

Postediting in English-to-Arabic Legal/Political Translation: A Case Study of a Freelancer's Output

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33806/ijaes1170>

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Received: 23.8.2025

Accepted: 22.1.2026

Published: 7.6.2026

Abstract: Based on a freelancer's initial translations of ten documents in legal and political contexts, this case study offers an analysis of 40 errors from a posteditor's feedback on them. House's (2015) Translation Quality Assessment Model is used to analyze translation errors into overt and covert errors. The analysis shows 4 error types: terminological errors (8/20%), breaches of target language system errors (13/33%), slight changes in meaning errors (9/22%), and phraseological errors (10/25%). While the first two error types are overt and can be easily spotted by the competent reader, the other two are covert and may escape the reader's attention. Together, these errors mar the translation product in terms of professionalism, generic and contextual appropriateness, and linguistic accuracy. The study concludes that postediting needs to be an integral part of translation business in order to ensure standard quality.

Keywords: Arabic, English, freelance translation, postediting, translation errors, translation quality assessment

1. Theoretical background

Translation business includes several social agents, featuring companies, agencies, freelancers, copyeditors, posteditors, cultural mediators, etc. Each of these players takes part in offering accurate and contextually/culturally appropriate translation products. Some translation companies and agencies furnish a large number of services that go well beyond translation proper, including editing, localization, internationalization, and project management, in order to cater for the increasing complexity of global communication (Dunne and Dunne 2011). Schäffner (2019) shows that freelance translators may collaborate with translation agencies or independently work with clients, offering specialized expertise and flexibility. This collaborative relation makes it possible for agencies to cope with fluctuating workloads while providing freelancers with consistent translation projects and resources.

The translation industry involves multiple players who influence how texts are adapted for various audiences, something which goes well beyond the translation process proper. Cultural mediators' work, for instance, is pivotal in transferring literature and ideas across linguistic and cultural boundaries and affects

the selection and presentation of translated works (Roig-Sanz and Meylaerts 2018). Besides, the translation process itself goes through a structured workflow which includes translating, editing, proofreading, and formatting, to guarantee high-quality products in translation agency and freelance settings (Biel 2014; Gouadec 2007).

Postediting emerges as one critical aspect of translation workflows in translation practice nowadays, which has gained prominence with the rise of machine translation and the need for high-quality revisions. It involves refining an initial translation—often produced by a freelancer or generated by automated system—to improve linguistic correctness, contextual appropriateness, and terminological consistency. This process is particularly important in the production of business translations between English and Arabic, where grammatical accuracy, nuances in meaning, and cultural alignment need to be carefully managed.

Despite the fact that machine translation systems have significantly advanced with the introduction of artificial intelligence translators such as ChatGPT and Gemini, they still may fail to cope with contextual mismatches, cultural nuances, and idiomatic usages. Let us observe ChatGPT’s output of two illustrative examples from our dataset:

- The judge asked whether the interrogation room was on the same floor as was the cell. According to P39, both were on the same (ground) floor. P39 did not have to use stairs. He explained, that by “**ground floor**”, he technically meant the **basement**, he went 10 steps **downstairs**.

- سأل القاضي عمّا إذا كانت غرفة الاستجواب تقع في الطابق ذاته الذي تقع فيه الزنزانة. وأفاد الشاهد (P39) بأنهما كانتا في الطابق نفسه (الطابق الأرضي)، ولم يكن بحاجة إلى استخدام السلالم. ثم أوضح أن مقصوده بـ «الطابق الأرضي» كان من الناحية الفنية **الطابق السفلي**، حيث نزل نحو عشر درجات إلى الأسفل.

- The Prosecutor elaborated that personal information of the Yazidi women and girls was registered and were “valued” prior to being sold at **slave markets**, also **sex markets**. The Prosecutor posited that 80 percent of Yazidi women were sold to individuals such as to IS fighters to own, and 20 percent were kept for the organization.

- أوضح الادعاء العام أن البيانات الشخصية للنساء والفتيات الإيزيديات كانت تُسجّل وتُقيّم قبل بيعهن في أسواق الاسترقاق، بما في ذلك ما يُسمّى بأسواق الجنس. وذهب الادعاء إلى أن نحو 80 بالمئة من النساء الإيزيديات جرى بيعهن لأفراد، من بينهم مقاتلو تنظيم داعش، بغرض الاستحواذ عليهن، في حين احتُفظ بنحو 20 بالمئة منهن لصالح التنظيم.

Despite the fact that ChatGPT generally offers good translations, as can be noted, they still require some editing relate to legal usage and phraseology. In the first example, ChatGPT has failed to technically distinguish between الطابق الأرضي and القبو (a lower place in the Serian legal register) by rendering it as الطابق السفلي,

which means the same thing as الطابق الأرضي. This legal confusion is properly resolved by the human post-editor. In the second example, ChatGPT has failed to access the natural Arabic phraseologies أسواق الرق/الرقيق and أسواق النخاسة for ‘slave markets’ and ‘sex markets’, respectively. While أسواق الاسترقاق and أسواق الجنس are comprehensible in ChatGPT’s output, they still fail the Arabic legal register.

By the same token, initial human translations produced by both in-house and freelance translators may require postediting of such complexities. Postediting, therefore, comes to refine initial translations, whether they are produced by humans or generated by machines, in order to meet quality standards. For example, Senez (1998) demonstrates that machine translation postediting at the European Commission is very effective. Research further indicates that postediting can speed up the translation process, reducing time by up to 63 percent without affecting quality (Ahsan et al. 2021). Cost-effectiveness is another important advantage, as organizations can harness machine translation combined with human expertise to produce high-quality translations at lower costs. Besides, postediting ensures consistent terminology usage, especially in specialized fields like legal, medical, or technical translations, which improves clarity and reliability (Allen 2003; Litvishko et al. 2025).

Translation in general and postediting in particular between English and Arabic presents significant linguistic and cultural challenges. Structurally, English follows the unmarked Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order, while Arabic frequently employs a Verb-Subject-Object (VSO) as the unmarked structure, thus creating syntactic mismatches (Farghal 2012). In addition, Arabic's root-based, synthetic morphology contrasts with English’s linear, analytic morphology, a fact which complicates direct translations. Culturally, several English expressions lack direct Arabic equivalents, requiring careful adaptation to maintain meaning (Al-Hemyari 2023). Idiomatic expressions, such as ‘kick the bucket’, require culturally appropriate alternatives to avoid misinterpretation (Baker 2018; Hamdan, Naser and Hamdan 2021; Almaryat et al. 2024). Another challenge is ensuring terminological consistency, especially in specialized fields, which are often tackled through client glossaries or Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tools (Bowker 2002).

English-to-Arabic translation generally includes three error categories: grammatical, semantic, and stylistic. Grammatical errors include incorrect verb conjugations, morphology, tense usage, or subject-verb agreement, which are particularly common in English-to-Arabic translation. Semantic errors arise when meaning is inaccurately delivered, mostly due to a lack of contextual understanding. Stylistic errors involving levels of formality and contextual appropriateness, for their part, affect the readability and adherence to target language stylistic norms (for more details about these error categories, see Al-Shabab 1996 and Condon et al. 2009). Such errors can be effectively dealt with through professional postediting to ensure accurate, coherent, and culturally appropriate translations.

2. Empirical studies

Several studies have addressed the different aspects of postediting. They exclusively deal with postediting machine translation products, focusing on linguistic, cultural, and terminological subtleties. This line of research reveals important insights relating to the process of postediting, the skills needed for effective application, and the role of postediting in professional translation practices. This section presents the key research contributions that are relevant to postediting between English and Arabic, and beyond.

Askari et al. (2021) address the translation quality produced by Google Translate compared to human translation, using academic texts as their data. They evaluate the translation quality in terms of overt and covert errors based on House's (2015) Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) model. Using qualitative descriptive and comparative analyses, they critically evaluate translations from Persian into English. The results reveal that Google translations include significant overt errors, such as literal translations, mistranslations, and breaches of target language systems, in addition to covert errors related to mismatches in register parameters (field, tenor, and mode). The study ends with the conclusion that while Google Translate offers rapid output, it usually falls short of the precision and contextual appropriateness in human translation, thus emphasizing the need for human intervention.

Almaaytah (2022) examines the skill sets needed in postediting and the feasibility of training student translators in these competencies at university level. He reviews the existing literature and analyzes the translation industry trends to offer a structured program that can integrate both theoretical and practical aspects of postediting. The results stress the key role of postediting in refining machine translation products, which usually feature grammatical, stylistic, and terminological errors. Postediting, the study argues, improves translation quality and efficiency while reducing costs. The study recommends designing and introducing training programs to provide future translators with necessary skills to meet the growing demand for postediting in the translation industry.

Along the same lines, Omar and Salih (2024) systematically review and analyze trends and gaps in postediting English-to-Arabic machine translation. Employing the PRISMA-P framework, they review 60 papers published between 2000 and 2023 which focus on machine translation software, research methods, and different language pairs. The study reveals that while postediting of machine output significantly improves translation quality, especially in technical and legal contexts, issues in cultural adaptation and terminology consistency remain a hindrance. Despite its pivotal role, machine translation postediting is still seriously underrepresented in translation curricula, which creates a gap between technological development and translator training. The study highlights the need for introducing postediting into translation programs and curricula to prepare future translators for the evolving demands of translation practice.

Finally, Eljazouli and Azmi (2024) examine the linguistic, terminological, and cultural issues that may occur during postediting machine-translated texts from English into Arabic. Their study uses a comparative descriptive design to analyze

the product of 25 Master's students by employing SDL Trados to postedit translations. The results show that grammatical errors are the most frequent, followed by syntactic, accuracy, terminological, and stylistic errors. The errors fall into skill-based, rule-based, and knowledge-based, with the latter two accounting for the majority. The study highlights the significant role of postediting in correcting these errors, especially those relating to grammar, syntax, and terminology. It recommends upgrading translator training and improving machine translation systems between English and Arabic in order to bridge the gap between translation technology and professional practice.

The above empirical studies clearly show the key role of postediting in refining machine translation products by addressing linguistic inaccuracies, cultural mishaps, contextual mismatches, and terminological inconsistencies. They stress the gap between machine translation capabilities and the nuances and subtle aspects of human language, especially in cultural and stylistic parameters. They also highlight the importance of providing translators with specialized postediting training to cope with rapidly growing demands in translation business. By balancing translation education with translation technology, postediting will not only improve translation quality but will also foster efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

The present paper goes beyond the above studies which are based on machine-to-human postediting by addressing a case study involving work submitted by a freelance translator to professional posteditors. To the best of our knowledge, there are no case studies examining human-to-human postediting. This paper, therefore, aims to make a contribution in this neglected area by exploring the types of errors occurring in a freelancer's output and the way they are dealt with in a post-editor's version using House's (2015) Translation Quality Assessment (TQA).

3. Method

3.1 Study design

This study adopts a mixed-methods approach, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative research designs to provide an analysis of postediting in English-to-Arabic translation. The quantitative part presents the frequency and percentage of errors in each category, including terminological, grammatical, semantic and stylistic issues in the dataset. The qualitative part, for its turn, focuses on analyzing the identified errors and the corresponding post-edited versions.

3.2 Framework

This study employs House's TQA model (2015) as the theoretical framework to analyze the translation process and evaluate postediting outcomes. According to House, translation involves replacing the source text (ST) with a semantically and pragmatically equivalent target text (TT). Her updated model incorporates Hallidayan register elements, namely, field, tenor, and mode to scrutinize the relationships between text and context. The field pertains to the academic and informative subject matter of the text, characterized by a specific social action. The tenor examines the relationships between the author, translator, and audience,

highlighting their academic roles, symmetrical social relationships, and formal social attitudes. The mode refers to the medium (written or spoken) and the degree of interaction, which is simple and formal in the analyzed texts. Additionally, the genre of the texts on hand is classified as informative, with a textual function.

House's TQA model distinguishes between overt errors, which result from mismatches in denotative meanings or breaches of the target language system, and covert errors, which arise from dimensional mismatches in field, mode, and tenor. In this study, both ST and TT are analyzed according to these parameters, and errors are categorized into seven types according to Askari et al. (2021). They include transliteration, literal translation, mistranslation (distortion of meaning), untranslation (untranslated terms), slight changes in meaning, significant changes in meaning, breaches of the target language system.

3.3 Corpus and participants

The corpus of this study is compiled through a collaborative process involving a freelance translator, a client, and a posteditor. The client sent a translation assignment to the freelance translator. The freelance translator, with translation experience in legal and political contexts since 2019, participates in an interview with the post-editor, who is a widely-known professional legal translator. The interview is facilitated by the client and is meant to discuss the main errors identified in her translations. The post-editor has reviewed and edited ten documents submitted by the freelancer, providing detailed notes on the errors and engaging in discussions to clarify and analyze them. The ten documents constitute a translation assignment received by the freelancer, which make up the dataset for this study. The collaboration with a client and legal translator post-editor aims to show what human post-editing does to initial translations. To systematically document and analyze the findings, a table displaying all the noted errors is created (see appendix) and divided into three sections: source text, freelancer's text, and post-editor's text. This structured approach allows for a systematic assessment of the translational choices and the impact of postediting on addressing linguistic, cultural, and terminological issues.

3.4 Data analysis

The qualitative data analysis is divided into two distinct parts to ensure a thorough examination of the translation and postediting processes. In the first part, the dataset is described using House's TQA model, focusing on the elements of field, tenor, mode, genre, and function. This model allows for an evaluation of the contextual and textual relationships between the ST, the freelancer's translation, and the post-edited version. In the second part, the types of overt and covert errors occurring in the freelancer's translations are examined and compared with the post-edited versions. The errors are categorized into four types: terminological, slight changes in meaning, breaches of target language system, and phraseological. By juxtaposing a freelancer's initial translation with the final posteditor's version, errors including linguistic inaccuracies, terminological mishaps, and contextual mismatches can be identified and analyzed. Such exercise can unravel the significant role of

postediting in improving translation quality and ensuring professional standards in professional translation business.

4. Results and discussion

This section presents the findings of the study, focusing on the analysis of errors identified in the freelancer's translations and the role of postediting in addressing them. First, a quantitative analysis is conducted revealing the percentage of each type of error in the dataset. Second, the dataset is described according to House's TQA model in terms of field, tenor, mode, genre, and function. Finally, four types of errors, including terminological, slight changes in meaning, breaches of TL system, and phraseological errors, are identified, examined, and evaluated in the dataset.

4.1 Quantitative analysis

The table below displays the distribution of the types of translation errors in the dataset.

Distribution of types of errors in the dataset

Error category	Frequency out of 40	Percentage
Terminological errors	8	20
Slight changes in meaning errors	9	22
Breaches of target language system errors	13	33
Phraseological errors	10	25

The examination of translation errors noted by a professional post-editor in the freelancer's output of legal and political discourse shows a notable distribution across four main categories. As displayed in Table 1, the most frequent errors belong to breaches of the TL system, accounting for 33 percent of the total (13 out of 40). These feature grammatical, syntactic, and spelling mishaps, which carry special importance in legal and political genres where precision and compliance with language norms are significant for clarity, authority, credibility, and professionalism. Such errors jeopardize not only linguistic accuracy but also the professional integrity of the product. Phraseological errors follow at 25 percent (10 instances), revealing problems with idiomaticity and formulaic language. In legal and political texts, where fixed phrases and terminological conventions are standard (e.g., "binding agreement" or "power of attorney"), the wrong use of collocations or non-native/unnatural phrasing can seriously affect the intended meaning and weaken the translation's pragmatic impact.

Slight changes in meaning account for 22 percent of the errors (9 instances). These errors may be caused by lexical choices that deviate from the ST's nuances, influencing the semantic fidelity expected in sensitive texts such as legal contracts or diplomatic statements. Terminological errors, though slightly lower at 20 percent (8 instances), are highly significant. Misuse or mistranslation of genre-specific terms can trigger serious legal misinterpretations or political misrepresentations.

This aligns with Schäffner's (2004) argument that translation in political contexts requires not only linguistic competence but also deep intercultural and genre-specific knowledge. Similarly, Trosborg (1997) stresses that legal translation must preserve terminological consistency and adhere strictly to the conventions of both source and target legal systems. These results also resonate with the quality assessment criteria outlined in the multidimensional quality metrics (MQM) framework (Lommel, Burchardt and Uszkoreit 2014), which highlights problems in grammar, terminology, and fluency as critical for translation quality evaluation.

As can be observed, the distribution of errors indicates that while the freelancer has demonstrated general competence, their performance in these sensitive genres suffers from issues in grammatical accuracy, phraseological appropriateness, semantic precision, and terminological consistency. The error profile reflects common challenges in specialized translation, emphasizing the need for subject-matter knowledge and professional post-editing in legal and political contexts.

4.2 Discussion of results

The quantitative analysis of the freelancer's translations shows that errors are unevenly distributed across categories, with breaches of the TL system accounting for the highest percentage (33%), followed by phraseological errors (25%), slight changes in meaning (22%), and terminological errors (20%). These results are in line with research on TQA, which underscores the recurring challenges encountered by translators in ensuring both accuracy and naturalness in specialized areas such as legal and political discourse.

One of the key results is the prominence of breaches of the TL system, which reflects structural and grammatical inaccuracies in Arabic. House (2015) argues that systemic breaches in the TL are serious because they directly undermine textual acceptability and readability, thus compromising communicative equivalence. Likewise, Al-Khresheh (2016) asserts that non-native or less-experienced translators usually struggle with Arabic morpho-syntactic structures, which often lead to errors in agreement, word order, and tense. In legal and political discourse, such errors are particularly problematic because they may affect legal precision or reduce rhetorical force, both of which are essential in these genres.

The second most frequent category, phraseological errors (25%), highlights the challenge of capturing collocational and idiomatic usage in Arabic. Phraseology is a major concern in translation activity because it captures cultural and linguistic norms that go beyond literal equivalence (Baker, 2018). Several studies stress that inability to offer culturally and linguistically appropriate phraseology usually produces translations that are grammatically correct but pragmatically awkward (Abaker, 2021; Ghazala, 2024, among others). In legal and political texts, where authority and clarity are embodied in conventionalized phraseology, such mishaps undermine the professional quality of the translation. The noticeable occurrence of phraseological issues in the freelancer's output tunes well with previous studies that phraseology is a persistent difficulty for non-specialist translators (Kenny, 2017).

Slight changes in meaning, accounting for 22 percent of errors, reflect the translator's struggle with semantic precision. While such mishaps may not always distort the general meaning, they nevertheless show a lack of sensitivity to lexical nuances, which is particularly critical in legal and political discourse. Legal translation research underscores that 'approximate equivalence' can produce significant interpretive disparities (Šarčević 1997). For example, a small shift in meaning may change the degree of obligation or authority intended in political discourse, or it may alter the scope of a legal provision. Nida (2001) asserts that meaning needs to be captured at both lexical and contextual levels to avoid subtle inaccuracies that affect fidelity.

Terminological errors (20%), while accounting for the lowest rate, are arguably the most serious problems in legal and political translation. Terminology management is consistently emphasized as a foundation stone of professional practice in these genres (Cao, 2007). The freelancer's misuse or inconsistency in relaying technically specialized terms reflects inadequate reliance on terminological databases, glossaries, or authoritative materials. Al-Khaza'leh (2019) states that many novice translators tend to depend on general dictionaries rather than specialized legal or political sources, which raises the likelihood of terminological issues. Such issues constitute the most serious to accuracy, as they can distort the legal or political implications of a text.

Post-editing, as a corrective measure, plays a crucial role in reducing these errors. Studies on post-editing machine translation (e.g., O'Brien 2012; Koponen 2016) has indicated that systematic review by professional translators can significantly mitigate terminological and phraseological inconsistencies. While the present study focuses on a freelancer's human product rather than machine outputs, the logic remains similar: post-editing offers an essential safeguard, ensuring compliance with both linguistic norms and domain-specific conventions. The results of this study therefore stress the dual necessity of translator training—especially in legal and political discourse—and the incorporation of proper post-editing procedures in professional products.

To summarize, the results show that breaches of the TL system and phraseological errors are the most frequent and pressing issues in the freelancer's translations, while terminological errors, though less frequent, constitute serious mishaps in legal and political discourse. These results are in line with previous research that highlights the interaction between linguistic competence, domain-specific knowledge, and quality assurance in translation. They also underscore the importance of technical training and post-editing to offer high-quality products in sensitive areas where precision, clarity, and authority are critical.

4.3 Qualitative analysis

4.3.1 Analysis based on House's (2015) TQA model

4.3.1.1 Field

The field of the analyzed texts predominantly revolves around Syrian legal and political contexts, which require a high degree of precision, clarity, and adherence to formal conventions. The source texts were informative and academic, aimed at

documenting and conveying official information such as court transcripts, court rulings, legal agreements, and political discourse. The freelancer's translations reflect an understanding of the subject matter but exhibit some errors. These errors are most prominent in legal phrases and political jargon. The posteditor's revisions focus on rectifying these mishaps, ensuring that the translated texts retain their informational and functional purposes.

4.3.1.2 Tenor

The tenor of the source texts involves an academic and professional relationship between the addresser (the original author) and the addressees (the intended audience), characterized by symmetrical social roles and formal tone. The translations produced by the freelancer occasionally fails to maintain the appropriate level of formality and accuracy required for the target audience. For example, the freelancer's use of casual or simplified language diminishes the authoritative tone of legal and political texts. The post-editor addresses such issues by standardizing terminology and adopting a formal style that aligns with the expectations of the target audience, thus restoring the appropriate social dynamics and communicative intent.

4.3.1.3 Mode

The mode of the texts is written, with a focus on formal documentation rather than interactive communication. The source texts are designed for a one-way communication, offering limited potential for real-time interaction between the author and the audience. While the freelancer adheres to the structural and written medium of the texts, some linguistic, stylistic, and generic errors detract from the coherence and fluency of the target text. The post-editor corrects these inconsistencies, enhancing the readability and ensuring that the translated texts are clear and contextually appropriate for their intended purpose.

4.3.1.4 Genre and function

The genre of the source texts is primarily informative, encompassing legal and political documents such as reports, agreements, and policy analyses. These texts serve a textual function, focusing on the accurate transfer of factual and procedural information. While the freelancer's translations demonstrate an understanding of the genre, several errors affect the precision and effectiveness of the information delivery. The post-editor's revisions aim to preserve the genre-specific characteristics of the texts, ensuring they meet the expectations of the target audience and fulfill their intended purpose.

4.3.2 Error analysis based on overt and covert categories

The second section focuses on the types of errors found in the freelancer's translations; they are categorized based on House's (2015) TQA model into overt and covert errors. Each example includes the source text, the freelancer's initial translation, and the posteditor's revision. The target item representing the error is highlighted in **boldface** in the three texts.

4.3.2.1 Terminological errors

These mishaps represent overt errors that involve terminological mismatches between the source text and the target text, leading to significant distortions of the intended jargon. Below are four illustrative examples in their contexts (English source text, initial freelancer's translation, post-editor's translation).

1.

<p>The judge explained that the case file included the transcript of the police questioning and questions to P4. P1 said he does not know what [P4] was asked, nor does [P4] [remember himself what he was asked about].</p>	<p>أوضح القاضي أن ملف القضية يتضمن نص استجواب الشرطة والأسئلة الموجهة إلى P4. فقال P1 إنه لا يعلم ما سُئل عنه [P4] ولا يتذكر [P4] نفسه ما سُئل عنه.</p>	<p>أوضح القاضي أن ملف القضية يتضمن محضر استجواب الشرطة والأسئلة الموجهة إلى P4. فقال P1 إنه لا يعلم ما سُئل عنه [P4] ولا يتذكر [P4] نفسه ما سُئل عنه.</p>
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In legal and court contexts, the term محضر is used to refer to an official report or transcript, whereas نص implies a general text or script. The freelancer's use of نص undermines the procedural specificity of the term, leading to a significant distortion of Arabic legal terminology. The post-editor's correction to محضر استجواب الشرطة aligns with the formal terminology expected in legal discourse, preserving the intent of the source text.

2.

<p>The Prosecutor elaborated that personal information of the Yazidi women and girls was registered and were "valued" prior to being sold at slave markets, also sex markets. The Prosecutor posited that 80% of Yazidi women were sold to individuals such as to IS fighters to own, and 20% were kept for the organization.</p>	<p>وأوضحت المدّعية العامة أنه جرى تسجيل المعلومات الشخصية للنساء والفتيات الإيزيديات و"تتمّينهنّ" قبل بيعهنّ في أسواق الرقيق، وكذلك في أسواق الجنس. وأشارت المدّعية العامة إلى أن 80% من النساء الإيزيديات يعنّ لأفراد مثل مقاتلي تنظيم داعش ليتمّلكوهنّ، بينما احتفظ التنظيم بنسبة 20% منهنّ للتنظيم.</p>	<p>وأوضحت المدّعية العامة أنه جرى تسجيل المعلومات الشخصية للنساء والفتيات الإيزيديات و"تتمّينهنّ" قبل بيعهنّ في أسواق الرقيق، وكذلك في أسواق النخاسة. وأشارت المدّعية العامة إلى أن 80% من النساء الإيزيديات يعنّ لأفراد مثل مقاتلي تنظيم داعش ليتمّلكوهنّ، بينما احتفظ التنظيم بنسبة 20% منهنّ للتنظيم.</p>
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The phrase ‘sex markets’ in English commonly refers to locations associated with illicit sexual activities. The freelancer’s rendering أسواق الجنس is a literal rendition that fails to account for the connotation of exploitation and human trafficking implied in the source text. The post-editor’s revision to أسواق النخاسة effectively captures the intended meaning by invoking the historical and legal context of human trafficking, which encompasses sexual exploitation.

3.

<p>Thursday morning would entail the Defense’s final submissions, and the afternoon would be for rebuttal and surrebuttal by the Prosecution and Defense followed by the Accused’s final words, if any.</p>	<p>وسيشمل صباح يوم الخميس مرافعات الدفاع النهائية، وستكون فترة ما بعد الظهر مخصصة للردود والردود المضادة/للطعن والرد على الطعن بين المدعين العامين ومحامي الدفاع تليها الكلمات الأخيرة للمتهمة إن وجدت.</p>	<p>وسيشمل صباح يوم الخميس مرافعات الدفاع النهائية، وستكون فترة ما بعد الظهر مخصصة للرد والدحض بين المدعين العامين ومحامي الدفاع تليها الكلمات الأخيرة للمتهمة إن وجدت.</p>
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For lack of appropriate legal terminology, as can be seen, the freelancer has offered two paraphrases of the legal term ‘rebuttal and surrebuttal’, viz. الردود والردود المضادة ‘for rebuttals and anti-rebuttals’ and للطعن والرد على الطعن ‘for rebuttal and responses to rebuttal’, thus distorting the legal jargon. The posteditor’s correction to للرد والدحض ‘rebuttal and surrebuttal’ perseveres the legal register and meets the intended audience’s expectations.

4.

<p>When they got off the bus, the distance to the branch’s door was 50 to 60m and on the way there were staff of the branch holding sticks and electroshock [stun] batons. They started to beat the detainees until they arrived at the branch’s internal door; [they] call it a “Welcome Party”.</p>	<p>عندما نزلوا من الحافلة، كانت المسافة إلى باب الفرع من 50 إلى 60 مترًا وفي الطريق كان هناك موظفون من الفرع يحملون عصيًا وهرارات [الصعق] الكهربائي. وبدأوا في ضرب المعتقلين حتى وصلوا إلى باب الفرع الداخلي. ويسمى [الحراس] هذه العملية "حفلة الاستقبال."</p>	<p>عندما نزلوا من الحافلة، كانت المسافة إلى باب الفرع من 50 إلى 60 مترًا وفي الطريق كان هناك موظفون من الفرع يحملون عصيًا وهرارات [الصعق] الكهربائي. وبدأوا في ضرب المعتقلين حتى وصلوا إلى باب الفرع الداخلي. ويسمى [السجناء] هذه العملية "حفلة الاستقبال."</p>
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As can be observed, the source text contextually refers to the ‘prison’s guards’ as ‘staff of the branch’ and later only pronominally as ‘they’. The term ‘branch’ is technically used in the Syrian context to mean ‘a security place where arrested people are questioned and/or detained/jailed’. In the context of prisons, the term ‘guards’ refers specifically to ‘prison officers or wardens’, which in Arabic corresponds to the specific term سجانون rather than the general word حراس. Therefore, the freelancer’s translation حراس fails the terminology of prison discourse and suggests a general role of guarding without the specific connotation of overseeing inmates. This terminological error alters the semantic precision required in legal and institutional texts. Given the context above, however, this is a case in which the posteditor’s correction to سجانون over-translates the pronoun ‘they’ which generally refers to the ‘staff of the branch’ rather than specifically ‘prison guards.’ Thus, the accurate rendering of the pronoun ‘they’ in the source text is supposed to be the Arabic موظفو الفرع since lexicalization is preferable to pronominalization here.

As can be noted, for the competent legal/political translator, the examples above belong to overt terminological errors that require immediate attention because they significantly distort the jargon and fail to align with the contextual requirements of the source text. The post-editor’s interventions corrected these errors, demonstrating the critical role of postediting in ensuring the accuracy and professionalism of translations. These findings highlight the severity of mistranslation errors and the necessity of postediting to maintain the quality and credibility of translated texts, particularly in legal and political contexts.

4.3.2.2 Slight changes in meaning

The second category of errors involves cases where there are slight changes in meaning, which occur when the translation deviates from the intended nuance or context of the source text without distorting the overall meaning. These cases are classified as covert errors, as they reflect mismatches in contextual parameters and may escape the reader’s attention. Below are some illustrative examples.

5.

<p>The judge asked whether the interrogation room was on the same floor as was the cell. According to P39, both were on the same (ground) floor. P39 did not have to use stairs. He explained, that by “ground floor”, he technically meant the basement, he went 10 steps downstairs.</p>	<p>سأل القاضي عمّا إذا كانت غرفة التحقيق في نفس الطابق حيث كانت الزنزانة. وفقاً لـP39، فقد كان كلاهما في نفس الطابق (الأرضي). إذ لم يتوجب على P39 أن يستخدم سلالم. وأوضح أنه عندما قال "في الطابق الأرضي"، كان يقصد بالواقع الطابق السفلي، فقد نزل 10 درجات إلى الطابق السفلي.</p>	<p>سأل القاضي عمّا إذا كانت غرفة التحقيق في نفس الطابق حيث كانت الزنزانة. وفقاً لـP39، فقد كان كلاهما في نفس الطابق (الأرضي). إذ لم يتوجب على P39 أن يستخدم سلالم. وأوضح أنه عندما قال "في الطابق الأرضي"، كان يقصد في الواقع القبو، فقد نزل 10 درجات إلى القبو.</p>
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In the general context of detention facilities, the term ‘downstairs’ often implies a basement or lower level where detainees are held. While الطابق السفلي ‘downstairs’ generally refers to any lower floor, القبو ‘basement’ carries the specific connotation of a secured underground area, making it more accurate in this context, especially in the Syrian context. The freelancer’s choice of الطابق السفلي lacks the detention-specific nuance, and the post-editor’s correction to القبو appropriately captures the intended meaning, aligning with the functional and situational context. Therefore, despite the fact that they are generally synonymous, the regional nuance becomes relevant in the Syrian context to avoid confusion. One should note that some small stylistic mishaps have escaped the post-editor. For example, the Arabic phrase في نفس الطابق in the text above is better stylistically phrased out as في الطابق نفسه. Similarly, in example 4 the post-editor writes تليها الأقوال (reviewer’s suggestions), which is better phrased out as المتهمة الأخيرة (reviewer’s suggestions).

6.

<p>P1 further told the Court that the welcoming ceremonies were the same in every branch: Beatings and insults in the corridor. He was then taken to a solitary cell, a small room that was very dark and had no light.</p>	<p>وأخير P1 المحكمة أن حفلات "الاستقبال" كانت هي نفسها في كل فرع: من ضرب وشتائم في الممر. ثم نُقل إلى زنزانة انفرادية، وهي غرفة صغيرة مظلمة للغاية ولا يوجد بها ضوء.</p>	<p>وأخير P1 المحكمة أن حفلات "الاستقبال" كانت هي نفسها في كل فرع: من ضرب وشتائم في الممر. ثم نُقل إلى زنزانة منفردة، وهي غرفة صغيرة مظلمة للغاية ولا يوجد بها ضوء.</p>
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The term زنزانة منفردة ‘solitary cell’ as used in Syrian detention contexts, is a solitary confinement cell. The freelancer’s translation زنزانة انفرادية is correct but deviates from the standard terminology used in Syrian prisons, where زنزانة منفردة or منفردة is the established term. The post-editor’s correction ensures that the translation adheres to regionally accepted terminology, maintaining contextual accuracy.

7.

<p>He further explained that although he had agreed to waive his right to permanently receive simultaneous Arabic-language interpretation, he will be assisted by an interpreter sitting next to him in case of uncertainties and unclarities during the trial proceedings.</p>	<p>وأوضح كذلك أنه بالرغم من موافقته على التنازل عن حقه في الحصول على الترجمة الفورية باللغة العربية بشكل دائم، إلا أنه سيحصل على مساعدة مترجم فوري سيجلس بجواره تحسباً لأيّ شكوك أو التباسٍ أثناء جلسات المحاكمة.</p>	<p>وأوضح كذلك أنه بالرغم من موافقته على التنازل عن حقه في الحصول على الترجمة الشفوية باللغة العربية بشكل دائم، إلا أنه سيحصل على مساعدة مترجم شفوي سيجلس بجواره تحسباً لأيّ شكوكٍ أو التباسٍ أثناء جلسات المحاكمة.</p>
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The source term ‘interpreter’ broadly refers to oral translation. The freelancer’s choice ‘مترجم فوري’ ‘simultaneous interpreter’ is correct. However, in Syrian contexts, مترجم شفوي is the established term. The post-editor’s correction aligns the translation with regional norms and eliminates ambiguity despite the fact that it overlooks the technical and academic difference between ‘simultaneous interpreter’ مترجم فوري and ‘consecutive interpreter’ مترجم تتابعي.

8.

<p>The Prosecutor also provided some context on the role of IS women in the commission of slavery against Yazidi women. She posited that many Yazidis were raped, abused and forced to work (to do household tasks or required to care for children) and that IS women forced them to do this work.</p>	<p>قدّمت المُدّعية العامة أيضاً بعض السياق حول دور نساء تنظيم داعش في ارتكاب جرائم الاستعباد بحق النساء الإيزيديّات. ورأت أنّ العديد من الإيزيديّات تعرّضن للاغتصاب وسوء المعاملة والإجبار على العمل (سواءً لأداء الأعمال المنزلية أو لرعاية الأطفال)، وأن نساء تنظيم داعش أجبرنهنّ على أداء هذه الأعمال.</p>	<p>قدّمت المُدّعية العامة أيضاً بعض السياق حول دور نساء تنظيم داعش في ارتكاب جرائم الاستعباد بحق النساء الإيزيديّات. وحاججت بأنّ العديد من الإيزيديّات تعرّضن للاغتصاب وسوء المعاملة والإجبار على العمل (سواءً لأداء الأعمال المنزلية أو لرعاية الأطفال)، وأن نساء تنظيم داعش أجبرنهنّ على أداء هذه الأعمال.</p>
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In this example, the freelancer’s use of ورأت ‘she saw that’ for ‘she posited’ delivers the general meaning but it lacks specificity and formality. The posteditor’s correcting it to حاججت ‘she posited/argued that’ caters for both nuances.

4.3.2.3 Breaches of target language system

Breaches of the target language system refer to errors that violate the rules of the target language, including spelling, morphology, syntax, etc. These errors are categorized as overt errors that can be readily identified by the competent reader as deviations from the linguistic rules of Arabic. Despite being localized, such breaches usually mar the text as unprofessional in terms of language competence. Below are some illustrative examples.

9.

<p>The judge asked whether he saw the feet of one or two people, P39 replied he saw one person. The judge asked P39 if he remembered what that person was wearing but P39 did not.</p>	<p>سأل القاضي عمّا إذا كان قد رأى أقدام شخص واحد أم شخصين، فأجاب P39 بأنه رأى أقدام شخص واحد. سأل القاضي P39 عمّا إذا كان يتذكر ما كان يرتديه هذا الشخص، ولكن P39 لم يتذكر.</p>	<p>سأل القاضي عمّا إذا كان قد رأى قدمي شخص واحد أم شخصين، فأجاب P39 بأنه رأى قدمي شخص واحد. سأل القاضي P39 عمّا إذا كان يتذكر ما كان يرتديه هذا الشخص، ولكن P39 لم يتذكر.</p>
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Example 9 includes a morphological error relating to the fact that English marks the grammatical category of Number in terms of singular vs. plural, whereas Arabic has three forms to mark this category: singular vs. dual vs. plural. When translating from English into Arabic, therefore, the plural form may translate into either dual or plural in Arabic depending on the attributes of the entity in question. In the case on hand, the reference is to a person's feet which requires the English plural form 'feet' but the Arabic dual form قدمي 'two feet'. Consequently, the freelancer's أقدام 'feet' is duly corrected to قدمي 'two feet' by the posteditor.

10.

<p>The interrogator lifted P39's blindfold and told him to cast his sight downwards. He had printed out pictures. He showed P39 the photos and asked who the people on them were.</p>	<p>ورفع المحقق العصبة عن عيني P39 وقال له أن يلقي بنظره إلى الأسفل. إذ طبع صورًا. فعرّض الصور على P39 وسأله من هم الأشخاص الموجودين فيها.</p>	<p>ورفع المحقق العصبة عن عيني P39 وقال له أن يلقي بنظره إلى الأسفل. إذ طبع صورًا. فعرّض الصور على P39 وسأله من هم الأشخاص الموجودين فيها.</p>
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The use of the preposition "ل plus noun" 'for him' in 'عرض الصور له' 'He presented the photos for him' is a misuse of the preposition ل 'for', as the correct preposition here is على 'on' as in 'عرض الصور عليه' 'Lit. He presented the photos on

him'. Apart from the context, the erroneous translation can be interpreted as 'He presented the photos on his behalf'. Apparently, the freelancer is not aware of correct preposition's usage which depends on the verb used. For example, the verb 'عرض' 'present' can be contrasted with the verb 'أعطى' 'give' which requires the preposition 'ل' 'to' rather than 'على' 'on' as in 'أعطى الصور له' 'He gave the photos to him'. Thus, the post-editor's correction aligns with the correct use of Arabic prepositions.

11.

<p>He worked at different military hospitals until July 2014. He said that in September 2014, he started working for the Syrian Ministry of Health to do his further training and eventually applied for a visa at the German Embassy in Lebanon in January</p>	<p>فقد عمل في مشافي عسكرية مختلفة حتى تموز/يوليو 2014. قال إنه في أيلول/سبتمبر 2014، بدأ العمل لدى وزارة الصحة السورية لمواصلة تدريبه وتقدم في نهاية المطاف بطلب للحصول على تأشيرة في السفارة الألمانية في لبنان في كانون الثاني/يناير.</p>	<p>فقد عمل في مشافٍ عسكرية مختلفة حتى تموز/يوليو 2014. قال إنه في أيلول/سبتمبر 2014، بدأ العمل لدى وزارة الصحة السورية لمواصلة تدريبه وتقدم في نهاية المطاف بطلب للحصول على تأشيرة في السفارة الألمانية في لبنان في كانون الثاني/يناير.</p>
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In Arabic grammar, when a defective noun اسم منقوص is indefinite and in the nominative or genitive case, its final letter ياء is omitted, and, instead, it takes the nunated genitive diacritical mark كسرة. Thus, the correct spelling of the Arabic word corresponding to the word 'hospitals' in the text in example 11 is مشافٍ /mashaafin/ rather than مشافي /mashaafii/. The freelancer's retention of the ياء in مشافي, therefore, breaches this grammatical rule, while the post-editor's correction to مشافٍ adheres to standard Arabic grammar.

12.

<p>P1 had stated, according to the Prosecutor, that while Abu Ahmad was her owner, but that A. had aided and abetted him when she alone with P1 all day and made her clean the house.</p>	<p>وأشارت المُدعّية العامة إلى أن P1 ذكرت أنه على الرغم من أن أبو أحمد كان مالكها، إلا أن أ. ساعدت وحرّضت على الاستعباد عندما كانت بمفردها مع P1 طوال اليوم وجعلتها تنظف المنزل.</p>	<p>وأشارت المُدعّية العامة إلى أن P1 ذكرت أنه على الرغم من أن أبا أحمد كان مالكها، إلا أن أ. ساعدت وحرّضت على الاستعباد عندما كانت بمفردها مع P1 طوال اليوم وجعلتها تنظف المنزل.</p>
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Unlike English, Arabic is a case language in which the case-marking of a noun depends on its grammatical relation. In this context, the word 'father' in

the teknonym ‘Abu Ahmad’ is the ‘Noun (Topic)’ of the Arabic particle *أَنَّ* /’anna/ ‘that’; hence it takes the accusative case /aa/ in *أبا* /’abaa/ rather than the nominative case /uu/ in /’abuu/. Therefore, the freelancer’s use of *أبو أحمد* /’abuu ‘aHmad/ breaches grammatical rules, reflecting an oversight in using the correct case ending. The post-editor’s correction to *أبا أحمد* /’abaa ‘aHmad/ restores grammatical conformity.

As can be observed, the breaches above represent overt errors, as they are explicit violations of Arabic rules. Despite being localized and easily correctable, these breaches can compromise the linguistic integrity of the target text and detract from its professionalism. The post-editor’s interventions are critical in this regard, ensuring that the translations adhere to the rules of Standard Arabic.

4.3.2.4 Phraseological errors

Phraseological errors involve the use of translations that lack the depth, precision, or figurative strength required to convey the source text’s full tone and impact. These errors are classified as covert errors, as they subtly deviate from the intended tone or usage without committing any overt grammatical or semantic violations. That is why such errors require a critical eye while editing a translation in order to cater for the target text’s appropriate tone and impact. Below are some illustrative examples.

13.

<p>A. reacted with emotion [crying] and said that she had only heard things that were not true, and while she can feel for the victims, she says that they simply are not true.</p>	<p>فأجابت بانفعال شديد [أجهشت بالبكاء] بأنها لم تسمع إلا أقوالاً غير صحيحة، وإنها وإن كانت تشعر بمعاناة الضحايا، إلا أن ما ذكر ببساطة عارٍ من الصحة. ببساطة غير صحيح.</p>	<p>فأجابت بانفعال شديد [أجهشت بالبكاء] بأنها لم تسمع إلا أقوالاً غير صحيحة، وإنها وإن كانت تشعر بمعاناة الضحايا، إلا أن ما ذكر ببساطة عارٍ من الصحة.</p>
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The phrase *غير صحيح* correctly translates to ‘not true’ in a simple and direct manner but it lacks the figurative strength embodied in the familiar Arabic phraseology *عارٍ من الصحة* ‘devoid of any truth’. Thus, the post-editor’s correction conveys a stronger and more vivid denial, aligning better with the intended tone of the source text. By contrast, the freelancer’s commonplace translation misses the phraseological tone and impact required in reported rebuttal discourse.

14.

<p>P2 had stated that A. was very negative, calling her unbelieving heretics and that P2 had to become Muslim and bear children. Both P1 and P2's statements indicated that A. knew of the enslavement of Yazidis, that they were Yazidis and what they had been through in the attack.</p>	<p>وذكرت P2 أن أ. كانت سلبية للغاية، ووصفتها بالزندقة الكافرة وكانت تقول لها أن عليها أن تصبح مسلمة وتنجب أطفالاً. وأشارت أقوال كل من P1 و P2 إلى أن أ. كانت على علم باستعباد الإيزيديين وبأنهما إيزيديتان وبما كابدهتا خلال الهجوم.</p>	<p>وذكرت P2 أن أ. كانت سلبية للغاية، ووصفتها بالزندقة الكافرة وكانت تقول لها أن عليها أن تعتنق الإسلام وتنجب أطفالاً. وأشارت أقوال كل من P1 و P2 إلى أن أ. كانت على علم باستعباد الإيزيديين وبأنهما إيزيديتان وبما كابدهتا خلال الهجوم.</p>
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The freelancer's translation 'to become a Muslim' is correct in Arabic but overly simple and sounds paraphrastic. The post-editor's revision to 'to embrace Islam' adds a figurative depth, emphasizing the deliberate and conscious act of conversion to Islam, as well as adhering to the standard phraseology which is formally used in Arabic.

15.

<p>The Chairing Judge provided that today the Judges would address the substantive facts, first addressing A.'s involvement in IS, followed by the slavery charge against P1 and P2 and finally A.'s personal circumstances.</p>	<p>أوضح رئيس المحكمة أن القضاة سيتناولون اليوم الحقائق الموضوعية، وأوضح أنهم سيبدوون أولاً بمناقشة مسألة مشاركة أ. في تنظيم داعش، تليها تهمة الاستعباد بحق P1 و P2، وأخيراً مناقشة الظروف الشخصية لأ.</p>	<p>أوضح رئيس المحكمة أن القضاة سيتناولون اليوم الحقائق الموضوعية، وأوضح أنهم سيبدوون أولاً بمناقشة مسألة ضلوع أ. في تنظيم داعش، تليها تهمة الاستعباد بحق P1 و P2، وأخيراً مناقشة الظروف الشخصية لأ.</p>
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While the freelancer's translation 'A's taking part in IS' is contextually correct, it does not reflect the standard Arabic phraseology in which the noun 'involvement' rather than 'taking part' which communicates the Arabic text's negativity and formality intended by the source text. Thus, the posteditor's correction of the translation to 'involvement of A in IS' lexically captures the negative connotation and preserves both the formality and impact of the Arabic text.

16.

<p>She clarified that the arguments from their clients was that what IS had done was a lifelong sentence and was truly inhumane.</p>	<p>وأوضحت أن حجج موكلتيها كانت أن ما ارتكبه تنظيم داعش بحقهما يُعدّ حُكمًا مدى الحياة، وأنه أمر لا إنساني بكل ما للكلمة من معنى.</p>	<p>وأوضحت أن حجج موكلتيها كانت أن ما ارتكبه تنظيم داعش بحقهما يُعدّ حُكمًا مدى الحياة، وأنه أمر لا إنساني بكل ما تحمله الكلمة من معنى.</p>
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As can be noted, the freelancer's translation 'with all word's meaning' is correct and communicates the intended meaning of the emphatic word 'truly' in the source text. However, it is less phraseological and figurative than the post-editor's 'with all what the word carries of meaning', which caters for the tone and impact of phraseological discourse.

The errors in this category, as can be observed, primarily result from insufficient attention to the stylistic and rhetorical nuances of the target text, leading to phraseological covert errors. These errors, while not overtly incorrect, fail to convey the strength and depth called for in the Arabic text. The post-editor's revisions introduce standard phraseological discourse, thus enhancing the rhetorical impact and aligning the translations more closely with the contextual and emotional tone of the source text. This analysis underscores the importance of employing nuanced and contextually appropriate language to produce translations that resonate with their intended audience.

To summarize, errors in translation, particularly when left unaddressed, can significantly impact the accuracy, professionalism, and overall quality of the final product, making postediting a critical step in the translation process. This case of a freelancer's initial translation clearly shows the posteditor's important role in upgrading the translation product linguistically and discursively.

5. Conclusion and recommendations

This study clearly indicates the indispensable role that postediting can play in upgrading the quality of initial translations, especially in terminology-dense fields such as legal and political discourse. The feedback of a posteditor on a freelancer's submitted translation product shows both overt and covert translation errors. They include overt errors like terminological and breaches of target system errors which can be readily observed by the competent reader/editor and covert errors like slight changes in meaning and phraseological errors which may escape the reader's attention. Together, the errors may compromise translation quality in terms of linguistic accuracy, generic/contextual appropriateness, and professionalism. To safeguard such requirements, the translation industry needs to implement a multi-level quality control policy in which postediting occupies a key part.

The study gives rise to several recommendations. First, postediting needs to be institutionalized as an integral component in translation programs and curricula

as well as in the collaborative business between translation agencies and freelancers in order to monitor and upgrade both student and practicing translators' work. Second, translators need to be encouraged to use field-specific glossaries, CAT tools, and translation memories to maintain consistency and generic/contextual appropriateness. Third, first language competence should not be taken for granted and needs to be secured in both student and practicing translators to ensure linguistic accuracy of the translation product. Finally, both student and practicing translators need to keep abreast of the rapidly evolving technology in the translation industry.

* This research has been funded by Jadara University, Irbid, Jordan.

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Appendix

No.	Source text	freelancer	Posteditor
1	Guards	حراس	سجانون
2	Said that	قال أن	قال إن
3	Showed the photos	عرض الصور له	عرض الصور عليه
4	Downstairs - basement	الطابق السفلي	القبو
5	Feet	اقدام	قدمي
6	Solidarity cell	زنزانة انفرادية	زنزانة منفردة
7	The police questioning script	نص استجواب الشرطة	محضر استجواب الشرطة
8	debt-free letter	خطاب عدم مديونية	خطاب براءة ذمة
9	follow-up questions	أسئلة متابعة	أسئلة تعقيبية
10	Interpreter	مترجم فوري	مترجم شفوي
11	Not true	غير صحيح	عار من الصحة
12	Become a Muslim	تصبح مسلمة	تعتنق الإسلام
13	Involved in ISIS	مشاركتها في داعش	ضلوعها في داعش
14	Sex markets	أسواق الجنس	أسواق النخاسة
15	The counsel posited	رأى -طرح المحامي	حاجج المحامي
16	Personal Experiences of P1 and P2	ما P1 و P2 شخصيًا مرت به	ما كابده P1 و P2 شخصيًا به
17	Genocidal attack	هجوم إبدي	هجوم الإبادة الجماعية
18	Terrorist intent	نية إرهابية	قصد إرهابي
19	Jurisprudence	الاجتهادات القضائية	الأحكام والسوابق القضائية
20	truly	بكل ما للكلمة من معنى	بكل ما تحمله الكلمة من معنى
21	there was no punishment high enough for what she had done	لا توجد عقوبة قادرة على مكافأة حجم ما اقترفته أ.	ما من عقوبة قاسية بما يكفي لتفي أ. لقاء ما اقترفته
22	rest	تستريح	تأخذ قسط من الراحة
23	similarly	على نحو مماثل	على غرار ذلك
24	appeared as a witness in court	مثل كشاهد في المحكمة	مثل شاهدًا في المحكمة / مثل بصفته شاهدًا في المحكمة
25	أرجو النأي عن استخدام "قام" و "تم" قدر الإمكان	قام بالتحقق من	تحقق من
26	including	بما في ذلك	مثل: من بينها / وفيها / تتضمن / تشمل / منها / من ضمنها وقد تأتي أحيانًا بمعنى "إضافة إلى".
27	يرجى الإعراض عن استخدام "مما" في بعض السياقات	"مما أدى إلى" أو "ما أدى إلى"	يمكن استبداله بما هو فصيح كـ "فأدى" أو "وهو ما أدى" أو "وهذا/ذلك ما أدى"
28	الاستعاضة بـ "تعدّ" عن "تعتبر" متى ما أمكن	تُعتبر	تُعدّ
29	لدى ظرف مكان	لدى وصولهم	عند وصولهم
30	answer a question	أجب على السؤال	أجب عن السؤال
31	مشافٍ << مشافي تُحذف الباء من الاسم المنقوص في الرفع والخفض إذا كان نكرة	مشافي	مشافٍ

32	Abu	أَبُو	أَبَا
33	For Abu	لأبو	لأبي
34	Married from z	زكانت متزوجة من	كانت Z متزوجة من
35	and the afternoon would be for rebuttal and surrebuttal	وستكون فترة ما بعد الظهر مخصصة للردود والردود المضادة/ للطعن والرد على الطعن	وستكون فترة ما بعد الظهر مخصصة للرد والدحض
36	x. becomes emotional	تتأثر أ. عاطفياً	غلبت أ. عاطفتها
37	to come in with an AK47	وهي تحمل بندقية AK47	وهي تحمل بندقية كلاشينكوف
38	The Judge went through the final report by the probation office	استعرض القاضي التقرير الأخير لمكتب المراقبة	استعرض القاضي التقرير الأخير لمكتب إطلاق السراح المشروط
39	about the long period that x was in Al-Hol and Al-Roj	عن الفترة الطويلة التي قضتها في مخيمي الهول والروج	عن الفترة الطويلة التي قضتها في مخيمي الهول وروج
40	P1 was present within the courtroom in a shielded room with a Kurmanji translator	كانت المدعية الأولى حاضرة داخل قاعة المحكمة في غرفة محمية ومعها مترجم إلى اللغة الكرمانجية	كانت المدعية الأولى حاضرة داخل قاعة المحكمة في غرفة محمية ومعها مترجم إلى اللهجة الكرمانجية