

Translation Techniques of Legalese Archaisms: Evaluating Human Expertise, Machine Power, and Artificial Intelligence

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Translation of legalese archaisms considered as a bedrock on comprehending the content of deed agreement in legal documents. Since society has been so close to digitalization, they often use machine translation and artificial intelligence as a tool assisted on translation, resulting in discrepancies of the meaning and nuance contained in the archaisms of source language. Departing from this, this research aims to describe the common inclination used on the translation technique of legalese archaisms in legal documents and its implication. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. The data of this research are obtained from three legal documents; Power of Attorney, Deed of Termination, and Memorandum of Understanding. The data collected by using the close observation techniques. Afterwards, the data will be analyzed using the translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002), and the translation designation theory by Lawrence Venuti (1995) to find out the common inclination on the translation results of these three variables. After conducting a thorough analysis on the translation techniques, the researchers concluded that the translation of the legalese archaisms by machine power and artificial intelligence applied foreignization as the common inclination on the translation process. On the contrary, the translation result of human expertise applied domestication as the common inclination.

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Introduction

Legalese in legal documents becomes a number one challenge and difficulty in the field of translation. Due to the legal language requirement of different legal system approaches from the source language and target language. In addition, the grammatical structure used in most legal documents tends to have a number of modifiers as a complex sentence. Moreover, many contracts are written in legal terms that are rarely used in everyday communication. Cao (2007) explains that legal documents have textual, syntactic, and lexical characteristics. Textually, legal documents contain general sections such as

definitions, governing laws, and force majeure clauses. The syntactic structure of legal documents is complex, passive sentences are commonly used, verb nominalization, and using a certain specialized pronoun. Meanwhile, the lexical characteristics of legal documents consist of archaisms, formal vocabulary, technical terms, synonyms, foreign words derived from Latin or French, and modal auxiliaries (Dewi et al, 2020).

English as the de facto lingua franca is the dominant language used in legal documents. In relation to this, Supardi (2017) claims that the legalese in English legal documents is a variety of English that is not used in everyday life. This includes the use of archaisms. Archaism is an interesting phenomenon, especially in the realm of translation and interpretation of legal documents. In this context, archaisms include words or phrases that may sound foreign or uncommon in today's everyday communication (Dewi et al., 2020). Archaism is a conservative temporal spatial reference to the demonstrative words. The use of archaisms in sources text such as herein, hereby, hereto, hereof, hereunder, hereinafter, hereafter, thereby, thereof, thereunder, therefrom, and other similar words or phrases in legalese requires creative solutions to capture the meaning and nuances of the intended language effectively (Listyo et al., 2024). Translators are required to find the translation approaches and techniques that accommodate the delivery of meaning and linguistic nuances from the source text to the target text comprehensively.

The use of technology that is increasingly close to community life has given rise to a phenomenon where digital communities are accustomed to using translation machines (such as Google Translate, Microsoft Translator, or iTranslate) or artificial intelligence-based translations (such as Chat GPT or Google Bard AI). However, its use to translate legalese in legal documents will cause problems, such as differences in meaning in the legal context from the source language to the target language and the use of inappropriate linguistic nuances. This is a major concern, considering that legal documents require high accuracy and clarity to avoid misinterpretations that can have fatal consequences. Ambiguity is also a found issue, because unclear translation results can trigger legal disputes if the parties involved have different interpretations. Yuan (2020) explained that the legalese used in legal agreement documents binds the parties involved with rights, obligations, and expectations. In this complex context, the legalese has a crucial role, functioning as a medium in which the agreement is drafted and implemented.

Departing from this, of course, translation using human expertise will have much better results with the flexibility of the human touch. Human translators not only have a deeper understanding of the legal context, but also the ability to adjust and harmonize the translation results by considering the different cultural and legal systems of the source language and the target language (Pym, 2016). In addition, human translators can make in-depth proofreads and revisions, ensuring that the translation results are accurate and of high quality with its flexibility. An example of a case that illustrates this hypothesis is the archaism word "herein" in the sentence "*after which all references to the Sub-Lessee herein will be deemed to refer to such assignee.*" interpreted by machine translation (hereafter referred to as MT) as "*setelah itu semua referensi kepada Sub-Lessee di sini akan dianggap merujuk kepada penerima pengalihan tersebut.*", as well as the results of the artificial intelligence based translation (hereafter referred to as AIT) which rendered the mentioned statement into "*setelah itu semua referensi kepada Penyewa Sub di sini akan dianggap merujuk kepada pihak penerima alih tersebut.*", while human translation (hereafter referred to as HT) interprets the sentence as "*setelah itu*

semua referensi ke Sub-Penyewa dalam perjanjian ini akan dianggap merujuk pada penerima hak tersebut."

From the example above, the archaic word "herein" is interpreted by MT with the word "di sini", likewise AIT interpret the word with "di sini". In contrast to this, HT with its flexible considerations interprets the word in more detail as "dalam perjanjian ini". From the example excerpt, it can be concluded that the translation of legalese in legal agreement documents done by MT and AIT tend to divert the archaic word textually and seems rigid. In contrast to this, HT able to divert the archaic word more flexibly from the source language to the target language, adaptively using more contextual word choices, and showing a more qualified linguistics nuance.

Starting from the description above, this study will thoroughly examine the comparison of MT, AIT, and HT on converting the legalese archaisms in legal agreement documents. Research on archaism itself has been rarely carried out before, some of which are studies conducted by Listyo et al. (2024), Dewi et al. (2020), Mohammed (2021), and research conducted by Supardi (2017). These studies examine archaisms in several specific documents translated from a certain source language to the target language. Furthermore, previous research in the realm of translation technique analysis has been carried out previously, namely research that is conducted by Khosafah (2023), Arif Muttaqin Rusadi and Harris Hermansyah Setiajid (2023), Ahmad Sirojul Hakiki, et al. (2023), Abdul Ruhmadi and Mohammad Zaka Al Farisi (2023), Hamzah Faris and Maman Abdurrahman (2023), Wenxiang Jiao, et al. (2023), and research conducted by Rusmita Aeni, et al. (2024). These studies focus on comparing the results of translations assisted by machine translation, artificial intelligence, and translation with human expertise such as effectiveness and accuracy in translation.

Different from the previous studies mentioned, this study will thoroughly examine how the comparison of the translation results on legalese archaisms in legal agreement documents from English to Indonesian on three variables; namely translation using human expertise, machine-assisted translation, and artificial intelligence-assisted translation. This study focuses on the techniques for translating legalese archaisms in legal documents on these three variables and their common inclination that have never been done before. We perceive that comparing, HT, MT, & AIT has three different sources. However, to get to know how their different techniques on translation would bring a precise perspective on how their inclination on the translation result that are commonly juxtaposed. The researchers believed that although digital technology offers efficiency in time, energy, and material, machine translation and artificial intelligence-assisted translation are still unable to accommodate and bind the standard on legalese translations. Thus, the optimal approach in translating archaisms is to use the human touch to achieve the most appropriate, relevant, and adaptive results.

Methods

This study used a qualitative descriptive method on a specific case study. Data analysis was carried out in depth textually, and contextually. In terms of conducting the textual analysis, the researchers used the translation technique theory. As for the contextual analysis, the researchers used the translation designation by comparing the relationship between data in order to obtain a comprehensive conclusion, hence it could reveal the tendency of legalese archaisms translation techniques in human translation expertise (HT), machine translation strength (MT) and artificial intelligence translation (AIT). The research data were excerpts of words or sentences obtained from three legal documents

that had been translated by an HPI certified translator (Mrs. Ni Made Nunik Sayani/HPI.01.20.3628) from English to Indonesian. These three documents are a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), a Deed of Termination (TER), and a Power of Attorney (ATT). The researcher opted these three documents since they regulated the legal relationships between parties, ensuring legal certainty, and served as the risk mitigation tools. Additionally, they mentioned documents were written agreements, mutually agreed upon by the parties involved, and serve as a foundation for both parties decision-making. The existence of these documents provides each party with clear guidelines regarding rights, obligations, and the legal consequences arising from the agreements made. The researchers used these three documents as a reference in conducting the analysis of this research.

In the process of collecting and analyzing the research data, the researchers used the participatory observation technique where the researchers became the main instrument of the research and the close observation technique where the researchers observed the process of translation as they document and process the data in person (the observation referred to as documentation technique in terms of MT & HT translation process in which the researchers converted them from the source text to the target text accordingly). Thus, the researchers determined the research steps that must be taken as follows; 1) Translating three reference documents from the source language to the target language using Machine Translation (Google Translate, retrieved from the official platform on October 2nd, 2024) and Artificial Intelligence Translation (ChatGPT 4.0, retrieved from the official platform on October 3th, 2024). 2) The researchers documented the translation results of these three documents. 3) The researchers classified the synchronous and asynchronous translation result. 4) The researchers identified and evaluated the asynchronous translation results to become data that would be discussed in the data analysis. In conducting the analysis, this study was based on the theory of translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) to evaluate the textual analysis, and the theory of translation designation by Lawrence Venuti (1995) evaluating the contextual analysis, in terms of determining the general tendency of the translation results of these three variables and their implications.

Archaism

Archaism derived from the Ancient Greek word meaning “ancient” or “from the beginning”. It refers to the use of words, phrases, or speech styles that date back to a very distant historical period, although they still exist in some practical contexts. Lexical archaisms consist of archaic words or phrases that are regularly used in a particular field, such as religion, law, culture and so on. Archaisms could be used intentionally to create a certain effect, such as a formal or solemn tone. The term “archaic” refers to a form of language that is outdated, while more modern languages or dialects are referred to as conservative (Mohamed, 2021).

Translation Technique

The theory of translation technique had been widely discussed in various studies. According to Molina and Albir, translation techniques consisted of (1) Borrowing (2) amplification (3) adaptation (4) compensation (5) calque (6) description (7) generalization (8) discursive creation (9) established equivalence (10) literal translation (11) particularization (12) modulation (13) linguistic amplification (14) linguistic

compression (15) substitution (16) variation (17) reduction and (18) transposition (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002).

Designation Theory

Lawrence Venuti (1995) explained that the designation theory consisting the domestication and foreignization. Domestication in translation emphasized the integration between the source language and target language cultures and minimized the strangeness of the text for the target reader with an approach that emphasized simplicity and readability. In contrast, Venuti (1995) claimed a support on the foreign translation approach that maintains elements of the source culture and rejects the assimilation of cultural values from the target language. This was a strategy that oppose cultural dominance in translation, focusing on preserving the linguistic and cultural differences of the original text to create a foreign translation.

Results and Discussion

After conducting a thorough analysis of the three legal documents (MOU, TER, & ATT), the researchers found thirty-three archaisms' data according to criteria's that had been described and defined by the archaisms theory. The researchers counted the number of each group of archaisms' words and phrases. The researchers presented the findings in table 1 archaism words and phrases as follows;

Table 1

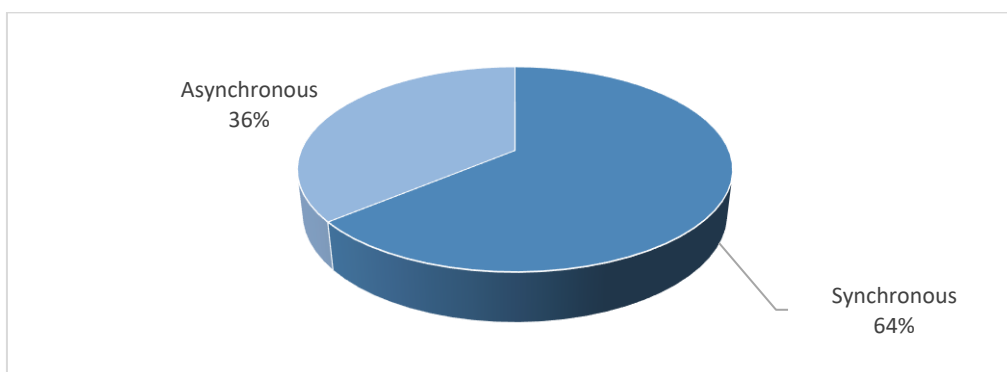
Archaisms Words & Phrases Data

Archaisms	MOU	TER	ATT	Total
Hereinafter	13	2		15
Hereby	3	2	1	6
Hereof	3	1		4
Hereto	2			2
In witness whereof	1	1		2
Thereon	1			1
Whereby	1			1
Herein	1			1
Hereunder		1		1
Total	25	7	1	33

From the results of the table mentioned, it is clear that the archaism 'hereinafter' has the largest number. Followed by the archaisms 'hereby', 'hereof', 'hereto', and the archaism phrase 'in witness whereof' which is not as high as the previously mentioned archaisms. Other archaisms such as 'thereon', 'whereby', 'herein', and 'hereunder' were also found with a single number.

Then after conducting evaluation on the translation results of the three legal documents using the three variables, namely the translation results of HT, MT, and AIT, the researchers found several archaisms that had different translation results. From a total of thirty-three archaisms data, the researchers found twenty-one archaisms' data or about 64% of the total data had synchronous translation results and twelve archaisms' data or about 36% of the total data had asynchronous translation results. The researchers presented pie chart 1 showing a comparison of the synchronization of the translation results of HT, MT, and AIT as follows;

Figure 1
Synchronization Comparison in MT, AIT, & HT



If assessed from the percentage, surely the number of unsynchronized data had not reached 50%. However, the researchers attached the synchronization data on table 2 the translation results on each archaism for a better understanding of the description as follows;

Table 2
Archaisms Words & Phrases Synchronization Comparison

Archaisms	Total Data	Synchronous	Asynchronous
Hereinafter	15	15	
Hereby	6	5	1
Hereof	4		4
Hereto	2		2
In witness whereof	2		2
Thereon	1	1	
Whereby	1		1
Herein	1		1
Hereunder	1		1
Total	33	21	12

From the presented table, it could be concluded that twenty-one data or around 64% of the translation results of HT, MT, and AIT are synchronous or have the same translation result. While twelve data or around 36% of the translation results of HT, MT, and AIT were not synchronous or have different translation results. This number was less than 50%, but considering the consequences of legal documents essence, this number is quite fatal. In addition, when observed in more detail, there were archaisms words that all the data were asynchronous, such as the word 'hereof' with a total of four data were asynchronous, 'hereto' with a total of two data were asynchronous, and also 'in witness whereof' with a total of two data, all of them are asynchronous.

Analysis of Translation Techniques on the Asynchronous Data

After conducting an in-depth analysis of the translation techniques of legalese archaisms in MT, AIT, and HT. The researchers found that the legalese archaisms in legal documents translated by MT and AIT applied the literal translation technique as the main technique. In contrast, the legalese archaisms in legal documents translated by HT tend to use the adaptation technique as the common technique that is used. The researchers presents table 3 the translation technique analysis of MT, AIT, & HT as the following;

Table 3
Archaisms Translation Techniques

Archaisms	MT	AIT	HT
Hereof	Literal	Particular	Adaptation
Hereof	Reduction	Literal	Reduction
Hereof	Literal	Particular	Adaptation
Hereof	Literal	Particular	Adaptation
Whereby	Literal	Literal	Literal
Hereto	Adaptation	Adaptation	Adaptation
Hereto	Adaptation	Adaptation	Adaptation
Hereby	Literal	Reduction	Literal
Herein	Literal	Literal	Adaptation
Hereunder	Particular	Literal	Adaptation
In witness whereof	Literal	Literal	Establish
In witness whereof	Literal	Literal	Establish

From the table, the result of the translation technique analysis of legalese archaisms in legal document done by MT showed that the literal translation technique was used more often with a percentage of 68%, followed by the adaptation translation technique with a percentage of 16%, the reduction translation technique with a percentage of 8%, and the particularization translation technique with a percentage of 8%. Afterwards, the result of the translation technique analysis of legalese archaisms in legal document done by AIT also showed that the literal translation technique used as the main technique with a percentage of 50%, followed by the particularization translation technique with a percentage of 26%, the adaptation translation technique with a percentage of 16%, and the reduction translation technique with a percentage of 8%. Meanwhile, the result of the translation technique analysis of legalese archaisms in legal document done by HT showed the use of the adaptation translation technique on a significant number with a percentage of 58%, followed by the established equivalence translation technique with a percentage of 16%, the literal translation technique with a percentage of 16%, and the reduction translation technique with a percentage of 8%.

The percentage showed a significant difference in the results of legalese archaism translation using MT, AIT, and HT in legal documents. The researchers elaborated the results of HT translation and compare its results as a reference described for each technique on MT and AIT as follows;

1. Adaptation

The dominant technique in this HT translation creates a sense of reading that is more flexible and adaptively in capturing the nuances and linguistic contexts in a specific legal document. The researchers presented an example found in this case study in table 4 adaptation translation technique attached in as follows;

Table 4
Adaptation Translation Technique

Source	MT	AIT	HT
For the interpretation and implementation of this Deed and all its consequences and for the adjudication of all	Untuk penafsiran dan pelaksanaan Akta ini dan semua konsekuensinya serta untuk penyelesaian semua sengketa yang berdasarkan ini ,	Untuk interpretasi dan pelaksanaan Akta ini serta segala konsekuensinya dan untuk penyelesaian segala sengketa yang timbul di bawahnya , hukum	Untuk penafsiran dan pelaksanaan Akta ini dan segala akibatnya serta untuk penyelesaian segala perselisihan yang timbul berdasarkan Akta ini , yang berlaku adalah hukum Republik Indonesia.

disputes arising hereunder , laws of the Republic of Indonesia shall apply	hukum Republik Indonesia akan berlaku.	Republik akan berlaku.	Republik Indonesia akan berlaku.
	Particular	Literal	Adaptation

In this case, the archaic word ‘hereunder’ was translated by MT with the phrase ‘berdasarkan ini’, AIT transferred the word into ‘di bawahnya’, while HT transferred the word into ‘berdasarkan Akta ini’. From the translation results, AIT used the literal translation technique which showed a rigid translation result, in the sense that it did not capture the context of the source language and failed to bring out the linguistic nuances of the source language in the target language. Different from AIT, MT used the particularization translation technique which created a quite concrete translation result with the use of an established phrase. Assuredly, although MT was able to capture the context of the source language, it had not been able to display the linguistic nuances for readers of the target language. Different from AIT and MT, HT applied the adaptation translation technique to create a more flexible translation result, able to capture the context of the source language and adaptively display the linguistic nuances in the target language.

2. Established Equivalence

The established equivalence applied in HT referred to the use of words, terms, or phrases that were commonly used in a specific language context (in this case was a specific legal case). The use of this translation technique showed that the translation results done by human expertise did adapt to the translation domain or theme. In addition, the use of this translation technique also showed the flexibility of the knowledge background of humans to meet the translation needs. The researchers attached an example in table 5 the established equivalence translation technique as follows;

Table 5
Established Equivalence Translation Technique

Source	MT	AIT	HT
IN WITNESS WHEREOF , the Parties have duly affixed their signature on the date specified above.	SEBAGAI BUKTI , Para Pihak telah membubuhkan tanda tangan mereka pada tanggal yang disebutkan di atas.	SEBAGAI BUKTI , Para Pihak telah menandatangani Akta ini pada tanggal yang disebutkan di atas.	DEMIKIAN AKTA INI , Para Pihak telah membubuhkan tanda tangannya pada tanggal yang disebutkan di atas.
	Literal	Literal	Establish

In this case, the archaic phrase ‘In witness whereof’ was diverted by MT with the phrase ‘sebagai bukti’, so did AIT which diverted the mentioned word into ‘sebagai bukti’, while HT diverted the mentioned word to ‘Demikian akta ini’. From the translation results, MT and AIT applied the literal translation technique that converted the source language to the target language textually without considering the contextual aspect. The contextual aspect that is meant here was the use of word fragments or phrases that were commonly used in a specific domain, such as in this legal document domain. The application of standard and commonly used terms (such HT did) would create a more flexible result and meet the reader of target language needs.

3. Literal Translation

Regardless of the definition of literal translation technique that transferred language textually, this translation technique still had more value in displaying linguistic nuances if used accordingly to the contextual needs. In legal documents, the accuracy and precision of terms were crucial. The use of a literal translation technique allowed translators to maintain the integrity of legal terms that often had special and complex meanings. The researchers attached examples found in this case in table 6 the literal translation technique as follows;

Table 5
Literal Translation Technique

Source	MT	AIT	HT
whereby the Sub-Lessor shall sublease the Land Plots to the Sub-Lessee,	dimana Penyewa harus menyewakan kembali Bidang Tanah kepada Sub-Penyewa,	di mana Penyewa Utama akan menyewakan Bidang Tanah kepada Penyewa Sub,	di mana Sub-Pemberi Sewa akan menyewakan kembali Bidang Tanah tersebut kepada Sub-Penyewa,
	Literal	Literal	Literal
the Parties hereby agree to resolve the Dispute through arbitration.	Para Pihak dengan ini sepakat untuk menyelesaikan Perselisihan tersebut melalui arbitrase.	Para Pihak_sepakat untuk menyelesaikan Perselisihan melalui arbitrase.	Para Pihak dengan ini setuju untuk menyelesaikan Sengketa melalui arbitrase.
	Literal	Reduction	Literal

In the table, the archaic word 'whereby' was translated by MT with the word 'dimana', AIT translated the word to 'di mana', and HT translated the mentioned word to 'di mana'. From the translation results, MT, AIT, and HT use the same technique, namely the literal translation technique. However, the MT translation results, the word 'dimana' was written without space where it should have space ('di mana'). In the professional world, precision and accuracy were the key; even typographical errors could change the meaning of a sentence and potentially affect legal interpretation. In addition, the second case of the examples, the archaic word 'hereby' was translated by MT and HT using a literal translation technique with the phrase 'dengan ini'. While AIT translated the word using a full reduction translation technique. Although reduction could be an effective technique in some contexts, in this case, the omission of the term "hereby" could result in the loss of important nuances contained in the phrase. As mentioned before, in legal documents, each term often has a specific meaning that could affect legal interpretation. Translations needed to evaluate whether reductions would obscure or damage the original meaning. Bearing in mind that excessive reductions could cause confusion among readers, especially in complex texts such as legal agreements.

4. Reduction

This technique involved the reduction or simplification of elements in the source text when translating into the target text, such as eliminating non-essential information or simplifying complex terms. In the context of legal documents, where every word has a crucial impact, the use of reduction translation technique helped to convey information more directly, focusing the reader's attention on the main points. The researchers

attached examples found in the study in table 7 the reduction translation techniques as follows:

Table 6

Reduction Translation Technique

Source	MT		AIT		HT		
The Indonesian version shall prevail for the interpretation of the terms and conditions <u>hereof</u> .	Versi Indonesia	bahasa akan berlaku untuk penafsiran syarat dan ketentuan <u>ini</u> .	Versi Indonesia	bahasa akan diutamakan untuk interpretasi syarat dan ketentuan <u>di sini</u> .	Versi bahasa Indonesia	akan berlaku untuk interpretasi syarat dan ketentuan <u>ini</u> .	Indonesia untuk syarat dan ketentuan <u>ini</u> .
	Reduction		Literal		Reduction		

In this table, the archaic word 'hereof' was replaced by MT with the word 'ini', AIT transferred the mentioned word to 'di sini', while HT converted the word to 'ini'. From the translation results, AIT applied the literal translation technique where AIT transferred the source language to the target language textually, ignoring the contextual needs. AIT's translation results failed to capture the context of the source language and lacked displaying its nuances in the target language. Differ from this, MT and HT translation results applied the reduction translation technique which assisted the translation in the target language to meet the needs accordingly. The use of this reduction translation technique served to avoid ambiguity; by simplifying the sentence structure, the translator could minimize the risk of misinterpretation. However, reduction translation must be done carefully to avoid losing important information that could affect the legal accuracy of legal agreement documents.

Analysis of Designation Theory on the Asynchronous Data

The dominant use of adaptation translation technique in HT reflected an attempt to domesticate English into Indonesian, allowing target language readers to more easily understand and accept the content of the text. This approach focused on adjusting the context and linguistic nuances, thus the archaic terms or phrases that might be unfamiliar in the target language could be transformed into a more familiar form. In translation theory, domestication was often considered as a method that improved readability and clarity, taking into account the intended audience.

In contrast, the dominant use of literal translation technique by MT and AIT indicated foreignization, where the source language was kept closer to its original form. This technique, although providing accuracy in terminology transfer, often ignored the linguistic nuances and context that was necessary for deep understanding. Foreignization also resulted in translations that were stilted and difficult to understand, especially for readers who were not familiar with English terms or structures. In this context, this research showed that overly literal translation could lead to ambiguity and confusion, which in turn could reduce the effectiveness of communication.

Discussion

The use of adaptation translation technique with a tendency towards domestication by HT in the context of legal agreement documents was essential to ensure that the contents of the document could be well understood by all parties involved. By adapting terms and phrases into a form that is more familiar to Indonesian readers, translators

could reduce the potential of ambiguity and misunderstanding that often arise from the use of foreign legal terms that might be unfamiliar. This approach also served to bridge differences in culture and legal context, thereby making the agreement more relevant and accessible. As mentioned previously in legal context, small details could have a major impact on the interpretation and application of the contract, domestication was an effective technique to improve clarity and readability. Thus, the use of adaptation techniques could strengthen communication between the parties involved, ensuring that all parties clearly understand their rights and obligations, ultimately supporting the successful implementation of the agreement.

In contrast, the use of literal translation techniques with a tendency towards foreignization in the context of legal agreement documents could pose serious challenges in the understanding and application of the contents stated in the document. While this technique attempted to maintain the accuracy of the legalese on the source language, an overly rigid approach often ignored the context and linguistic nuances that were important to the target language reader. This could cause confusion, especially for parties who did not have a deep understanding of English legal terminology. In situations where terms had specific meanings related to certain legal regulations or practices, the use of foreign terms that were not well explained and commonly used could increase the risk of ambiguity and misinterpretation. As a result, this could trigger legal disputes or misunderstandings regarding the rights and obligations stated in the agreement.

On the contrary, although research that was done by Faris and Abdurrahman (2023) stated that AIT demonstrated excellent translation capabilities and the study expected a great potential in developing more sophisticated and accurate translation systems using artificial intelligence technology. The researchers had the opposite point of view. The researchers believed this situation might be reached out in a long decade when machine power and artificial intelligence had the capability as humans did. However, such technology could assist humans carrying their translation workload. Humans can take advantage of it by combining its effectiveness and efficiency with their final human touch. Aligning with this study, Listyo et al, (2024) emphasized that translating legalese archaisms requires a careful approach to linguistic nuances, in this case it requires a meticulous attention on combining the legal expertise with linguistic precision. HT indubitably capable of maintaining the legal integrity of the source text while making the translation easily accessible and understandable in the target text.

Conclusion

After conducting this research, it could be concluded that the use of MT and AIT was not fully acceptable, especially in the context of legal agreement documents. Although these technologies offer acceleration and efficiency, they often failed to capture the nuances of language, context, and the complexity of legal terms that were very important in translation of legalese archaisms. Translation techniques used by MT and AIT often produced translations that were rigid and did not meet the needs of legal documents accordingly where every detail had significant consequences. In situations involving legal agreements, the clarity and accuracy of translation ensured that all parties understood their rights and obligations. Therefore, the presence of adaptive HT who understood the context, linguistic nuances, and could adjust the use of proper equivalence terminology to the target language reader was still very much needed. Thus, although MT and AIT could serve as useful tools, they couldn't replace the important role of HT in maintaining

the integrity and effectiveness of legal communication, especially in legal agreement documents that had the potential to lead to major legal impacts.

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