

The Influence of Studying Legal Course in the Progress of Translation Students' Performance in Translating English Legal Sentences into Arabic at Jadara University in Jordan

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Abstract

The study aims at examining the influence of studying legal course in the progress of translation students' performance in translating English legal sentences into Arabic. For achieving this aim, a sample of 25 translation students was selected from English Department at Jadara University in Jordan. To collect data, a test is set up with ten English legal sentences to be translated into Arabic language. The researcher computed the percentages and ranks for each student before and after studying the legal course. Qualitatively, the researcher analyzed the legal characteristics within the translated English-Arabic sentences. The results show the highest degrees for translation students after studying the legal course. Finally, in the light of the results, a number of recommendations was written, and further future researches were suggested.

Keywords: Legal translation, Legal characteristics, Students' Performance, Jadara University

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1. INTRODUCTION

Newmark (1991) as a pioneer scholar says that translation is a process concerned with morality and with factual truth. He adds:

“The more important the language of a text, the more closely it should be translated, the text itself, the chapter, the sentence, the clause, or an idiom; the less important the language of a text or any unit of text, the less closely that too need be translated.”(p. 1)

Nida (1964) believes that since no two languages are identical, the translator must seek to find the closest possible equivalence. In other words, Gholami, *et al.* (2016) says that translation has played a significant role in the life of humans. They add, without translation, the communication process among people was never to be achieved, and the development issues were stopped. He adds, there are a verity of translation types, e.g., literary translation, technical, legal, and administration translation.

Regarding legal language, it is a matter of discussion and interaction. Some people believe that legal language is part of the ordinary language and technical, while others believe that legal language is purely technical. Alshehab (2013) says that if we consider the problem of the technique of legal language, and its difference from ordinary language, we find ourselves facing two important views; the difference between the legal language and any other language, and the characteristics that make legal language a technical language. The technical language is considered to be the dividing line between ordinary and legal language. Technical language is no different from the ordinary language in terms of grammar, construction or even term. That's underpinned by Harvey (2002:177) who says: "bold claims have been made about Legal translation; he continues that it is a complex process that requires knowledge, experience and special skills".

Cao (2007) says that Legal translation plays a big role in the connection between people and cultures, and considers the translation of the law between two languages is not an easy task. It is an essential tool in governmental work and, which makes the demand for Legal translation particularly high with the wave of globalization sweeping our world now. Cao (2007) continues that the goal of LT, as any translation, is to sustain the meaning between the source and the target texts. It could be considered a special language within the technical translation. Following the same theme, Sarcevic (2000) signifies that LT is distinguished as a Language for Legal Purpose (LLP), and the features of both general and technical translation are being shared with LTs' features, and Legal translation has both normative and descriptive purposes.

Cao (2014) says that the serious problem in translating legal texts is the practice, which leads to social injustice. The task of the translator should reflect the author's aim, and provide the best translation of the original text. However, the translators are the social factors not only involved in the communication process, but also in society as a whole. The fact that the translators may carry special perspective to detect variances in translated texts. Otherwise, difficulties in facing the legal and administrative obstacles regarding other citizens as illegal immigrants, as a source of debate and uncertainty among legal interpreters. Despite the existence of behavior system for the interpreters (especially Court), the thorny subject largely untouched translators Therefore, the best practice of legal translator will, surely, come with the advancement of age. .

One of the important things in the LT is that it can not be reduced because it is already reduced. The legal

interpreter may not abbreviate any legal provision because it is originally abbreviated and limited in words and the deletion of any word may have a partial or complete effect on the legal article. The legal translation is therefore not concise and it is preferable to follow the exact literal translation while preserving the exact meaning of the text. This does not mean that we sacrifice in the sense of character, but respect the character while preserving the meaning and conveying it honestly. This means trying to find the exact legal synonym for each vocabulary with careful attention to the transfer of the legal meaning. In such a case, the translator has maintained scientific integrity (Sarcevic, 1997).

Characteristics of Legal Language

Another related subject, Sarcevic (1997), is the legal style, which is characterized by its own features, as it is a concise, precise, and ambiguous approach that accepts various interpretations. Therefore, it is rare to find texts and legal articles, but all the texts follow the instructions of their own and how to apply them. For example, laws such as the *Civil Code* القانون المدني, the *Code of Civil Procedure* قانون الإجراءات المدنية, and even the Law of Companies "قانون الشركات" and others are followed by many books and works specialized in jurisprudence, and other global courts.

It is worth mentioning that legal translation is characterized by stylistic features far from passion, imagination and personal avarice. In same vein of research, Sarcevic (1997) says that legal style like mathematics, it is free of imagination and emotion. It is a codified legislation and does not allow any interpreter to enter any language of emotional, rhetorical or imaginary language, it is a multi features with various characteristics. For this reason, the translator can not in any way reduce the article because it is a reducer, and the deletion of any word will lead to major changes in it. On the other hand, Cao (2007) writes about the nature of legal language, she says that the Legal language is complex and difficult because of many reasons. The difficulty and complexity of the Legal language are due to the nature of law and legal characteristics used. Accordingly, legal language has the nature of Normative, Performative, Technical, Lexicon, Synthetic, Pragmatic, and Stylistic Characteristics link the Legal language as follows:

1. Normative characteristics of Legal Language

In relation to the normative nature of the legal language, legal language has an accomplished nature. According to Deborah Cao, the effects and legal consequences can only be obtained in words, as is the case in court, since a sentence such as *court acquittal* تبرئة المحكمة is not only a judgment of acquittal, but also has legal consequences making legal language an integral language because it accomplishes effects and results.

2. Performative characteristics of Legal Language

Legal language is the language of the imposition of duties and rights, and, therefore it is a language of report, since the basic function of the law is the organization of human behavior and human relations. The law includes ethics and standards that people seek in order to achieve principles and concepts such as equality, justice, right, freedom and other principles and concepts. As a result, the language used in the law that helps to achieve these objectives is inherently a language of determination.

3. Lexicon and technical characteristics of the legal language

In terms of the lexicon of the legal language, Cao (2007) describes legal language as complex and unique, a characteristic that applies to all different legal languages. In translation, because of different legal systems, many legal terms and expressions in a language do not agree with terms in a second language, which raises the problem of equivalence in this area. If we find the English legal dictionary, we find that it includes many old terms, phrases, and simple words of strange meaning.

Sarcevic (1997) says that legal language technology is a matter of discussion and interaction. Some people believe that legal language is part of the ordinary language mixed with technical terms, while others believe that legal language is purely technical. Jackson(1997) underpins others, he considers the technical language to be no different from the ordinary language in terms of grammar, construction or even term, although the latter may be the dividing line between ordinary and technical language.

5. Synthetic characteristics of the legal language

Many legal languages are synthetically neutral in terms of complex and long sentences. In general, legal sentences are longer than others applying in many languages. The use of a condition and an exception is also one of the characteristics of the legal language. Therefore, anyone trying to translate a legal text or legislative requirements must understand the difficulties posed by the structural nature of the legal language.

6. The pragmatic characteristics of the legal language

Legal language is an integral language in terms of legal phrases that work to achieve an act or a right. Thus, achievement is one of the linguistic means that reflect the founding thought embodied in the preparation of legislation. Contracts and wills can be seen as an example of pragmatic characteristic in legal English and Arabic languages.

7. Stylistic characteristics of the legal language (Style)

It is worth mentioning that legal translation is characterized by a style far from passion, imagination, and

personal avarice. The legal style, such as mathematics, is free of imagination and emotion. It is a codified legislation and does not allow any interpreter to enter any language of emotional, rhetorical, or imaginary language. Leech and Short (1981) underpin the talk as “Style refers to the way in which language is used in a given context by a given person, for a given purpose, and so on (p 10). They continue their talk by saying that “Stylistics is the study of style, is rarely undertaken for its own sake, simply as an exercise in describing what use is made of language” (p 13). Regarding this study, the researcher investigated the classification of stylistic and the syntactic legal characteristics as will be mentioned below.

Regarding the previous studies, Khan and Khan (2015) have done a study aimed at studying a stylistic legal language. For achieving its aim, a legal document is selected as sample with examples that are provided from the given sample to explain every feature. To identify stylistic devices, their impact on text and communicative function, the analysis of legal language is done, resulted three basic stylistic levels; graphological, lexical and syntactic level, taken into consideration the educational effects, which are accurately analyzed and explained properly. These effects are effective and beneficial for the present thesis and further research in the future.

Bacalu (2012) has done a paper limited to how creativity can be put to work in a single area of the **legal** language, namely the syntax. It focuses on the basic alterations in the syntax that a **legal** translator can operate without affecting the substance of **legal** texts. The purpose of such a 'creative intervention' is to achieve clarity, simplicity, conciseness, and emphasis, in a word to honor the principle of 'language consistency. Since the area where **legal** translators can be creative is limited to the non-standardized **legal** texts, the **practical** examples and illustrations chosen belong to persuasive **legal** language.

[Lakhani](#) (2014) writes an article that investigates the challenges lawyers and immigrant crime victims' face in translating and documenting victims' experiences into **legal** form. By analyzing interactions between Los Angeles attorneys and female undocumented immigrants, I explore how immigrant victims of violence prepare to approach police certifiers. Attorneys arbitrate between accounts of violence and immigrant-police encounters and the **legal** cases they can develop, offering retrospective and prospective advice to immigrants about how to make effective pleas to police. Drawing attention to the devolutionary dynamics of an inclusive immigration policy, I show how nonfederal bureaucrats shape immigrants' eligibility for legalization remedies. In turn, I expose detrimental consequences of mixing street-level administrative discretion with federal visa eligibility determinations.

1.1. Problem of the Study

Legal translation is a difficult subject as it deals with; two languages, two cultures, and two legal systems. So legal translators ought to be more efficient and workable to avoid missing the most important Legal expressions and terms. Because of its difficulty, small amounts of studies have been written in the realm of translation that are insufficient for the researchers at the academic level. In particular, it is neglected at Jadara University in Jordan except the study of Alshehab (2013). For this case, the researcher comes to do this study to bridge the gap resulted from ignoring this subject.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

The study aims at the following:

1. Identifying the influence of studying legal course in improving students' performance in translating English legal sentences into Arabic at Jadara University?
2. Identifying some of the characteristics of Legal Translation embedded in English legal sentences translated by students at Jadara University in Jordan.

1.3. Question of the Study

To achieve the aims of the study, the following questions are set up:

1. What is the influence of the legal translation course in improving students' performance in translating English legal sentences into Arabic at Jadara University in Jordan?
2. What are the Legal translation characteristics embedded in English and Arabic legal sentences translated by students at Jadara University in Jordan?

1.4. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is derived from its subject. Legal translation is considered one type of technical translation, and it is a type that has its specialty in the field of translation. This study is one of the first studies at the level of the Jordanian universities, notably Jadara University. It is hoped that the results of the study will offer more benefits for the academic researchers in conducting studies about Legal translation. It is expected, the characteristics of Legal translation will pave the way for the designers of English language curricula to consider them.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

The study is limited to the following:

Objective limits: the current study limited to a test with ten English legal sentences, and a free question about the LT characteristics written by translation students at Jadara University in Jordan.

Time limits: this study was done at the year (2018/2019).

Study limitations: the current study limited to a random sample of 25 translation students from English department at Jadara University in Jordan.

1.6. The study's Variables

- Independent variable is studying the legal translation course.
- Dependent variable is students' performance in translating English legal sentences into Arabic.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. Sample of the Study

For achieving the study's aims, the researcher selects a random sample of 25 translation students from English department at Jadara University in Jordan. They enrolled at their last academic year (2017-2018). They were taught a number of English courses, e.g., administration and finance translation, legal translation, and literary translation. The last semester they have taught a legal translation course, focuses on legal translation from Arabic into English, it starts with teaching the students' legal terms from Arabic into English in the level of a sentence and on the level of a text, and it focuses on specialized terminology in the related field. To see the influence of this course, the sample was tested at the beginning and at the end of the semester. The students were asked to translate the English legal sentences into Arabic, and to write the characteristics of legal translation at the beginning and at the end of the semester. Then, the researcher analyzed their answers.

2.2. Data Collection

The researcher used a test with ten English legal sentences to be translated into Arabic language, see (Appendix A). The test includes also an open-ended question, which it is about the Legal translation characteristics that were written by translation students at Jadara University in Jordan. The students were asked for extracting the characteristics for each English legal sentence. Then, the answers were collected and analyzed. For question one, the following criteria is adopted as in Table 1:

Table 1: Criteria adopted for the students; ability results

Excellent%	V.good%	Good %	Fair %	Failure %
90-100	80-89	70-79	50-69	Under 50
18-20	16-17.9	14-15.9	10-13.9	Under 10

2.3. Data Analysis

Quantitatively, to see the ability (level) of translation students in translating English legal sentences into Arabic language, students' marks, percentages and ranks were computed, and then tabulated. Qualitatively, the researcher analyzes the answers of an open-ended question. He has read their answers with a brief overview, and then he details his reading to choose the intended characteristics, followed by revising the initial themes and writing them in a booklet to address the characteristics of LT between the both English-Arabic languages, taken into consideration the characteristic which is repeated more than five times.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The answers are analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively as follows:

3.1. Results relating to Q1: *What is the influence of studying legal course in improving students' performance in translating English legal sentences into Arabic at Jadara University?*

For answering this question, the students translated the test posed to them before and after studying the legal course. At the beginning of the semester, the test of English legal sentences was given to the students to be translated into Arabic. The researcher corrected their Arabic translation and set up their marks, and then he tabulated them and computed the percentages and the ranks for each student as in the first section in below table. Table 2 shows the level (ability) of translation students before and after studying legal course at Jadara University. Before studying the legal course, the level of students is 8.68 marks with the percent of 43.4%. It is a failure level for students as it is under 50%. The results range of their percentages is from 5% to 60%. It is a bad state for translation students.

Table 2: Students ability in translating English legal sentences before and after studying legal course

1. Before studying legal course				2. After studying legal course			
no	Mark	%	Rank	no	Mark	%	Rank
1	10	50	07	1	19	95	01
2	09	45	12	2	16	80	06
3	09	45	12	3	14	70	13
4	11	55	02	4	17	85	03
5	03	15	24	5	06	30	24
6	10	50	07	6	14	70	13
7	11	55	02	7	16	80	06
8	10	50	07	8	15	75	10
9	05	20	23	9	10	50	22
10	10	50	07	10	17	85	03
11	09	45	12	11	16	80	06
12	09	45	12	12	14	70	13
13	11	55	02	13	17	85	03
14	10	50	07	14	15	75	10
15	08	40	18	15	13	65	18
16	09	45	12	16	13	65	18
17	11	55	02	17	15	75	10
18	01	05	25	18	06	30	24
19	07	35	21	19	13	65	18
20	08	40	18	20	13	65	18
21	06	30	22	21	10	50	22
22	11	55	02	22	14	70	13
23	08	40	18	23	16	80	06
24	12	60	01	24	18	90	02
25	09	45	12	25	14	70	13
Average	8.68	43.4		Average	14	70%	

On the other hand, the average of translation students in translating English legal sentences after studying the legal course is 14 with the percent of 70%, it is a good level. Two students have got 90, 95 respectively, it is an excellent level with the first and second ranks, eight student have got between 16 and 17 marks with the percent of 80% and 85%, it is a very good level with the third and sixth ranks, while eight students have achieved the good level (70-75%) with ten and thirteen ranks. The fair level is for six students, while the fail level is for two students with 30 percent.

3.2. Results relating to Q2: What are the legal translation characteristics embedded in the legal English sentences translated by students at Jadara University in Jordan?

For answering this question, the characteristic recorded more than five frequencies is analyzed. Thus, the study deals with two kinds of characteristics: Stylistic characteristic includes technical and old or abandoned legal vocabularies. A syntactic characteristic includes performative, binomial expressions, and complex and long legal sentence as in table 3. The researcher adopted Cao (2007) classification of legal translation characteristics, but here as said above, the researcher deals only with stylistic characteristic and syntactic characteristics. The researcher analyzed students' translation regarding these characteristics by using content analysis as follows:

Table 3: Legal translation characteristics done by translation students

1	Stylistic characteristics of the legal language (Style)
	1. 1. Technical characteristics of legal language
	1.2.Old or abandoned legal vocabularies
2	Syntactic characteristics of the legal language
	2.1.Performative characteristics of legal language
	2.2.Binomial expressions
	2.3. Complex and long legal sentence

1. Stylistic Characteristics of the Legal Language (Style)

The English legal sentences; *the lessee may not change the rented eye without the landlord's permission unless such change does not cause any harm to the lessor* is translated into Arabic as; *يجوز للمستأجر تغيير العين المستأجرة دون إذن المالك إلا إذا تسبب هذا التغيير في أي ضرر للمؤجر*. In this example, there are lexicon characteristic, e.g., *lessee* □ and performative characteristic, e.g., the use of *may*, and we find a language that is far from the language

of fiction, literature and poetry. It is an abstract language and a language of legislation that requires a lot of interpretation and explanation.

1.1. Lexical and Technical characteristics of Legal Language

Efforts have therefore been made in English-speaking countries to facilitate the language used by law to accommodate everyone. Because of the nature and function of the law, its language has developed many linguistic, lexicon, syntactic and deliberative features in order to achieve the objectives of the law and to understand the specificities of the law and its applications. In terms of the lexicon of the legal language, Cao (2000) says that lexicon has a complex and unique characteristic that applies to all different legal languages. In translation, because of different legal systems, many legal terms and expressions in a language do not agree with terms in a second language, which raises the problem of equivalence in this area.

Cao (2000) says legal Lexis is broken up into; technical terms, semi-technical terms, and daily terms as in the following legal sentences:

Examples for technical terms: The English legal sentence (contract); *On behalf of our Client Prosecutor Ahmad, by virtue of the Power of Attorney legalized by the Ministry of Justice. We hereby submit our objection to the above said decision* نيابة عن وکلنا المدعي العام أحمد، بموجب الوكالة الشرعية المصدقة من وزارة العدل نتقدم لفضيلتكم باعتراضنا على القرار المذكور أعلاه. The lexicon characteristic in this long sentence is in the legal English terms are technical expressions; *Client Prosecutor* المدعي العام، *Power of Attorney* الوكالة الشرعية or التوكيل الرسمي. Also, there is an old term *hereby* بموجب.

Another legal sentence; *we sum up for the esteemed Higher Committee the grounds for our objection to the decision* نوجز لمقام اللجنة العليا الموقرة أسباب اعتراضنا على القرار. The legal expression *Higher Committee* اللجنة العليا، *decision* قرار.

The English legal sentence; *it has to remit the Lawsuit's papers to the Public Prosecution for investigation and disposal thereof* فعليها أن تحيل أوراق الدعوى إلى النيابة العامة لتحقيقها والتصرف فيها.

The English legal terms are technical expression; *Lawsuit's papers* أوراق الدعوى، *Public Prosecution* النيابة العامة، *Felony or Misdemeanor* جنائية أو جناحة.

The Panel signified that very fault which causes damage to another obliges that who has committed this fault to compensate it أشارت هيئة المحلفين إلى أن كل خطأ يسبب ضررا للغير يلزم ارتكبه بالتعويض. *Panel* هيئة المحلفين is a technical legal term also. In addition to other technical legal terms from other sentences, e.g., *Task* مهمة، *document* سند، *Judgment* حكم، *Civil* دني، *Court* محكمة، *Case Documents* مستندات الدعوى. Another examples in English and Arabic legal sentences, the Arabic expression *وزارة العدل* that meets the English technical expression *Ministry of Justice*. Technical expression such as *Higher Committee* that means in Arabic اللجنة العليا، *Public Prosecution* النيابة العامة، *Criminal offence* جريمة جنائية، *Lawsuit's paper* ورقة الدعوى، *Judiciary* السلطة القضائية، *Lease* عقد الإيجار، *contract* عقد. Semi-technical like the English legal sentence and its translation; *it has to remit the Lawsuit's papers to the Public Prosecution for investigation and disposal thereof or for the compensation* عليها أن تحيل أوراق الدعوى إلى النيابة العامة لتحقيقها والتصرف فيها أو للتعويض. The semi legal term is *compensation* تعويض.

The English legal sentence; *all the parties must undertake the principles of the global convention for protecting environment advertised below, and the task of assessment of biodiversity* يجب أن يتعهد جميع الاطراف ببادئ الاتفاقية العالمية لحماية البيئة المعلن عنها ادناه والقيام بمهمة التقييم للتنوع الحيوي. The English legal term *assessment* تقييم is a semi term

The English legal sentence; the Court issued a decision that the two parties have mutually agreed to sign the enclosed contract therebetween أصدرت المحكمة قرارا بأنه إتفق الطرفان على توقيع العقد المرفق بينهما. This sentence includes the semi legal term *enclose* that means in Arabic رفق.

Daily legal terms and expressions, e.g., what is written in *report*, in *file*, and in *contracts and agreements*. Thus, all the legal sentences are daily legal terms and expressions.

Not only that, but Jackson (1997) goes on to say that legal language is an independent language, and by recognizing that legal language is a technical language, we still have to define the characteristics of this language, where many people find it difficult to understand texts and legal documents. By this saying, Jackson insures that language is purely technical and differ from ordinary language, as legal language is a distinctly independent language. On the other hand, Cao (2007) says that it is a technical language with legal lexicons and structure that could give the legal language specificities. Not only has that, but Jackson (1997) has gone on to say that legal language is an independent language with its own system.

1.2. Old or abandoned vocabularies

Tiersma (1999) states that "legal language often strives toward great formality; it naturally gravitates towards archaic language" (p. 95). Legal language is recognized by many old or abandoned vocabularies, which are used as a daily language. However, these vocabularies vanished and became limited to use legal language. Alshehab (2013: 3) says that "there exist also some archaic adverbs, they are actually a mixture of words, using a compound words in the legal documents to give new meaning."

Examples of such vocabulary is called 'Pronominal Adverbs', and it is a form of (Legal Jargon) such as; **hereby** (by this), **herein** (in that), **thereof** (of it), **therefrom** (from it), **whereby** (by which). Examples are taken from

Arabic translations international, as follows:

- the Court issued a decision that the two parties have mutually agreed to sign the enclosed contract therebetween* أصدرت المحكمة قرارا بأنه إتفق الطرفان على توقيع العقد المرفق بينهما *it becomes nowadays as; the two parties have mutually agreed to sign this contract between them.*
- It has to remit the Lawsuit's paper to the Public Prosecution for investigation and disposal thereof or for the compensation* فعليها أن تحيل أوراق الدعوى الى النيابة العامة لتحقيقتها والتصرف فيها أو للتعويض
- The Case Documents indicated that if the Felony or Misdemeanor appeared that connected with the charge before it, the Judgment should be issued thereto* أشارت مستندات الدعوى الى أنه اذا تبين لها وقوع جناية أو جنحة مرتبطة بالتهمة المعروضة عليها يجب ان يصدر حكم بحققها

Alshehab (1913), in his study points out to some ancient adverbs that may offer a new meaning when used in the legal documents such as:

- **Herein** “في هذا الموضوع”
- **Hereto** “بهذه الوثيقة”
- **Hereinafter** “المشار اليه فيما بعد”
- **Therein** “في هذا المكان او هنالك”
- **Thereto** “علاوة على ذلك”
- **Thereof** “جراء ذلك”

In sum, these English old expressions were used as contractions with short forms to pass up ambiguity. On the other hand, other modern views banned the use of these old expressions, and go far away by considering them as styles without any important semantic functions.

2. Syntactic Characteristics

Many legal languages are synthetically neutral in terms of complex and long sentences. In general, legal sentences are longer than others are which apply to many languages. The use of a condition and an exception is also one of the characteristics of the legal language. Therefore, anyone trying to translate a legal text or legislative requirements must understand the difficulties posed by the structural nature of the legal language. In this study, the syntactic characteristic of the legal language includes performative characteristics, binomial expressions, and complex and long legal sentence.

2.1. Performative characteristics of Legal Language

Legal language is the performative language, and it is a language of the report, since the basic function of the law is to declare the rights, give permission, and make prohibition, e.g., 'it is prohibited to procure' يحظر جلب واحضار in the fourth legal sentence, also by using other performative verbs such as declare and authorize, etc. Therefore, legal language is also the performative language of the imposition of duties, rights, giving permission or making prohibition. For example, I ...hereby **authorize** the following divorce certificate (Divorce Certificate) وبهذا اصدر وثيقة الطلاق التالية. The law includes ethics and standards that people seek in order to achieve principles and concepts such as equality, justice, right, freedom and other principles and concepts. As a result, the language used in the law that helps to achieve these objectives is inherently a language of determination.

As a report, the English legal sentence, 'we sum up for the esteemed Higher Committee the grounds for our objection to the resolution' ونوجز لمقام اللجنة العليا الموقرة أسباب اعتراضنا على القرار. Another performative feature, models *shall* and *may* as examples that the legal language relies heavily on them, e.g., 'the Lessee **may** not change' لا يجوز للمستأجر تغيير in the fifth legal sentence. We find that they use such actions as declare, announce, confer prohibit, and amend. For example taken from Alshehab(2013:7), 'no one shall be presumed guilty of a criminal offence' لا احد يفترض ان يكون ذنبا بجريمة جنائية shall here is not taken into consideration as a future tense in Arabic. He says that *shall* as a future model is banned in Arabic legal translation, while in English "Legally English favors the use of imperative model *shall* for future and present tenses, whereas, Arabic discourse uses the present indicative"(p: 7). On the other hand, in English, Kurzon (1986, 16) says that *shall* is used for ordering, but it is understood as prohibition if it becomes *shall not*. Sarcevic (1997:138) says that *shall* is more stronger than *must* in the sense that it guarantees that the action will occur. For example in the tenth legal sentence, *anyone must undertake* أي شخص يجب ان يتعهد. In terms of deliberation, legal language is characterized by ambiguity and comprehensiveness.

2.2. Binomial expressions

Al-Qinai (1999, 244) says that more than three related words are involved in Arabic legal texts. These words are may be synonymous or have the related meaning, and they are correlated with the conjunctions (and, or). Danet (1985, 283) says that Binomial expressions can be called 'Doublets and Triplets', and they could be defined as 'sequences of two or more words belonging to the same class, which are syntactically coordinated and semantically related.' Such expressions are the one way of using parallel structures.

To have more focused, the legal English sentence is full of Doublets as binomial expressions: '*support and sustain to improve and develop project development, growth, and enlargement and management skills amongst some dehydrated and dry and sub-humid lands parties*' الحصول على دعم وادارة يركز بشكل أكبر على تحسين وتطوير مهارات هارات النمو والتنمية والتوسع للمشروع وإدارتها في بعض الأراضي المجففة والجافة وشبه رطبة.

Danet (1985, 280) continues that these pairs are frozen expressions which are irreversible; they are formal syntactic features rather than lexical ones. In sum, these expressions are widely used in both languages. For example, the following English legal article that translated into Arabic

2.3. Complex and long legal sentence

The English legal language is known for its extraordinary long and complex sentences. An English legal sentence is twice as long as the scientific English sentence. The longer the sentences, the more complex they are, the bigger the number of subordinating clauses and phrases

The English legal language may include long and complex sentences, the longest of the sentences, the more of its complexity. In this study, the majority of the legal sentences are long and complex. For example below;

The Case Documents indicated that if the Felony or Misdemeanor appeared that connected with the charge before it, the Judgment should be issued thereto أشارت مستندات الدعوى الى أنه اذا تبين لها وقوع جريمة أو جنحة مرتبطة بالتهمة المعروضة عليها يجب ان يصدر حكم بحقها

Such Arabic legal sentence is also full of clauses and phrases, which makes it more complex. Conditional structure makes the sentence long and complex in English as well as in Arabic. Also, the long of the sentence and its complexity comes from binomial expressions separated by (and, or), e.g., *the committee indicated in its annual report that it is prohibited to procure, import, export, manufacture, obtain, or consume the narcotics* اشارت اللجنة في تقريرها السنوي بأنه يحظر جلب واحضار، واستيراد، وتصدير، وتصنيع، والحصول على او استهلاك المخدرات

4. CONCLUSION

From above, the results showed the highest degrees were for translation students after studying the legal course. Moreover, the researcher found only five characteristics from the analysis of students' answers. It seems that any translator of legal texts must be careful in his endeavor to have a cognitive knowledge, and he/she ought to have a broad legal culture if not specialized in law and lacks legal knowledge. In the light of the study's results, it is recommended to study extra legal translation books and booklets at English department at Jadara University in Jordan. These books are also a necessitate need for all English students at any university in Jordan. Essentially, it is recommended for conducting more elective and compulsory legal translation courses at the university level for all students. Following the same line of words, the legal translation studies ought to be done and encouraged.

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Appendix (A)

English legal sentences and their Arabic translation

English legal sentence	Arabic legal sentence
On behalf of our client Prosecutor Ahmad, by virtue of the power of attorney legalized by the Ministry of Justice. We hereby submit our objection to said decision.	نيابة عن □ وكلنا المدعي العام أحمد، بموجب الوكالة الشرعية المصدقة □ ن وزارة العدل نتقدم لفضيلتكم بإعتراضنا على القرار المذكور أعلاه.
Support and sustain to improve and develop project development, growth, and enlargement and management skills amongst some dehydrated and dry and sub-humid lands Parties.	الحصول على دعم وإد□ة يركز بشكل أكبر على تحسين وتطوير □ هارات النمو والتنمية والتوسع للمشروع وإدارتها في بعض الأراضي المجففة والجافة وشبه رطبة.
We sum up for the esteemed Higher Committee of Civil Law the grounds for our objection to the resolution.	نوجز لمقام اللجنة العليا للقانون المدني الموقرة أسباب اعتراضنا على القرار.
The Committee indicated in its annual report that it is prohibited to procure, import, export, manufacture, obtain, or consume the narcotics.	أشارت اللجنة في تقريرها السنوي بأنه يحظر جلب واحضار، واستيراد، وتصدير، وتصنيع، والحصول على او استهلاك المخدرات.
The Lessee may not change the rented eye without the landlord's permission unless such change does not cause any harm to the Lessor.	لا يجوز للمستأجر تغيير العين المستأجرة دون إذن المالك إلا إذا تسبب هذا التغيير في أي ضرر للمؤجر.
The Panel signified that very fault which causes damage to another obliges that who has committed this fault to compensate it.	أشارت هيئة المحلفين إلى أن كل خطأ يسبب ضررا للغير يلزم □ أن ارتكبه بالتعويض.
The Court issued a decision that the two parties have mutually agreed to sign the enclosed contract therebetween.	أصدرت المحكمة قرارا بأنه إتفق الطرفان على توقيع العقد المرفق بينهما.
It has to remit the lawsuit's papers to the Public Prosecution for investigation and disposal thereof or for the compensation.	عليها أن تحيل أوراق الدعوى الى النيابة العامة □ لتحقيقها والتصرف فيها أو للتعويض.
The Case Documents indicated that if the Felony or Misdemeanor appeared that connected with the charge before it, the Judgment should be issued thereto.	أشارت □ مستندات الدعوى الى أنه إذا تبين لها وقوع جناية أو جنحة □ ترتبطة بالتهمة المعروضة عليها يجب ان يصدر حكم بحقها.
All the parties must undertake the principles of the global convention for protecting environment advertised below, and the task of assessment of biodiversity.	يجب ان يتعهد جميع الاطراف □ بادئ الاتفاقية العالمية لحماية البيئة المعلن عنها ادناه والقيام بمهمة التقييم للتنوع الحيوي.