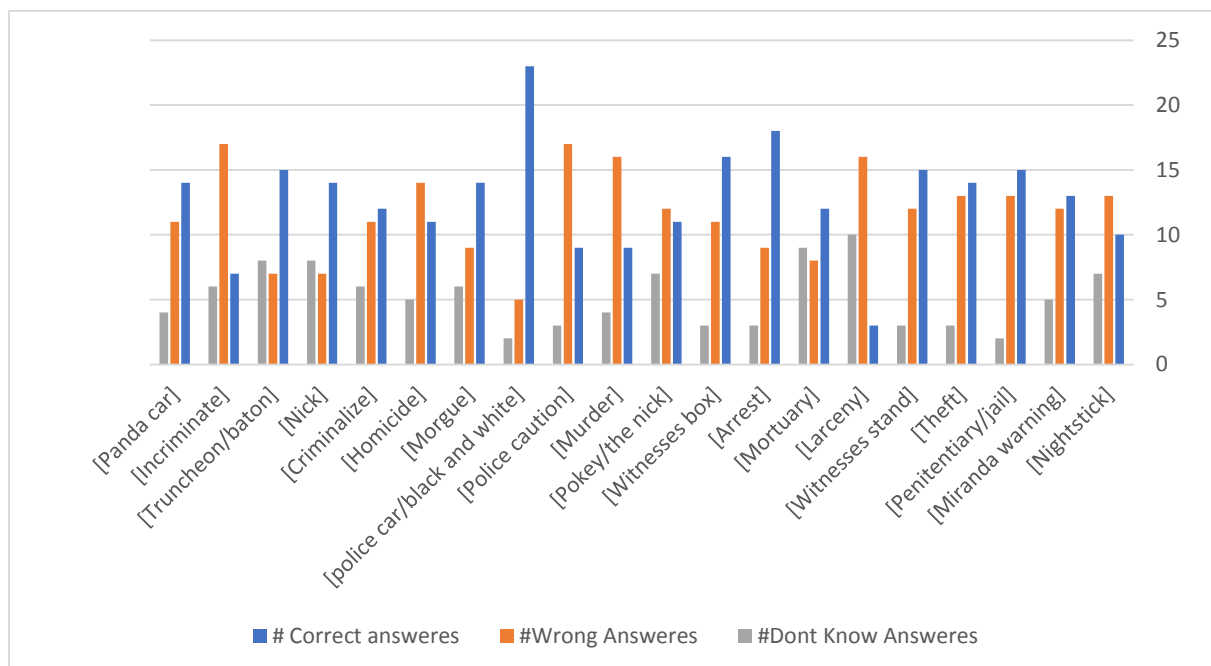

Figure (2): American and British forensic terms addressing the same meaning in Arabic

Based on the results in figure (2), the diversity in recognition of these terms exemplifies the intricacies of translating legal and forensic terminology. It highlights that translation is not solely a matter of linguistic accuracy but also necessitates cultural and contextual awareness. Inconsistent responses to terms like "Criminalize" and "Incriminate" indicate that these words may straddle linguistic boundaries, exhibiting the inherent complexity of legal translation. This variance in recognition suggests that translators must not only be proficient in the source and target languages but also have a deep understanding of the legal systems underpinning these terms.

Moreover, the noteworthy presence of "Don't Know" responses reflects the multifaceted nature of legal translation. Complex terms like "Larceny" and "Pokey/the nick" generated a substantial percentage of "Don't Know" responses, signifying potential obscurity or infrequent use of these terms, even among experts. This demonstrates that the translation of forensic terms is not always straightforward and linguistic nuance, legal jurisdiction, and contextual appropriateness must all be considered.

4.3 Results of the Second Research Question

What are the forensic terms that are identical in English but have different meanings in BE and AE?

Dictionaries for definitions (American oxford, Cambridge), and examples provided by legal case websites related to homonyms are used. The survey conducted for Answering question tow aimed to evaluate the comprehension of forensic terms with multiple meanings among a group of translation experts. The outcomes reported in table (5) reveal a nuanced scene of understanding and interpretation among these professionals, which has direct relevance to the study's overarching objective of addressing the challenges associated with translating forensic terms into Arabic.

Table (5): Homonymous forensic terms with different meaning in BE and AE.

Term	BE meaning	AE meaning	Arabic Meaning
Brief	a legal matter assigned to a lawyer to argue in court	a written summary of the facts that support part of a legal case	مذكرة قانونية / امر قضائي
Constable	police officer of the lowest rank	an official with some police powers, usually in a small town	شرطي
Grass	a person who informs the authorities of another person's unlawful activity and plans	a typical wild plant with thin, green stems and leaves	عشب - مخبر
Inspector	an officer in the police who is higher in rank than a sergeant and lower in rank than a superintendent	an officer in the police who is next in rank to a superintendent or police chief	مفتش شرطة
Panda	small police car	police car or black and white	سيارة شرطة (النجدة), دب باندا
Patrolman	a male car owner's association official comes to help motorists who have problems with their cars	police officer walking or driving through an area to make sure there is no trouble or crime	شرطي دوريات
Solicitor	a lawyer who prepares legal documents	the most senior legal officer of a city, town or government department	كاتب عدل
Taking the Piss/Pissed	Drunk	Very angry or bored	ثمل(مخمور)، غاضب
Torch	Flashlight	Arson	كشاف / يضرم الحريق
Warden	a person who is in charge of the people in a particular building	The person in charge of a prison	حارس / مشرف / مسؤول السجن / أمر السجن

Subsequently, the translators answered the second question's queries, and the results are summarized as shown in the table (6).

Table (6): Identical forensic terms in English but have different meanings in BE and AE

Term	Correct answers		Meaning in AE and BE		Wrong answers		Don't Know answers	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Brief (BE)	8	27%	5	17%	5	17%	12	40%
Brief (AE)	5	17%	8	27%	11	37%	6	20%
Constable (BE)	11	37%	9	30%	6	20%	4	13%
Constable (AE)	7	23%	7	23%	7	23%	9	30%
Grass (BE)	12	40%	4	13%	7	23%	7	23%
Grass (AE)	5	17%	11	37%	10	33%	4	13%
Inspector (BE)	13	43%	4	13%	9	30%	4	13%
Inspector (AE)	12	40%	4	13%	9	30%	5	17%
Panda (BE)	5	17%	5	17%	15	50%	5	17%
Panda (AE)	13	43%	6	20%	7	23%	4	13%
Patrolman (BE)	9	30%	5	17%	11	37%	5	17%
Patrolman (AE)	11	37%	7	23%	8	27%	4	13%
Solicitor (BE)	5	17%	5	17%	11	37%	9	30%
Solicitor (AE)	10	33%	1	3%	14	47%	5	17%
Taking the Piss/Pissed (BE)	10	33%	3	10%	7	23%	10	33%
Taking the Piss/Pissed (AE)	12	40%	3	10%	11	37%	4	13%
Torch (BE)	18	60%	6	20%	2	7%	4	13%
Torch (AE)	9	30%	3	10%	11	37%	7	23%
Warden (BE)	12	40%	12	40%	4	47%	2	7%
Warden (AE)	7	23%	2	7%	13	37%	8	27%

Based on results in table (6), one noteworthy observation is the presence of a substantial number of "Don't Know" responses for terms such as "Patrolman" and "Brief." This underscores the inherent ambiguity and complexity surrounding these terms, even among experts in the field. The high proportion of "Don't Know" responses suggests that these terms may possess multiple interpretations that require careful consideration when translating into Arabic.

Another intriguing finding emerges from terms like "Taking the Piss/Pissed," which exhibit distinct meanings in the AE and BE contexts. The varying correctness percentages

reflect the importance of recognizing regional variations and cultural nuances when translating such terms. The differences in interpretation highlight the need for precise and context-driven translation practices, as well as a deep understanding of the specific audience.

Additionally, "Grass" and "Torch" demonstrate substantial disparities in meaning between AE and BE contexts, leading to divergent correctness percentages. These results accentuate the intricacies of translating terms with cultural and regional distinctions, further emphasizing the necessity for meticulous research and context-aware translation.

The survey findings from Section 2 establish a direct connection to the primary research objective: exploring the challenges associated with translating forensic terms into Arabic. These results highlight the multifaceted nature of forensic terminology, especially when terms possess multiple meanings or divergent interpretations.

The presence of "Don't Know" responses underscores the necessity for translators to approach these terms with caution and conduct thorough research to discern the intended meaning in a specific context. This aligns with the study's aim of emphasizing the importance of precision and contextual awareness in the translation process.

Moreover, the divergence in meanings between US and UK interpretations, exemplified by terms like "Taking the Piss/Pissed," underscores the significance of regional nuances. It highlights that successful translation requires not only linguistic competence but also an acute understanding of the cultural and regional distinctions that can significantly affect the interpretation of forensic terms.

To provide a more accessible and visual representation of these survey results, Figure 2 has been prepared. This visualization will offer a graphical representation of the

percentages of correct, wrong, and "Don't Know" responses for each term, enhancing the clarity and accessibility of the findings for a broader audience.
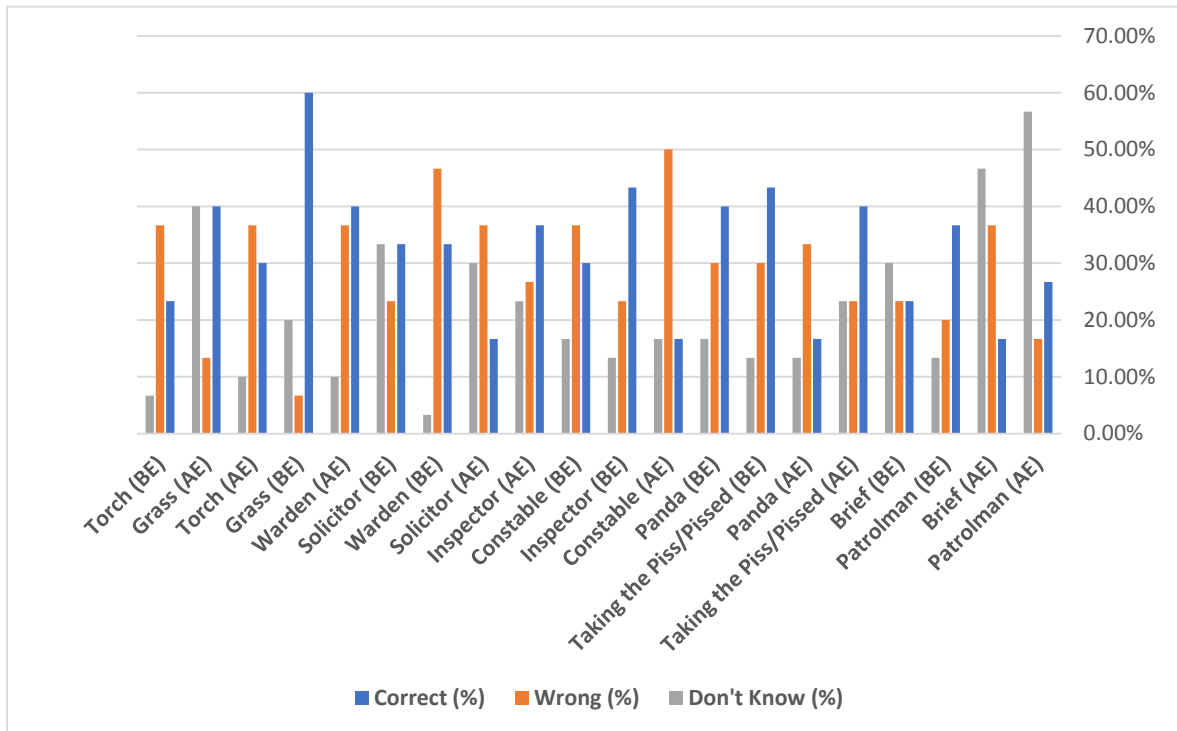
Figure (3): Identical terms with different meanings in BE and AE

In Figure (3), you will be able to see the patterns and variations in the responses, providing a more comprehensive understanding of how translators interpreted these forensic terms with multiple meanings. The figure will serve as a valuable supplement to the textual presentation of the results, enhancing the overall impact and comprehensibility of your research.

4.4 Results of the Third Research Question

What are potential effects of forensic mistranslation?

This section presents the results of the third question, which is formulated as follows: "What are potential effects of forensic mistranslation? ". The aim is to identify the effects and implications of mistranslation of forensics terms. The results are shown in table (6).

Table (7): Effects of Forensic terms mistranslation

Statement	Frequency
The loss of important context, making it difficult for investigators, attorneys, and judges to fully understand the evidence.	10
Misinterpretation of evidence due to inaccurate translation.	14
Witnesses who speak a different language may provide statements that are inaccurately translated.	12
Inaccurate translation has a crucial effect on communication and cooperation among law enforcement agencies and legal professionals.	10

Results in table (4) provide valuable insights into the perspectives of translators in the field of forensics. Let's discuss each statement and its implications.

a. The loss of important context, making it difficult for investigators, attorneys, and judges to fully understand the evidence (Frequency: 10):

This statement underscores the fundamental challenge of maintaining the context and nuances of evidence during translation. It reflects the idea that if context is lost, it can hinder the complete comprehension of evidence by legal professionals, including investigators, attorneys, and judges. The selection of this option by 10 respondents highlights the recognized significance of context preservation as a challenge in forensic translation.

b. Misinterpretation of evidence due to inaccurate translation (Frequency: 14):

The high frequency of 14 respondents choosing this option emphasizes the critical concern of misinterpretation in forensic translation. Misinterpretation can have profound consequences, potentially leading to incorrect legal decisions and miscarriages of justice. This result indicates that translation accuracy is of paramount importance to these translators, as it directly affects the interpretation of evidence.

c. Witnesses who speak a different language may provide statements that are inaccurately translated. This can distort their intended meaning and impact the credibility of their testimony (Frequency: 12):

This statement draws attention to the potential risks when witnesses speaking different languages provide statements that are not accurately translated. It highlights the credibility of witnesses and the integrity of their testimony as significant concerns. The selection of this option by 12 respondents underscores the recognition of the impact that inaccurate translation can have on witness testimony in legal proceedings.

d. Inaccurate translation has a crucial effect on communication and cooperation among law enforcement agencies and legal professionals (Frequency: 10):

The choice of this option by 10 respondents emphasizes the broader consequences of inaccurate translation. It underscores the interconnectedness of various stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies and legal professionals, and how inaccurate translation can hinder effective communication and collaboration. This result suggests that translators acknowledge the far-reaching implications of their work beyond individual cases.

In summary, these survey results reveal a strong consensus among translators on the critical importance of accurate translation in the forensic context. They recognize that challenges such as context preservation and avoiding misinterpretation have significant implications for the legal system, witness credibility, and effective communication among stakeholders. These findings reinforce the need for rigorous translation practices, specialized training, and continuous improvement in forensic translation to ensure justice is served accurately and fairly.

4.5 Results of the Fourth Research Question

What are the challenges faced by forensic translators, and the recommended solutions to overcome these challenges?

The aim of this question is to investigate the difficulties encountered by forensic translators in their work and to explore the recommended strategies and solutions for

effectively addressing and surmounting these challenges within the field of forensic translation, which plays a critical role in the legal and criminal justice systems. Table (8) shows the results of challenges from question four, which states "What are the challenges faced by forensic translators, and the recommended solutions to overcome these challenges?"

Table (8): Challenges of Forensic Terms Translation

Statement	Frequency
Forensic translation requires legal accuracy.	11
Bias and neutrality may affect the forensic translator in collecting and evaluating legal cases.	14
Forensic translation depends on specialized terminologies.	11
Forensic translation is subjected to cultural sensitivity.	10

The responses to the question regarding potential solutions to overcome inaccurate forensic translation in Section 3 provide additional insights into the strategies and considerations that translators believe are crucial for addressing this challenge. Let's discuss each statement and its implications:

a. Forensic translation requires legal accuracy (Frequency: 11):

The selection of this statement by 11 respondents highlights the fundamental requirement for legal accuracy in forensic translation. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring that translations align with the legal requirements and standards of the jurisdiction where the forensic work is conducted.

b. Bias and neutrality may affect the forensic translator in collecting and evaluating legal cases (Frequency: 14):

The high frequency of 14 respondents choosing this statement underscores the awareness of the potential challenges related to bias and neutrality in forensic translation. Forensic translators must remain impartial and objective when collecting and evaluating legal cases to avoid any distortion of evidence.

*c. **Forensic translation depends on specialized terminologies (Frequency: 11):***

The selection of this statement by 11 respondents emphasizes the specialized nature of forensic translation. This recognition underscores the importance of translators having a deep understanding of the specialized terminologies unique to the forensic field to ensure accurate and contextually relevant translations.

d. Forensic translation is subjected to cultural sensitivity (Frequency: 10):

This statement highlights the role of cultural sensitivity in forensic translation. It acknowledges that cultural nuances can significantly impact the interpretation of evidence, and forensic translators should be attuned to these sensitivities to provide accurate translations.

In summary, these survey results further emphasize the complexity of accurate forensic translation and the multifaceted nature of potential solutions. The responses highlight the importance of legal accuracy, neutrality, specialized knowledge, and cultural sensitivity in addressing the challenges associated with forensic translation. Incorporating these considerations into translation practices can contribute to the reliability and fairness of forensic work in legal and investigative contexts.In their responses to the steps that should be taken as solutions to overcome inaccurate forensic translation. Here are the results provided in table (9).

Table (9): Solutions to Overcome Inaccurate Forensic Translation

Statement	Frequency
Advancements in technology tools, such as translation software, assist forensic translators in maintaining consistency and efficiency in their work.	10
Specialized training in forensic terminology and forensic procedures benefits forensic translators in their work.	10
Explain the importance of cultural sensitivity when translating in international forensic cases.	10
Proofreading and a second translator review enhance the reliability of forensic translations.	10

The responses to the question regarding potential solutions to overcome inaccurate forensic translation in section (3) provide insights into the strategies and approaches that translators consider essential for addressing this challenge. Let's discuss each statement and its implications:

a. Advancements in technology tools, such as translation software, assist forensic translators in maintaining consistency and efficiency in their work (Frequency: 10):

The selection of this option by 10 respondents reflects the recognition of the valuable role that technology, including translation software, can play in improving translation consistency and efficiency. Technology can aid translators in ensuring accuracy and streamlining their work processes.

b. Specialized training in forensic terminology and forensic procedures benefits forensic translators in their work (Frequency: 10):

The choice of this option by 10 respondents underscores the importance of specialized training for forensic translators. Forensic terminology and procedures are highly specialized, and providing translators with the necessary expertise can enhance the accuracy and reliability of translations in this field.

c. Explain the importance of cultural sensitivity when translating in international forensic cases (Frequency: 10):

This statement highlights the significance of cultural sensitivity in international forensic cases. It emphasizes the need for translators to not only convey words accurately but also to understand and respect cultural nuances and contexts, which can greatly impact the interpretation of evidence.

d. Proofreading and a second translator review enhance the reliability of forensic translations (Frequency: 10)*:*

The selection of this option by 10 respondents emphasizes the value of quality control measures such as proofreading and second translator reviews. These steps can help identify and rectify errors or inaccuracies, ensuring the reliability of forensic translations.

In summary, these survey results indicate that translators recognize the multifaceted nature of addressing inaccurate forensic translation. They emphasize the importance of technology, specialized training, cultural sensitivity, and quality control measures as integral components of solutions to enhance the accuracy and reliability of translations in the forensic field. Implementing these strategies can contribute to improved outcomes and the delivery of justice in forensic contexts.

4.6 Results of Fifth Research Question

Which type of dictionaries (paper based/ digital based) preferred by forensic translators?

In Section 3 of the survey, participants were asked about their use of dictionaries when translating forensic texts and, if applicable, the type of dictionaries they prefer. The results indicate the followings as shown in table (10):

Table (10): Type of used dictionaries in forensic translation

Usage	Frequency	Percentage%
Electronic dictionaries	27	90.0%
Paper dictionaries	3	10.0%
Total	30	100.0

As shown in table (10), the majority of respondents (90.0%) reported that they use dictionaries when translating forensic texts. While, a smaller portion (10.0%) stated that they use paper dictionaries for this purpose. This finding from reveals a prevalent reliance on dictionaries among translators when working with forensic texts. It is noteworthy that a significant majority (90.0%) of respondents opt for electronic dictionaries, which align with the modern trend of utilizing digital resources for translation tasks. Electronic

dictionaries offer numerous advantages, such as ease of search, quick access to updated information, and portability.

The minority of respondents (10.0%) who still prefer paper dictionaries indicate that traditional reference materials maintain a presence in the translation process, albeit to a lesser extent. While paper dictionaries may lack the immediacy and search capabilities of electronic counterparts, some professionals may find comfort and familiarity in their use.

These results underscore the evolving nature of translation practices in the digital age, where electronic resources have become indispensable tools for translators. Furthermore, the preference for electronic dictionaries may also reflect the dynamic nature of forensic terminology, which often evolves alongside technological advancements and legal developments.

Understanding the dictionary preferences of translators is integral to comprehending the tools and resources utilized in the translation of forensic texts. Such insights can aid in the development of strategies and resources to support translators in their work, ultimately contributing to improved accuracy and consistency in the translation of forensic terminology into Arabic.

4.6.1 Choice of Special Dictionaries:

However, the results for "Choosing Special Dictionaries for American or British English, participants were asked whether they choose special dictionaries for American or British English when translating. The results show. That 46.7% of respondents choose special dictionaries for American or British English. Whereas 53.3% of respondents do not choose special dictionaries for American or British English. These results provide insights into the preferences and practices of translators when it comes to using specialized dictionaries for specific English variants.

CHAPTER FIVE
Discussion, Conclusion, and Recommendations

5.1 Overview

As the study aimed at investigating the challenges of translating American and British forensic terms into Arabic within framework of translation. The following subsections discuss the results of the study questions.

5.2 Discussion

The methodology employed in this research involved a multifaceted approach to examine the nuances of forensic terms in American and British English, comparing their meanings in both languages with their counterparts in Arabic. A thorough literature review was conducted to understand existing knowledge and identify research gaps. A qualitative analysis was performed, incorporating legal documents and case studies to explore variations and similarities in forensic terminology. Expert consultations with legal professionals, linguists, and translators provided valuable insights, while relevant surveys with stakeholders contributed to a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced in translating forensic terms.

5.2.1 Discussion Related to the First Research Question

What are the different forensic terms American and British English addressing the same meaning in both languages but have one meaning in Arabic?

In general, most words carry identical meanings in both British and American English. Individuals who speak American English and British English will have little or no difficulty comprehending each other's vocabulary. Nonetheless, several instances exist where the same object or concept is denoted by different words, depending on whether one is using American or British English. Semantically speaking, this linguistic

phenomenon of two words having the same meaning is called synonyms. Synonyms mean one of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same meaning in some or all senses (Schreyer 1978). This lexical relation of having two words that mean the same is common in dialectical variation such as the case of American and British English. So, translators should be aware of such dialect differences in order not to mislead the readers.

Being a translator involves far more than just knowing multiple languages; it requires the ability to understand and adapt a message appropriately based on its intended purpose and audience, considering not only linguistic aspects but also social and cultural factors. To achieve successful and precise translations, specific skills are necessary to overcome language barriers. Working as a forensic translator is a complex task, and translators and linguists encounter various challenges daily.

Translating legal texts is widely regarded as the most challenging task in the field of translation due to its requirement for precise and error-free translations. Even minor mistakes can lead to legal disputes and potential liabilities. Semi-professional translators often encounter common issues in translating legal texts, such as difficulty finding appropriate equivalents, limited familiarity with the intricacies of English legal language, and challenges in decoding the source text (Sofyan and Rosa 2021).Here are examples, related to most frequent forensics terminologies used by criminal justice system, carry identical meanings in both British and American English legal context.

بلاغ الشرطة (1)

The word /balaːɣ ʔl-ʃurtˤa/police warning' in Arabic means to warn the police against. According to Almaany Dictionary,the word means taking a certain action and the trait of being circumspect and prudent. The word has many synonyms such as admonish, care,

carefulness, cautiousness, caveat, circumspect, forethought, monish, and precaution. The choice between these alternatives depends on the English variety (i.e. American and British) is being choose and the context. Amongst of which are **Miranda warning** and **Police caution**. While the former is used in American law, the latter is used in the UK law. However, both are used exchangeable and the only difference is not with the meaning, rather with the variety and context in which these words are occurred. Below are examples of **Miranda warning** and **Police caution** as they appear in different law contexts but have the same meaning.

(a) In 2022 in Vega v. Tekoh, the Supreme Court found that the failure to advise a suspect of the Miranda rights does not offer grounds for a civil suit against the arresting officer and that allowing such a suit to proceed would be a disservice to "judicial economy" and "present many procedural issues." The Court ruled that Miranda rights are in place to protect individuals at their subsequent trials and that to not administer a **Miranda warning** does not amount to a violation of a suspect's constitutional rights. https://www.britannica.com/topic/Miranda-warning

As was mentioned before, **Mirandawarning** is a term used in the United States. According to American Oxford advanced American Dictionary (2010), **Miranda warning** means that the police must tell somebody who has been arrested about their rights, including the right not to answer questions, and warn them that anything they say may be used as evidence against them. Thus, the police must read for the suspect his Miranda rights, or **Mirandawarning** which is a statement that telling someone that something bad or unpleasant may happen in the future so that they can try to avoid it. It is based on the idea that any statements made by the suspect can be used as evidence

against them in a court of law, and that they have the right to refuse to answer questions if they choose to do so and Protection Against Coercion.

(b)***Police caution*** Before police can question someone about their suspected involvement in an offence (be that following arrest or voluntary attendance) they must formally ***caution*** the suspect as follows: "You do not have to say anything, but it may harm your defense if you do not mention when questioned, something that you later rely on in Court. Anything you do say may be given in evidence". No matter where you are arrested be that in the street or at work, the **police** must ***caution*** you. https://www.saunders.co.uk/news/police-cautions/

Likewise, ***police caution*** is another expression which means the same as ***Miranda warning*** but used in the United Kingdom. According to Cambridge dictionary (year), ***police caution*** is aspoken warning given by a police officer or official to someone who has broken the law as it was her first offence, she was only given a caution. If the ***police caution*** someone, they give them an official warning. As can be noticed from the previous examples, both the ***Miranda warning*** and the ***Police caution*** serve similar purposes in different jurisdictions. They aim to inform individuals of their rights during police interrogations or when facing arrest or detention. The key similarity between the two is Legal Right Notification. Both expressions tented to inform suspects of their right to remain silent and avoid self-incrimination and Right to Legal Counsel.

(2) السرقة

The word /ʔl-sareqa/ theft in Arabic means the act of taking something from someone unlawfully. According to ***Almaany Dictionary***, the word has many English alternatives depends on the variety and the context where they appear. The most common once are ***larceny*** and ***theft***. Larceny is used in American law and theft is used in the UK law in

different context with the same meaning. The examples below show how *larceny* and *theft* are different words that have the same meaning but appear in different context.

(a) New York's Penal Code defines several ways that **larceny** can be committed, defining the offense as: "when, with intent to deprive another of property or to appropriate the same to himself or to a third person, he wrongfully takes, obtains or withholds such property from an owner thereof". https://www.findlaw.com/criminal/criminal-charges/definition-of-larceny.html

In the United States *Larceny* is a expression that means stealing. As mentioned in American Oxford advanced American Dictionary (2010), larceny is the crime of taking something that does not belong to you, without illegally entering a building to do so.

(b) Case Example - Webster 2006 - The defendant received a second medal from the Ministry of defense which he later sold on Ebay. He was convicted of **theft**. If property was received, there can still be theft if there is an obligation to deal with the property in a particular way. https://www.collegelaw.co.uk/criminal-law/theft/index.html

An alternative word to *larceny* is *theft* which is a term used in the United Kingdom. As been defined in Cambridge dictionary, theft is the crime of stealing something from a person or place. Larceny and theft are often used to describe property crimes when one person illegally takes another's property without permission. However, the appropriate term to use depends on state law.

In general, theft is a general term that encompasses all types of criminal theft, including identity theft, intellectual property theft, service theft, and personal property theft. Meanwhile, larceny is considered a type of theft that falls under the general category of theft. The term is more narrowly defined as the theft of personal property that has the potential to be possessed and taken away. Legally, however, the definition and usage of

theft and small theft is determined by the state. The difference between these terms makes it especially important for you to consult an experienced defense attorney to understand how crime is defined in the jurisdiction in which you are charged.

تجريم (3)

The word /tadʒriːm/ 'incriminates' in Arabic means bring an accusation against. According to ***Almaany Dictionary***, the expression incriminates suggest that someone is guilty. ***Incriminate*** and ***criminalize*** are two common varieties that refer to this expression in American and British English namely ***incriminate*** and ***criminalize***. Both expressions have the same meaning but the context in which these words are occurred what is different. Below are examples of ***incriminate*** and ***criminalize*** as they appear in different law contexts but have the same meaning.

(a) Megan was initially arrested for the murder after the police found ***incriminating*** video evidence. Maryal Miller Carter, USA TODAY, 3 Aug. 2023 https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/incriminate

Incriminate is a term used in the United States. Based on American Oxford advanced American Dictionary (2010), in the United States, to make it seem as if someone has done something wrong or illegal. Incriminate

(b) Earlier in July, a U.K. law ***criminalizing*** the common tactic of demonstrators locking themselves to vehicles or buildings, and granting police additional powers to quash protests went into effect.

Criminalize is a term used in the United Kingdom's. based on Cambridge dictionary. criminalize in (UK usually criminalise /ˈkrɪm.ɪ.nəl.aɪz /to make something illegal. Paresh Dave, WIRED, 16 July 2023B.

Both words are related to legal matters and involve actions that pertain to the law and 'Incriminate' refers to providing evidence or information that suggests someone's guilt in a crime, It is about making someone appear guilty and 'Criminalize' involves making an action or behavior illegal by passing a law against it. It's about declaring something as a crime and 'Incriminate' focuses on the involvement of individuals in a specific incident, while 'criminalize' focuses on the legal status of an action or behavior.

(4) اعتقال

Almaany Dictionary defines the term /iʕtiqa:l/ 'arrest' in Arabic as the placing of a person in custody or under restraint, usually for the purpose of compelling obedience to the law. The word has many English alternatives determined by the context. *Arrest* and *nick* are the most common expressions used in American and British English, respectively. The following are examples of *arrest* and *nick* as they appear in different law contexts but have the same meaning.

(a) Miranda warning; the requirement, also called the Miranda rule, set by the U.S. Supreme Court in Miranda v. Arizona (1966) that prior to the time of *arrest* and any interrogation of a person suspected of a crime, he/she must be told that he/she has: the right to remain silent, the right to legal counsel, and the right to be told that anything he/she says can be used in court against him/her. https://dictionary.law.com/Default.aspx?selected=2437

Arrest is a term used in the United States. As mentioned in the Oxford advanced American Dictionary, in the United States, if the police arrest someone, the person is taken to a police station and kept there because the police believe they may be guilty of a crime and arrest somebody. A man has been arrested in connection with the robbery and arrest somebody for something She was arrested for drug-related offenses, arrest

somebody for doing something You could get arrested for doing that. https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com.

(b) But often, if there was crowd violence, the police would *nick* people completely at random.Times, Sunday Times (2016)https://www.collinsdictionary.com/sentences/english/nick

Nicked is another term used in the United Kingdom. As mentioned in Cambridge dictionary, if the police nick someone, they catch them for committing a crime as in 'they nicked him for driving at 70 in a 50-speed American limit area. Likewise, If the police nick someone, they arrest them such as in "the police nicked me for carrying an offensive weapon (verb noun) and Keep quiet or we'll all get nicked". There are other alternatives that have the same meaning such as arrest, apprehend, and take into custody.

Both terms *arrest* and *nicked* refers to the placing of a person in custody or under restraint, usually for the purpose of compelling obedience to the law. However, the arrest to take or hold a suspected criminal with legal authority, as by a law enforcement officer. An arrest may be made legally based on a warrant issued by a court after receiving a sworn statement of probable cause to believe there has been a crime committed by this person, for an apparent crime committed in the presence of the arresting officer, or upon probable cause to believe a crime has been committed by that person.

(5) القتل

The word /ʔl-qatil/ 'killing' means in Arabic murder; annihilation; assault; attack; destruction; eradication; extermination; extirpation; assassination; homicide; killing; manslaughter as defined in *Almaany Dictionary*. The word has many English alternatives depends on the variety is being choose and the context. *Homicide* is the term that is used in American law whereas *murder* used in British law. While the homicide is used in the

American law, the murder is used in the British law. This can be illustrated in the example below to show how these terms have the same meaning but different context.

(a)*Homicide* in Criminal law is a sophisticated account of a range of conceptual problems in the law of homicide. The text, both intellectually challenging yet immensely readable, provides a feast of ethical, philosophical, and practical reflection for serious students of criminal law. An admirable addition to Bohlander and Reed's collaborative series on substantive criminal law.'Warren Brook banks, Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand https://www.routledge.com/Homicide-in-Criminal-Law-A-Research-Companion/Reed-Bohlander/p/book/9780367586577

Homicide is a term used in the United States, especially North American English law to refer to the act of killing one person by another. According to Oxford advanced American Dictionary, not all homicide is murder, as some deaths caused by another person are manslaughter, and some are lawful, such as when justified by an affirmative defense, like insanity or self-defense. Homicide is the killing of one person by another. This is a broad term that includes both legal and illegal killings. For example, a soldier may kill another soldier in battle, but that is not a crime. There are various situations in which the killing of another person does not constitute a crime. The distinction between an illegal and legal killing is, therefore, the difference between murder and manslaughter.

(b)In July 2005, the Government announced a review of the law of *murder* in England and Wales, with the following terms of reference to review the various elements of murder, including the defenses and the law relating to homicide (in particular manslaughter).

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/

Murder is a term used in the United Kingdom to refer to the action of killing someone. According to Cambridge dictionary, murder the crime are the act of killing a person. Homicide and murder both involve the unlawful killing of a person. However, Murder is when a person is accused of intentionally killing another person after planning to do so. However, the key difference lies in the intent and circumstances. Murder typically refers to intentional killing with malicious intent, while homicide is a broader term encompassing any unlawful killing, including cases of manslaughter or accidental death.

(6) سَجْن

According to *Almaany Dictionary*, the word /sidʒen/ 'jail' in Arabic means a place to which persons are committed by a court for detention, lockup, confinement, and incarcerate. The word has many English alternatives depends on whether American or British English is being choose and the context. Among these varieties are *penitentiary*/*jail* used in American law and *pokey/the nick* used in the British law. Below are examples of *penitentiary*/*jail* and *pokey/the nick* as they appear in different law contexts but have the same meaning.

(a) With nearly 66% of prisoners re-entering the system within three years of release, 15% serving life sentences, and the loss of basic rights upon release - being sentenced to a federal *penitentiary* is almost the equivalent of receiving a death sentence. Sixteen Ramos, USA TODAY, 1 Aug. 2023 "Penitentiary." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/penitentiary. Accessed 15 Aug. 2023

(b) Trump is facing a civil lawsuit and criminal referral from the New York attorney general, a Department of Justice probe into classified documents found at Mar-A-Lago,

a battle over his tax returns, and an inquiry into potential election interference in Georgia. Those are just some of Trump's legal problems. "He faces *jail* time one way or another, said Laurence Tribe, professor emeritus at Harvard Law School". https://www.wgbh.org/news/national/2022-09-23/legal-experts-say-donald-trump-faces-jail-time-one-way-or-another

Penitentiary is a term used in the United States. Oxford advanced American Dictionary, in the United States, a prison, specifically: a state or federal prison in the U.S.Likewise, the *Jail* is a term used in the United States. In relation to Oxford advanced American Dictionary, in the United States, jail a prison, especially a small local prison.

(c) Chad Johnson is going to jail for an illegal celebration. Chad Johnson, formerly Ochocinco, just booked his ticket for 30 days in a Florida jail for violating his probation. He could have avoided a month in the *pokey*, if not for a poorly timed slap on his attorney's derriere … in the courtroom. The Associated Press reported on Monday that Johnson's plea deal fell through when Broward County Judge Kathleen McHugh saw the ass'slap (or maybe she just….June 10, 2013 – SB Nation https://www.beedictionary.com/definition/pokey

Pokey is a slang term for jail, typically used in informal settings or in popular culture. The term originates from the word "poky," meaning small or cramped, and reflects the often-crowded conditions of jails. Unlike prisons, which are operated by the government, jails are usually run by local law enforcement agencies and are used to hold individuals who are awaiting trial or serving shorter sentences, typically less than a year. Jails may also house inmates who have violated probation or parole, or who are being held for immigration or other administrative reasons. Likewise, both "pokey" and "penitentiary" are terms for a correctional facility or a place where individuals are held as a form of

punishment or confinement. They both refer to places where people are detained due to legal or criminal reasons.

المشرحة (7)

The word /ʔl-maʃarħa/ 'mortuary' in Arabic means a building where dead bodies are kept before burial or cremation. According to ***Almaany Dictionary***, such an expression means dead room or mortuary. As the case of the previous words, there are two English varieties used in American and British ***morgue*** and ***mortuary***. While morgue is used in American law, mortuary is used in the British law. The following are examples which are used in different context but have the same meaning.

(a) The son of a United States woman who had her body donated to Harvard Medical School (HMS) for scientific research has filed a class-action lawsuit, following allegations that the university's former ***morgue*** manager stole and sold body parts. https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/6/16/alleged-body-part-theft-by-harvard-morgue-manager-spurs-lawsuit

Morgue is a term used in the United States. Corresponding to Oxford advanced American Dictionary, in the United States, a building, or a room in a hospital, etc. where dead bodies are kept before they are sent to be buried or burned, sometimes so that they can be examined also funeral parlor, a place where a dead person is prepared to be buried or burned, and where relatives and friends can see the body.

(b) The Nation has learned from a mortician at the facility that the family was "lucky" to find the body at the time they did. This is because the ***mortuary*** had initiated the process of disposing of unidentified and unclaimed cadavers so as to free up space. "Had they been delayed by a matter of days they would not have found him. We are actually finalising the process," the mortician said on the condition of anonymity due to the

sensitivity of the case. https://nation.africa/kenya/news/how-hitmen-are-exploiting-loopholes-in-mortuary-law-3436174

Mortuary is a term used in the United Kingdom's. Corresponding to Cambridge dictionary. a building, or a room in a hospital, etc. where dead bodies are kept before they are sent to be buried or burned, sometimes so that they can be examined also funeral parlour, a place where a dead person is prepared to be buried or burned, and where relatives and friends can see the body. The Oxford dictionary simply defines the word 'morgue,' as a mortuary, while the definition for the latter, is often used interchangeably as a funeral home, or funeral parlor. So, if we go by pure definition, both of them mean the same thing. There is only a difference when a funeral home is attached.

منصة الشهود (8)

The word /mansˤat ʔl-ʃuhu:d/'witnesses stand' in Arabic means the place in court where people stand to give evidence as mentioned in ***Almaany Dictionary***. The term has many English alternatives depends on the variety is being choose (i.e., American or British) and the context. Among these varieties are ***witnesses stand*** and ***witnesses box***. Whereas witnesses stand is used in American law, witnesses box is used in the British law. Both expressions have similar meanings but context where they occurred in what is different. Below are examples of ***witnesses stand*** and ***witnesses box*** as they appear in different law contexts but have the same meaning.

(a) Reminder: Do not read texts from your boss while on the ***witness stand***. A Florida judge declared a mistrial in a civil fraud case this week after being told that a witness on the stand had engaged in text-messaging while the judge spoke with attorneys during a sidebar conference. https://www.law.com/legaltechnews/almID/1202430747345

As defined in Oxford advanced American Dictionary ***Witnesses stand*** is a term used in the United States to refer to the place in court where people stand to give evidence.

(b) Gillian Duncan Jun 6, 2023 Prince Harry entered the ***witness box*** in his legal case against a newspaper group on Tuesday, becoming the first British royal in more than 130 years to take the stand. https://www.thenationalnews.com/world/uk-news/2023/06/06/prince-harry-court/

Witness box is a term used in the United Kingdom's. In relation to Cambridge dictionary. Mainly in the United Kingdom's; the place in court where people stand to give evidence. The witness stand and witness box are terms often used interchangeably to refer to the area where a witness testifies in a courtroom. Both are designed to provide a space for witnesses to give their testimony during legal proceedings, such as trials. The key similarity is that both are meant to facilitate the process of witnesses providing their account of events or information under oath, while being subject to questioning by lawyers or the judge.

سيارة الشرطة (النجدة) (9)

The word /saya:rat ʔl-ʃurtˁa (ʔl-nadʒda)/ 'police car' in Arabic means a small police car as defined in ***Almaany Dictionary***, the word has many English alternatives such ***Cruiser, police car, black and white,*** and ***panda car***. The choice depends on the variety is being choose (i.e., American, and British) and the context. Therefore, ***police car*** and ***panda car*** are two different expressions that are used in American and British law, respectively. For further explanation, below are examples of ***police car*** and ***panda car*** which show how these expressions appear in different law contexts but have the same meaning.

(a) The woman who was handcuffed in the back of a **police car** when a train smashed into it filed a lawsuit Thursday against the police departments and officers that were involved. They've already been charged criminally, so now there's a civil suit on top of

that. https://www.cbsnews.com/amp/colorado/news/woman-handcuffed-platteville-police-train-sues/

A ***Police car***, in United States, as mentioned in the previous example has a straightforward meaning which is an official car used by the police. According to Oxford advanced American Dictionary, a police car is a ground vehicle used by police and law enforcement for transportation during patrols and responses to calls for service. So, the compound of police and car has direct and easy meaning.

(b) The earliest occurrences that I have found of the noun ***panda*** used in the sense of a police patrol car are from two accounts of an experiment in neighborhood policing which was carried out in Accrington, Lancashire, England—accounts published in British newspapers on Tuesday 13th September 1966

https://wordhistories.net/2022/09/04/panda-police-car/

Unlike police car, ***panda car*** is a term used in the United Kingdom which it less direct. People who do not know the word before might find it difficult to know its meaning without look it up. According to Cambridge dictionary, panda car is a small police car. Both the ***panda car*** in the BE and the ***police car*** in the AE serve as law enforcement vehicles, but there are some differences in their roles and features. Both types of vehicles are used by police officers for patrolling and responding to emergencies. However, the term ***panda car*** specifically refers to a small, unmarked police vehicle often used for discreet surveillance or traffic enforcement in the UK. In contrast, ***police car*** is a more general term for marked or unmarked law enforcement vehicles used for various purposes in the US, including patrolling, responding to emergencies, and traffic enforcement.

(10) العصا البوليسية

The word /ʔl-ʕaṣa ʔl-bu:li:siyya/ 'nightstick' in Arabic means a short thick stick that police officers carry as a weapon. According to Almaany Dictionary, this expression has

many alternatives in such as nightstick and truncheon, and baton. While ***nightstick*** is used in American law, ***truncheon*** and ***baton*** is used in the British law. However, both are used exchangeably and the only difference is not with the meaning, rather with the variety and context in which these words are occurred. Below are examples of ***nightstick*** and ***truncheon*** and ***baton*** as they appear in different law contexts but have the same meaning.

(a) The president and his fellow marchers climbed to the part of the bridge where, 58 years ago, peaceful protesters were beaten with ***nightsticks*** and tear gassed by a group of white police officers.Katie Rogers, New York Times, 5 Mar. 2023 Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, MerriamWebster, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/. Accessed 14 Aug. 2023

Nightstick is a term used in the United States. According to Oxford advanced American Dictionary, in the United States, North American English a short thick stick that police officers carry as a weapon. https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com.

(b) The video images obtained by the Associated Press, both from a security camera inside the studio and filmed by neighbors outside, show three officers following Zecler inside his music studio, where they can be seen repeatedly punching him and beating him with a ***truncheon***.NBC News, 26 Nov. 2020 Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/. Accessed 14 Aug. 2023

Truncheon/baton is a term used in the United Kingdom's. According to Cambridge dictionary. Especially in the United Kingdom's; a short thick stick that police officers carry as a weapon. The terms "truncheon," "baton," and "nightstick" are all used to refer to a similar type of weapon or tool. They are typically short, cylindrical sticks made of wood, metal, or other materials, often used by law enforcement for self-defense, crowd

control, or as a weapon. The terms are used interchangeably in many cases, but "truncheon" and "baton" are more commonly associated with American English, while "nightstick" is more commonly associated with British English.

5.2.2 Discussion Related to the Second Research Question

What are the forensic terms that are identical in English but have different meanings in BE and AE?

Being a forensic translator, having a deep understanding of the cultural and linguistic nuances of both American and British English is very essential to accurately convey the intended meaning in a forensic context. Additionally, to ensure precise translation and interpretation, forensic translators should consider the specific terminologies and jargons used within the legal and criminal justice systems of each region(Halimi,2023).This is because misinterpreting the meaning could lead to significant misunderstandings in a forensic investigation or legal case. For a translation to be correct, it is crucial to comprehend the context and select the appropriate meaning. The following are several examples that show how the exact term can have totally different meanings in American and British English depends on the context in which it appears in.

Drawing on definitions from authoritative sources such as the Cambridge Dictionary for British English, the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary for American English (AE), and Almaany Dictionary for Arabic, the following discussion presents a noteworthydiscovery of forensic terms that exhibit identical English terminology but divergent meanings in British English (BE) and American English (AE).

(1) Grass

In forensic translation, Grass is among the terms that has different meanings in American and British dialect. When translating forensic evidence involving the term

"grass", context is crucial which in turn gives an indication whether the term is American or British English. In other words, context determines whether "grass" is referring to the green vegetation that covers the ground or to the person who is being accused of doing crimes. The following are examples of different context where the term "grass" appears once in an American context and another time in a British one.

a. The *grass* reaches all the way from the back of the garden to the house. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/sentences/english/grass

b. He was repeatedly attacked by other inmates, who accused him of *grassing*.https://www.collinsdictionary.com/sentences/english/grass

The above example (a) shows the use of "grass" in American context which is a common term for the green vegetation that covers the ground in lawns, parks, and fields. It is synonymous with "lawn" or "turf."According to American New Oxford American Dictionary (2010), it refers to a typical wild plant with thin, green stems and leaves that livestock like cows, horses, and sheep feed. However, in British English, "grass" has several meanings. In the normal sense, it refers to the same green vegetation as in American English, but it is also commonly used as a term for a person who informs on or betrays someone, especially in criminal contexts as it is shown in the above example (2). In this sense, it is similar to the American term "snitch" or "informant". In British, "grass" can also refer to marijuana or cannabis, similar to the American usage. According to Cambridge Dictionary (2014), "grass" is a person who informs the authorities of another person's unlawful activity and plans. Therefore, to select the correct meaning for translation, a translator would need to be aware of the context in which the term "grass" is being used. For instance, the first interpretation would be appropriate if the word were employed in a criminal or law enforcement context. The second interpretation would be utilized if the topic was feeding cattle.

(2) Solicitor

In forensic translation, the term "solicitor" In the United States is the preferred titles for legal professionals who provide legal advice, represent clients in court, and handle various legal matters. Solicitors in the U.S. typically undergo extensive education and training to become licensed to practice law in their respective states. In the United Kingdom, a solicitor plays a crucial role in the legal system. Solicitors are legal professionals who provide legal advice, draft legal documents, and often handle matters outside of court. They are distinct from barristers, who specialize in courtroom advocacy. To become a solicitor in the UK, one must complete a law degree, followed by a period of practical training known as a training contract. This traditional legal profession is an integral part of the British legal system. The following are examples of different context where the term "solicitor" appears once in an American context and another time in a British one.

(a) Eric Jaikes, New Bedford's city solicitor, said in a statement the city and the MBTA are in ongoing talks over the price of land the T seized by eminent domain in 2020 and 2021. Matt Stout, BostonGlobe.com, 2 May 2023 https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/solicitor

(b) The shortage of defense solicitors is well documented. The Guardian (2020)https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/solicitor

The above example (a) shows the use of "solicitor" in American context which is a common term for the lawyer. According to American New Oxford American Dictionary (2010), it refers to the most senior legal officer of a city, town or government department. However, in British English, " solicitor " a lawyer who prepares legal documents, for example for the sale of land or buildings, advises people on legal matters, and can speak for them in some courts of law as it is shown in the above example (2). According to

Cambridge Dictionary(2014), "solicitor" is a lawyer who prepares legal documents, for example for the sale of land or buildings, advises people on legal matters, and can speak for them in some courts of law.

Therefore, in both American and British English, the term "solicitor" refers to a legal professional who provides legal advice, prepares legal documents, and represents clients in legal matters. However, there are some differences in how the term is used and the legal systems it relates to; In the United States, the term "solicitor" is not commonly used. Instead, attorneys or lawyers are the more common terms. An attorney can represent clients in court and provide legal counsel and In the United Kingdom; the term "solicitor" is widely used to refer to a legal professional who specializes in advising clients and handling legal matters that do not typically involve courtroom representation. In the UK, solicitors often work in law firms and may refer clients to barristers for courtroom advocacy. Also remember to use the term that corresponds to the legal system and region you are referring to in your writing or conversation.

(3) Pissed

The word "Pissed" has also contradicting meanings when compared in American English and British English.In the American context the word "Pissed" holds the meaning to be "Angry" or "Bored". Here is an example according to The Oxford Advanced American Dictionary(2010). In North American English very angry or bored.Coming to the British English the word "Pissed" means to be "Drunk."

(a) "He was just lying there completely pissed."https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com.

(b) "I can't remember, I was pissed at the time."https://dictionary.cambridge.organic

These two meanings are distinct and unrelated to each other. The first meaning, referring to being drunk, is characteristic of British English. The second meaning,

indicating anger or annoyance, is commonly used in British and North American English.When it comes to translation, context is very important. Translators will need to consider the context in which the word "pissed" is used to determine the intended meaning. This will ensure an accurate translation and convey the right message in the target language.

(4) Brief

Coming to another term, the word brief in the American context is a written summary of the facts prepared by an attorney supporting part of a legal action for a client to be presented in court. The summary includes all the details legal points related to the case.In the British context, according to the Cambridge Dictionary (2014), the word brief is referred to a legal matter or job assigned to a defense attorney to argue in court .

(a) The plea deal has not been outright rejected, but Noreika asked both sides to file additional briefs to further explain the agreement's legal structure.Tori Otten, The New Republic, 26 July 2023 "Brief." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/brief. Accessed 20 Aug. 2023.

(b)Fitch's office declined to comment and referred to her July 10 brief, which argues that evidence presented at trial did not support Fox's conviction — and that the jury made a mistake. .on Schuppe, NBC News, 22 July 2023 "Brief." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/brief.

The difference between the two meanings of the term "brief " in a legal context lies in their application and purpose. In British English, "Brief" refers to a legal matter assigned to a lawyer to argue in court. It covers the entire case, including relevant documents, facts, and legal arguments. In North American English, a "brief" is a written summary of the facts that support part of a legal case. It is a document that outlines the

main points and arguments that need to be presented in court. When it comes to translation, the context and legal system of the target country will determine which definition of "Brief" is appropriate. Translators must be familiar with the legal terms and practices of both legal systems in order to accurately convey the intended meaning.

(5) Patrolman

And for the fifth term "Patrolman", there is a clear distinct meaning between the two sides which they utilize the word in a different way.Patrolman in Arabic means a policeman who patrols a given region - [synonyms]: flatfoot.American meaning of patrolman according to Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (2010). Whereas the British meaning of patrolman according to Cambridge Dictionary (2014). a person who works for an organization of car owners and drives to any of its members to help them if their car stops working.

(a) A male police officer assigned to an area to make sure there is no trouble or crime. https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com

(b) I walked round to Stan's car with the patrolman and showed him the damage.https://www.collinsdictionary.com/sentences/english/patrolman

The patrolman ran a check on the car's license plate number and discovered that it was a rental car. The difference in meaning between the two contexts of "patrolman" lies in their usage and application. The term "patrolman" has different meanings in different contexts, one in the AE and one in the BE, as mentioned earlier. This difference is because terms can have different definitions and can be utilized differently in several regions or. Regarding translators, if you are referring to a language translator or translation software, it is important to consider the context and target audience. If you are translating a text or a conversation, the translator must accurately capture the intended meaning based on the

context provided. In this case, the translator should take into account the relevant context, whether it is US law enforcement or UK driving associations, to ensure an accurate translation.

(6) Torch

This term has also a contrast in meaning compared between American English and British English.American meaning of torch according to Oxford advanced American Dictionary (2010) is a small light that is held in the hand and usually gets its power from batteries. However, the British meaning of torch, according to Cambridge Dictionary (2014), is a stick that burns at one end and is held at the other end and is used as a light.

(a) She flashed the torch into the dark room., https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/torch. Accessed 21 Aug. 2023.

(b) The lighting of the Olympic torch symbolizes peace and friendship among the nations of the world. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/torch

The difference in meaning between 'torch' which is an ignition device in the American English and 'torch' in the British English which is a flashlight is the result of regional differences in English. These variations can often create confusion when translating between different English dialects. When using a translator, it is important to consider the context in which the word is used to determine its meaning. Machine translators don't always capture subtle nuances, so users should be careful and provide additional context if needed to ensure accurate translations. In addition, translators who know both dialects can better manage these linguistic differences to provide accurate translations.

(7) Constable

It is also crucial to be specific while using the term "Constable" due to its difference between the American English and the British English. It means a police officer of the

lowest rank and a lawman with less authority and jurisdiction than a sheriff.American English definition of "Constable" referring to Oxford advanced American dictionary (2010) is to be an official officer of peace, British meaning of constable according to Cambridge Dictionary (2014) refers to the police officer of the lowest rank. This usage usually involves addressing or referring to the police in a formal way.

(a) Around 300 police and special constables were on the scene, including thirty-six mounted police who charged and dispersed the crowd. https://www.oed.com/search/dictionary/?q=Constable

(b) The gentry still controlled local courts and constables, useful for muscling their newly-mobile labor force back into the fields. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/constable

The term "constable" has two main meanings; In the UK and some other countries, "constable" refers to the police officer of the lowest rank. This usage usually involves addressing or referring to the police in a formal way.In the United States, "constable" can refer to an official with some police powers, usually in a small town. Police roles and powers may vary by jurisdiction.When it comes to translation, context is very important. Translators must understand the specific usage of "constable" in the source language and culture, and then find the equivalent term or phrase in the target language with the same meaning. In some cases, the term "constable" may not have a direct equivalent in another language or legal system and translators may need to provide a description or explanation to accurately convey the meaning.

(8) Inspector

The regular sense of inspector means an investigator who observes carefully or a high-ranking police officer.In American English, an inspector is an officer in the police who is next in rank to a superintendent or police chief according to Oxford advanced

American Dictionary (2010). In British English, an inspector is an officer in the police who is higher in rank than a sergeant and lower in rank than a superintendent according to Cambridge Dictionary (2014).

(a) A police constable was given a warning but a sergeant and an inspector retired before misconduct hearings could be held. The Sun (2015) https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/assistant-inspector

(b) A retired police inspector was jailed for two years for causing a crash that killed two men. Times, Sunday Times (2006) https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/assistant-inspector

The main difference between the two meanings of the term "inspector" lies in the hierarchy in the British and American police forces.In British, an inspector has a rank higher than a sergeant but lower than a director. In this context, the term "inspector" refers to a mid-level officer responsible for overseeing sergeants, police, and investigations in a particular area.In the United States, the inspector is placed next to the director or sheriff. U.S. police inspectors are typically responsible for overseeing investigations, managing personnel, and ensuring the smooth running of police departments. A translator's translation of the term "inspector" will depend on the context and police hierarchy of the target language. They should consider the appropriate equivalent ranks in the target language police force and use terminology accordingly. Roles and responsibilities may not always be perfectly aligned, so some tweaking may be needed to accurately convey this concept.

(9) Warden

Warden means a person who is responsible for taking care of a particular place and making sure that the rules are obeyed.In American English warden is a term used for the

person in charge of a prison. British meaning of warden is a person who is in charge of the people in a particular building.

(a) The prison warden said that they were my weak point. Times, Sunday Times (2009) https://www.collinsdictionary.com/sentences/english/warden

(b) We showed him trying to trick parking wardens by placing an old ticket on his car. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/sentences/english/warden

The difference between the two meanings lies in the context and the specific role they refer to. In the United States, a "warden" is a manager or official responsible for the management and supervision of a correctional facility. Their responsibilities include maintaining security, managing staff, and prisoner welfare. In the BE, the term 'warden ' can also be used in a broader sense to refer to someone who oversees a particular area, such as a residence or student residence. They can assist with day-to-day operations, manage any issues that arise, and keep the facility running smoothly. For the term "warden" and translation, when using a translator, it is important to consider the context and the target audience. If translating into a language that does not have a direct equivalent of the word "warden", the translator may need to choose a term that evokes the same level of responsibility and authority depending on cultural and linguistic nuances.

(10) Panda

American meaning of panda according to The Oxford Advanced American Dictionary(2010) is a large black and white police car like a panda bear. British meaning of panda according to Cambridge Dictionary (2014) is a small police car having a broad white stripe painted on a dark background.

(a) Special one-man patrol cars—painted black with a broad white stripe and known as 'Pandas .Guardian 13 September 8/4

(b) The fire must have been going ten minutes by the time the panda car spotted it. F. Fyfield, Trial by Fire (1991) vii. 120

The difference in meaning between "panda car" in British English and "police car" or "black and white" in American English is in the degree of visibility and the markings present on the vehicle .Panda Car in British English Usually denotes an unmarked or partially marked police vehicle and it may have subtle police stickers or markings, but it's not as clearly labeled as a fully identified police car, usually used for patrol and covert surveillance.Also "Police car" or "Black and white" in AE designate marked and easily identifiable police vehicles as law enforcement vehicles and these vehicles often have clear police signs, lights and sirens that can be seen by the public, used for general patrol and emergency response.When translating between British English and American English, translators should take into account the specific cultural context and terminology used by law enforcement in each country.

5.2.3 Discussion related to Third Question

What are potential effects of forensic mistranslation?

The findings regarding the potential effects of forensic mistranslation presented in the results align with established concerns in forensic linguistics and translation studies. The identified effects underscore the far-reaching consequences of inaccuracies in translating forensic terms and emphasize the crucial role accurate translation plays in the legal system.

The acknowledgment of the loss of important context as a consequence of mistranslation, noted by 10 respondents, resonates with Myers, Well, and Lorch Jr's

(2013) emphasis on the significance of context in forensic and legal settings. The loss of context can impede the understanding of evidence by investigators, attorneys, and judges, aligning with Myers et al.'s (2013) assertion that preserving context is fundamental in legal and forensic analysis.

The concern about the misinterpretation of evidence due to inaccurate translation, highlighted by 14 respondents, reflects a consistent theme in the forensic linguistics literature. Pole (2007) discussed the challenges of combining quantitative and qualitative methodologies in forensic research, emphasizing the potential for misinterpretation. The high frequency in the survey underscores the gravity of this concern, with misinterpretation having profound implications for legal decisions and justice delivery.

The recognition that witnesses who speak a different language may provide statements that are inaccurately translated, noted by 12 respondents, aligns with Rosenhouse's (2013) examination of forensic linguistics issues. Witnesses' statements are crucial evidence in legal proceedings, and inaccurate translation can distort their intended meaning, impacting the credibility of their testimony. This aligns with Rosenhouse's (2013) broader discussion of the importance of linguistic accuracy in forensic contexts.

The acknowledgment that inaccurate translation has a crucial effect on communication and cooperation among law enforcement agencies and legal professionals, noted by 10 respondents, corresponds with Gómez-Durán and Jones's (2018) exploration of forensic psychiatry and psychology in Europe. Effective communication is pivotal in collaborative forensic efforts, and inaccurate translation can impede the coordination of law enforcement agencies and legal professionals, aligning with the concerns highlighted by Gómez-Durán and Jones (2018).

Furthermore, the survey results regarding the effects of forensic mistranslation align cohesively with existing literature in forensic linguistics and translation studies. The emphasis on the loss of context, misinterpretation of evidence, impact on witness credibility, and hindrance to communication among stakeholders underscores the multifaceted challenges associated with forensic translation. These findings reinforce the urgent need for precise and culturally sensitive translation practices, emphasizing the broader implications of translation accuracy on the integrity of legal proceedings and the pursuit of justice.

5.2.4 Discussion related to Question Four

What are the challenges faced by forensic translators, and the recommended solutions to overcome these challenges?

The findings from the survey regarding the challenges faced by forensic translators and the recommended solutions align with previous studies in the field of forensic linguistics and translation. Below is to discuss each aspect and match them with relevant literature:

1. **Forensic translation requires legal accuracy:** The emphasis on legal accuracy in forensic translation aligns with the findings of Altarabin (2018), who highlighted the challenges of translating legal lexical features accurately. Legal accuracy is crucial to ensure that translations meet the standards of the jurisdiction where forensic work is conducted (Altarabin, 2018).

2. **Bias and neutrality may affect the forensic translator:** The recognition of bias and neutrality challenges is consistent with the broader issues addressed by scholars such as Rosenhouse (2013), who discussed general and local issues in forensic linguistics. Maintaining impartiality and objectivity is vital to prevent distortion of evidence, as emphasized in the survey results (Rosenhouse, 2013).

3. Forensic translation depends on specialized terminologies: The acknowledgment of the specialized nature of forensic translation corresponds with the findings of El-Farahaty (2010), who conducted a comparative study on lexical and syntactic features of English and Arabic legal discourse. Specialized knowledge of forensic terminology is essential for accurate translations (El-Farahaty, 2010).

4. Forensic translation is subjected to cultural sensitivity: The importance of cultural sensitivity in forensic translation resonates with the work of Darwish (2012) and Dweik& Suleiman (2013), who discussed the challenges of translating cultural expressions and the impact of culture on translation. Understanding cultural aspect is crucial for accurate interpretation of evidence (Darwish, 2012; Dweik& Suleiman, 2013).

Next, the results showed suggested solutions to Overcome Inaccurate Forensic Translation:

1. Advancements in technology tools assist forensic translators: The recognition of technology, including translation software, aligns with the broader trend in forensic translation and legal discourse, where technological advancements play a significant role (Borissova et al., 2018). The use of technology enhances consistency and efficiency in translation (Borissova et al., 2018).

2. Specialized training in forensic terminology benefits forensic translators: The importance of specialized training corresponds with the work of Coleman and Ogilvie (2009), who discussed forensic dictionary analysis. Specialized knowledge in forensic terminology is crucial for translators, emphasizing the need for training in this field (Coleman & Ogilvie, 2009).

3. Cultural sensitivity in international forensic cases: The emphasis on cultural sensitivity aligns with the findings of Dickins (2012), who discussed the translation of

culturally specific items. Understanding and explaining the importance of cultural differences are essential in international forensic cases (Dickins, 2012).

4. Proofreading and a second translator review enhance reliability: The emphasis on quality control measures, such as proofreading and second translator reviews, corresponds with the broader literature on translation quality assurance (Koppenhaver 2007). Ensuring reliability through review processes is a recognized practice in forensic translation (Koppenhaver 2007).

In summary, the survey results and discussions align with existing literature in forensic linguistics and translation, emphasizing the challenges of legal accuracy, bias, specialized terminology, and cultural sensitivity. The recommended solutions also align with technological advancements, specialized training, and quality control measures discussed in previous studies. The multifaceted nature of addressing inaccurate forensic translation is consistent with the complexities highlighted in the broader field of forensic linguistics.

5.2.5 Discussion related to Question Five

Which type of dictionaries (paper based/ digital based) preferred by forensic translators?

The results on dictionary usage and preferences among translators provide valuable insights into the evolving nature of translation practices, particularly in the context of forensic translation as listed below:

1. **Dictionary Usage**

Overall Usage

- **Electronic Dictionaries (90.0%):** The overwhelming preference for electronic dictionaries aligns with the modern trend of leveraging digital resources in

translation. The advantages cited, such as ease of search, quick access, and portability, reflect the practical benefits offered by electronic tools in the fast-paced field of forensic translation.

- **Paper Dictionaries (10.0%):** While a minority still uses paper dictionaries, this indicates that traditional reference materials continue to play a role, albeit to a lesser extent. The reasons for this preference may include comfort and familiarity, even though electronic dictionaries offer more immediate and searchable information.

The dominance of electronic dictionaries underscores the importance of staying current with technological advancements in translation. It also suggests that the dynamic nature of forensic terminology, evolving alongside technology and legal developments, requires the efficiency and accessibility offered by electronic resources.

2. Specialized Dictionaries for American or British English:

The results of the study regarding the preferences of "Choosing Special Dictionaries for American or British English" reveal valuable insights into the preferences and practices of translation experts. The data indicates that 46.7% of respondents opt for special dictionaries when translating American or British English, while 53.3% of respondents do not choose to use such specialized dictionaries.

The results emphasize the importance of recognizing individual preferences and practices within the field of translation, acknowledging that there is no one-size-fits-all approach. This information is crucial for guiding future discussions on translation methodologies and providing valuable considerations for translation training

For summery, the survey results highlight the different setting of dictionary usage and preferences in forensic translation. The shift toward electronic dictionaries reflects a broader trend in the digitalization of translation practices, emphasizing the importance of

efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility in this dynamic field. Understanding these preferences is crucial for developing tailored tools and resources to support translatorsin their efforts to convey forensic terminology accurately into Arabic.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, the research delves into the intricate challenges of translating synonymous forensic terms between American and British English into Arabic, emphasizing varied recognition levels among experts and the complexity of navigating linguistic nuances and cultural disparities. The study contributes valuable insights, underscoring the need for refined translation practices, precision, and cultural understanding. Survey results reveal challenges faced by translators in dealing with identical forensic terms, emphasizing the vital role of precision and contextual awareness, especially when terms exhibit distinct meanings across regions. The unanimous consensus among respondents emphasizes the critical role of accurate translation, with concerns regarding the loss of context, potential misinterpretation of evidence, and impact on witness credibility.

The study highlights the pressing need for meticulous translation practices, specialized training, and ongoing improvements in forensic translation for accuracy, fairness, and integrity in legal proceedings. The comprehensive analysis of survey results reveals nuanced challenges and solutions in forensic translation, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of the field. Insights into dictionary preferences, including a strong reliance on electronic dictionaries, reflect modern trends. Challenges highlighted include maintaining context, avoiding misinterpretation, and addressing cultural nuances, underscoring the vital role of precision. Proposed solutions emphasize legal accuracy, unbiased evaluations, specialized knowledge, and cultural sensitivity, providing valuable

insights into the evolving of forensic translation and emphasizing the need for continuous improvement and specialized training.

In light of these findings, it is evident that the translation of forensic terms from American and British contexts into Arabic presents a multifaceted challenge. Translators must navigate not only linguistic differences but also the distinct legal systems, cultural nuances, and levels of recognition associated with these terms. The survey results emphasize the need for precise and culturally sensitive translation practices, particularly in legal and forensic contexts. Understanding the diverse challenges encountered by translators is pivotal in ensuring accuracy, consistency, and clarity in legal proceedings, ultimately enhancing effective communication within the realm of forensics.

These insights can also serve as a robust foundation for future research endeavors, delving deeper into the intricacies of translating forensic terms between American/British English and Arabic. Further investigations can explore the implications of these translation challenges on legal proceedings and consider strategies to optimize the translation process, ultimately fostering cross-cultural understanding and legal efficacy.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the results, the followings are recommended:

1. Encourage forensic translators to participate in ongoing professional development programs to stay current on legal terminology, cultural nuances, and technological advancements.

2. Develop specialized training initiatives focused on forensic terminology, legal accuracy, and cultural sensitivity to enhance translators' skills in navigating the complexities of forensic translation.

3. Promote the use of electronic dictionaries and translation software to improve efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility. Translators should leverage technological tools for consistent and up-to-date translations.

4. Implement rigorous quality control measures, including proofreading and second translator reviews, to enhance the reliability of forensic translations and identify potential errors.

5. Facilitate collaborative platforms for forensic translators to share insights, discuss challenges, and exchange best practices. Building a community of experts can contribute to collective learning and continuous improvement in forensic translation.

6. Study the effect of wrong forensic translation on the accuracy of the ruling issued by the court.

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Appendices

Appendix (A): Data collection instrument

Dear participants,

This survey is for the fulfillment of MA thesis about the challenges of translating American and British forensic terms into Arabic. This survey will take around 20 minutes to complete. Your answers are anonymous and will be used to overcome and improve these challenges in the future. We truly appreciate your insight and your time

Q 1: Decide if the words and phrases in the column are British or American. Put tick in the correct column in the table below.

	Forensic terms	American	British	I don't know
1	Nightstick			
2	Miranda warning			
3	Penitentiary/jail			
4	Theft			
5	Witnesses stand			
6	Larceny			
7	Mortuary			
8	Arrest			
9	Witnesses box			
10	Pokey/the nick			
11	Murder			
12	Police caution			
13	police car/black and white			
14	Morgue			
15	Homicide			
16	Criminalize			
17	Nick			
18	Truncheon/baton			
19	Incriminate			
20	Panda car			

Q 2: These are forensic terms that have more than one meaning. You need to understand the context in order to choose the correct response. Match each sentence with the correct meaning of the term in bold.

1- Meaning of **patrolman**: a male car owner's association official comes to help motorists who have problems with their cars.

    A- meaning in **UK**   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

2- Meaning of **brief**: A written or printed document, prepared by counsel to serve as the basis for an argument upon a cause in an appellate court, and usually filed for the information of the court. It embodies the points of law which the counsel desires to establish, together with the arguments and authorities upon which he rests his contention.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

3- Meaning of **patrolman**: male police officer walking or driving through an area to make sure there is no trouble.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in **US**   C- A+B   D- don't know

4- Meaning of **brief**: A document prepared by the attorney, and given to the barrister, before the trial of a cause, for the instruction and guidance of the latter. It contains, in general, all the information necessary to enable the barrister to successfully conduct their client's case in court, such as a statement of the facts, a summary of the pleadings, the names of the witnesses, and an outline of the evidence expected from them, and any suggestions arising out of the peculiarities of the case.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

5- Meaning of **Taking the Piss/Pissed**: the closest we come to that expression is "taking a piss," which simply means urinating, if a bit slang. As for the word "pissed," after 7 pints of Newcastle and only a packet of crisps to eat. On the other hand, if your mate did vomit in your car after consuming said Newcastle and chips, you would probably be "pissed," or "extremely annoyed/angry.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

6- Meaning of **Panda**: black-and-white kind of animals that lives the forests.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

7- Meaning of **Taking the Piss/Pissed**: the phrase "Are you taking the piss" is akin to the American expressions "Are you pulling my leg?" or "Are you making fun of me?", one would likely be "pissed," or "drunk but not to the point of vomiting," so I am told.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

8- Meaning of **Panda**: (panda car) police car (slang).

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

9- Meaning of **constable**: Can refer to an official with some police powers, usually in a small town. Police roles and powers may vary by jurisdiction.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

10- Meaning of **inspector**: Is an officer in the police who is higher in rank than a sergeant and lower in rank than a superintendent.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

11- Meaning of **constable**: Refers to the police officer of the lowest rank. This usage usually involves addressing or referring to the police in a formal way.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

12- Meaning of **inspector**: Is an officer in the police who is next in rank to a superintendent or police chief.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

13- Meaning of **solicitor**: one that solicits (e.g. contributions to charity), an advertiser, a salesperson, a promoter; often annoying chief law officer of a city, town, or government department.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

14- Meaning of **warden**: a person who is in charge of the people in a particular building.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

15- Meaning of **solicitor**: lawyer who advises clients, represents them in the lower courts, and prepares cases for barristers to try in higher courts considered overly formal.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

16- Meaning of **warden**: The person in charge of a prison.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

17- Meaning of **grass**: is a person who informs the authorities of another person's unlawful activity and plans.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

18- Meaning of **Torch**: Arson; the crime of deliberately sitting fire to something, especially a building.

19- Meaning of **grass**: a typical wild plant with thin, green stems and leaves that livestock like cows, horses, and sheep feed.

    A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

20- Meaning of **Torch**: Flashlight; a small light that is held in the hand and usually gets its power from batteries.

A-meaning in UK   B-meaning in US   C- A+B   D- don't know

1. **Do you use dictionary when you translate forensic texts? If yes, what kind of dictionary do you usually use?**

    2.   Electronic dictionaries

    3.   Paper dictionaries

1. **When you translate, do you choose special dictionary for American or British?**

    1.   Yes

    2.   No

Below are four options related to the challenges, effect, and solutions for forensic translation. rate them from (1-5), where **(1 is the most important)** and **(5 is the least important)**.

What do you think is the potential effects of forensic mistranslation?

1. Misinterpretation of evidence due to inaccurate translation.

2. The loss of important context, making it difficult for investigators, attorneys, and judges to fully understand the evidence.

3. Witnesses who speak a different language may provide statements that are inaccurately translated. This can distort their intended meaning and impact the credibility of their testimony.

4. Inaccurate translation has crucial effective in communication and cooperation among law enforcement agencies and legal professionals.

2. What specific challenges can arise when communicating legal concepts across different languages, and how can these challenges be addressed in forensic translation?

What steps should be taken as solutions to overcome inaccurate forensic translation?

1. Specialized training in legal terminology and forensic procedures benefit forensic translators in their work.

2. Advancements in technology tools, such as translation software, assist forensic translators helps in maintaining consistency and efficiency in their work.

3. Explain the importance of cultural sensitivity when translating in international forensic cases.

4. Proofreading and second translator review enhance the reliability of forensic translations.

5. All the above.

Forensic translators face several unique challenges due to the critical nature of their work. Some of these challenges include:

1. Forensic translation depends on specialized terminologies.

2. Forensic translation requires legal accuracy.

3. Forensic translation is subjected to cultural sensitivity.

4. Bias and neutrality may affect the forensic translator in collecting and evaluating legal cases.

5. Forensic translation faces technical challenges

6. Privacy and Confidentiality.

7. Chain of Custody.

8. Time Sensitivity.

9. Multidisciplinary Knowledge.

10. Admissibility in Court.

11. Technical Challenges.

Appendix (B)
List of Referees

Name	Work Place
Dr. Ayman Mohammed Abdalhy Al btoosh	Al zaytoonah University of Jordan
Dr. Omar Lasassmeh	Mutah University
Dr. Mohammed Nofal	Arab open University, Kuwait
Major Samer Salman Abu Hammad	Chief of Translation Section, PSD
Major Feras Mohammad Alwaraydat	Peacekeeping Operations Department