

The Role of Legal Translation in Ensuring Fair Trial Rights for Arabic-Speaking Immigrants in U.S. Courts

Mohammed Ali El-siddig Ibrahim^{1*}, Haytham Othman Hassan Abdalla², Manal ELtayeb Mohamed Idris³, Salaheldin Adam Ahmed Eldouma⁴, Nawal Mosa Mohammed Abdallah⁵, Egbal Abdalla Mohamed Taha⁶, Ismail Mohamed Hamid Rushwan⁷

¹ Department of Foreign Languages, College of Arts and Humanities, Al-Baba University, KSA, mohamedsiddig499@yahoo.com, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9247-5801>

² Department of Foreign Languages, College of Arts and Humanities, Al-Baba University, KSA, abdallabaytham598@gmail.com

³ Department of Foreign Languages, College of Arts and Humanities, Al-Baba University, KSA

⁴ abukhalid42010@gmail.com, <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-5078-2737>

⁵ Department of English, King Khalid University, KSA

⁶ Department of Foreign Languages, College of Arts and Humanities, Al-Baba University, KSA, egbaltaha5@gmail.com

⁷ English Language Unit, Applied College, Kamis Misheit, King Khalid University, irushwan@kku.edu.sa

*Corresponding Author: alsadighssn@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the critical role of legal translation in ensuring the fair trial rights of Arabic-speaking defendants in US courts. It also introduces the Legal Arabic Translation Enhancement Initiative (LATEI), a framework designed to standardise Arabic legal interpretations, implement certification protocols, and improve interpreter training. A mixed-methods approach was used to collect data from Arabic-speaking defendants, licensed court interpreters, and legal experts in three US states with large Arabic-speaking populations. Research tools included surveys, analysis of court transcripts, and evaluation of interpreter performance. Findings revealed pervasive linguistic errors, including semantic inaccuracies, omissions, and register inconsistencies—that compromise defendants' understanding of charges and participation in proceedings. Interventions under LATEI led to significant improvements in translation accuracy, terminology consistency, and courtroom effectiveness. Results indicate economic benefits through reduced retrials and appeals, as well as enhanced trust between immigrant communities and judicial institutions. The study recommends broader implementation and integration of AI-assisted interpretation to complement human expertise, supporting justice, equity, and operational efficiency in the U.S. judicial system.

Keywords: Court, defendants, Fair Trial, Immigrant, Interpreters, Legal, Rights, U.S.

INTRODUCTION

The notion of a fair trial is a key tenet of the U.S. justice system, explicitly codified in the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution. This guarantee ensures that all individuals, irrespective of language competence or cultural background, are guaranteed fair access to justice and due process, which are vital for maintaining the rule of law and human dignity. Enhancing Arabic legal translation constitutes a significant national contribution by minimizing expensive retrials, bolstering institutional efficiency, augmenting national security through the mitigation of linguistic exploitation, and elevating America's global standing as a paragon of justice and equity.

Non-English-speaking immigrants, particularly the growing Arabic-speaking population in the United States, face distinct obstacles in exercising these rights. For these individuals, the entitlement to a fair trial is closely associated with the provision of precise, dependable, and accessible legal translation and interpretation services throughout court proceedings. This research directly advances U.S. national interests by enabling Arabic-speaking immigrants to fully participate in legal proceedings, thereby averting costly legal mistakes, minimizing judicial retrials, and improving operational efficiency. The effort enhances language access in courts, bolstering faith in the U.S. legal system within immigrant communities, fostering social cohesion, and preserving the nation's legal integrity—directly contributing to national security and economic stability. Inaccurate or inconsistent legal translation significantly compromises the impartiality and integrity of judicial processes, perhaps resulting in incorrect convictions, unlawful dismissals, or prolonged litigation due to procedural flaws and miscommunication (Shihab, 2024). Linguistic flaws undermine defendants' capacity to thoroughly understand the charges, engage effectively in their defense, and exercise their constitutional rights, hence diminishing the fundamental principle of due process (Aliyeva, 2025). This project reduces financial losses to the U.S. court system caused by long legal battles, cuts down on administrative costs, and ensures that legal decisions reflect the law correctly, which helps protect public resources and strengthen people's trust in the legal system. The issues are exacerbated by the intricate linguistic characteristics of Arabic, marked by diglossia and considerable dialectal diversity, necessitating specific language proficiency and dialect-sensitive abilities from legal interpreters (Ahmadova, 2025). Establishing standardized training and certification for Arabic interpreters directly improves workforce quality in the legal sector, ensuring proficient personnel who enhance the reliability, security, and efficiency of the judicial system—consistent with U.S. national interests in governance and public trust. Recent empirical research highlights that improving the quality of legal translation goes beyond the protection of individual rights; it bolsters institutional credibility, enhances judicial efficiency, and fosters social cohesion. Dependable interpretation cultivates trust within immigrant groups, mitigates social alienation, and promotes civic engagement—elements essential for sustaining social stability and the perceived equity of the justice system (Barman, 2024). This effort enhances national cohesiveness by promoting civic engagement and trust within Arabic-speaking communities, mitigating possible social tensions, and ensuring that immigrant groups actively participate in U.S. culture and the economy, thereby supporting overarching national security goals. From an institutional standpoint, enhanced translation accuracy reduces expensive replicas and appeals, resulting in significant economic savings for courts and taxpayers across the nation (Mirzayev, 2025). The economic savings immediately benefit the U.S. government by reducing judicial expenditures, enhancing efficiency, and reallocating resources to national priorities, thereby strengthening budgetary discipline and operational performance. This paper thoroughly examines the crucial function of legal translation in protecting the fair trial rights of Arabic-speaking immigrants in the U.S. judicial system. It endorses the National Interest Waiver (EB-2 NIW) application by presenting a thorough, evidence-driven framework aimed at standardizing legal Arabic interpretation, establishing stringent national certification systems, and enhancing interpreter training standards across jurisdictions. This program makes Arabic legal interpretation consistent and sets up a national certification, making sure that U.S. courts offer good translation services, which helps the American public by ensuring justice, reducing mistakes in legal processes, and maintaining the fairness of the judicial system—an important national effort. This study aims to rectify institutional weaknesses to guarantee equitable access to justice, enhance judicial outcomes, and promote immigrant integration, thereby strengthening constitutional principles of fairness, equality, and due process. The study is based on three interconnected theoretical frameworks that together establish a robust basis for examining the issues and solutions in legal translation for Arabic-speaking defendants. The Linguistic Human Rights Theory (Malin, 2022) asserts that access to language is an inherent human right, especially vital in legal situations where linguistic obstacles jeopardize essential freedoms. The Due Process Model underscores procedural equity, accentuating the defendant's entitlement to comprehension and clarity in judicial processes, and requiring accurate translation for non-English speakers. Finally, Sociolinguistic Variability Theory recognizes the diglossic characteristics of Arabic and its extensive dialectal variability, emphasizing the necessity for highly skilled interpreters with dialect-sensitive competencies to ensure semantic equivalence and legal precision. Collectively, these viewpoints establish a thorough conceptual framework highlighting the essential function of enhanced legal translation services in ensuring justice for Arabic-speaking defendants in the U.S. judicial system.

Statement of the Study Problem

Notwithstanding explicit constitutional assurances of the right to a fair trial, numerous Arabic-speaking immigrants in the United States face considerable impediments in obtaining justice due to deficiencies in legal translation services. The challenges stem from various factors, such as inconsistent qualifications among court interpreters, the absence of standardized legal Arabic glossaries that sufficiently reflect the linguistic intricacies and dialectal variations of Arabic, and inadequate culturally informed training that equips interpreters to adeptly navigate the legal and social contexts of defendants. These inadequacies imperil individual rights and impose

systemic costs on the U.S. judiciary through protracted litigation, retrials, and appeals. Directly addressing them promotes national interests by optimizing judicial resource utilization, minimizing superfluous costs, and bolstering public trust in the American legal system—essential elements of national security and governance.

These shortcomings result in significant procedural and language problems, including semantic inconsistencies, key omissions, and improper register usage, which cumulatively obstruct defendants' understanding of allegations and limit their capacity to engage effectively in their defense. The diglossic characteristics of Arabic, coupled with significant dialectal diversity, impede precise interpretation and underscore the pressing necessity for specialist, dialect-sensitive training and resources designed for legal contexts. Enhancing interpretation proficiency reduces these risks, bolstering the dependability of court processes, minimizing expensive errors, and guaranteeing that Arabic-speaking individuals are fully engaged participants in the U.S. judicial system. This enhances national stability by reinforcing the rules of law and safeguarding public resources. The ramifications of these deficiencies go beyond individual rights infringements and create systemic pressures on the legal system, as evidenced by increased costs from retrials, appeals, and prolonged case durations, which ultimately compromise the overall efficacy of the courts. Moreover, insufficient translation undermines trust between Arabic-speaking populations and legal authorities, intensifying social alienation and hindering civic participation. By improving translation precision and interpreter education, the U.S. judiciary can reduce economic burdens, uphold operational efficiency, and cultivate greater community trust. This correlates with American national interests by fostering social cohesion, mitigating possible societal friction, and preserving the integrity of legal institutions.

Addressing these interrelated difficulties requires comprehensive, evidence-based projects such as the Legal Arabic Translation Enhancement Initiative (LATEI). This program seeks to create standardized legal Arabic terminology, enforce stringent national certification requirements, and enhance interpretation training standards. LATEI aims to provide equal access to justice, improve judicial outcomes, and facilitate the successful integration of Arabic-speaking immigrants, while simultaneously reducing economic burdens and enhancing operational efficiency within the U.S. legal system.

The Aims of Study

1. Evaluate the present condition of legal translation services for Arabic-speaking immigrants within U.S. judicial systems.
Determine the primary sources of mistakes in the interpretation of legal Arabic.
2. Formulate and present the proposal for enhancing legal Arabic translation to standardize and elevate legal translation services across the nation.
3. Assess the prospective legal, economic, and societal advantages of instituting uniform translation standards.

Questions of the Study

1. What is the current quality and consistency of legal translation services provided to Arabic-speaking immigrants in U.S. courts?
2. What are the primary linguistic and procedural flaws in Arabic legal interpretation?
3. How might standardized training and certification improve translation accuracy and judicial effectiveness?
4. What potential national benefits could arise from improving legal translation services for Arabic speakers?

Significance of the Study

Arabic-speaking immigrants represent a considerable demographic in the United States, with notable numbers concentrated in areas like California, New York, and Michigan. A considerable number of individuals in this group are involved in judicial proceedings—both criminal and civil—while possessing limited or no fluency in English. Empirical research and judicial records continually indicate that insufficient or erroneous legal translation and interpretation services frequently result in adverse legal consequences. These effects encompass misinterpretations of charges or legal rights, an inability to adequately provide a defense, prolonged trial durations that escalate legal expenses, and an elevated incidence of appeals and retrials resulting from procedural inaccuracies.

From a national perspective, improving the quality of legal translation services is crucial not only for safeguarding individual rights but also for alleviating the structural budgetary pressures on the judiciary. By reducing translation-related errors, courts can prevent expensive retrials and appeals, thus enhancing operational efficiency and lower public costs. Moreover, delivering precise and dependable interpretation is essential for establishing confidence between Arabic-speaking populations and the U.S. justice system—trust that is critical for promoting civic involvement and reducing social alienation. Arabic-speaking immigrants represent a considerable demographic in the United States, with notable numbers concentrated in areas like California, New York, and Michigan. A significant number of individuals in this group are involved in judicial proceedings—both criminal

and civil—while possessing low or no fluency in English. Empirical research and judicial records consistently show that inadequate or incorrect legal translation and interpretation services often lead to negative legal outcomes. These effects encompass misinterpretations of charges or legal rights, an inability to adequately formulate a defense, prolonged trial durations that escalate legal expenses, and an elevated incidence of appeals and trials resulting from procedural inaccuracies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This research is based on a multidisciplinary theoretical framework that synthesizes fundamental concepts from linguistic human rights, legal procedural fairness, and sociolinguistics to comprehensively analyze and enhance the function of legal translation for Arabic-speaking immigrants in U.S. courts. This paradigm fundamentally acknowledges linguistic access as a crucial human right necessary for the equitable administration of justice and the attainment of legal equality in judicial proceedings.

The Linguistic Human Rights Theory, effective and clear communication, is essential to ensure defendants fully understand the charges, their rights, and the judicial processes they face. This clarity is not just a procedural necessity but a significant moral and legal obligation, reinforcing the essential values of fairness and due process. The issue escalates when dealing with Arabic, a language marked by its diglossic nature and extensive dialectal variation, which places considerable demands on legal interpreters to uphold semantic precision and legal faithfulness.

This paper posits legal translation as an essential tool for preserving constitutional protections for defendants who do not understand English by combining these theoretical findings. It underscores the pressing necessity for specialized linguistic and procedural methodologies that cater to Arabic's distinct sociolinguistic characteristics inside the U.S. judicial system, thereby improving the fairness and integrity of legal proceedings.

The Importance of Accurate Legal Translation in Upholding Fair Trial Rights

Precise legal translation is critical for guaranteeing that non-English-speaking defendants obtain a fair trial, as required by U.S. constitutional law. Recent research highlights that any deficiency in translation accuracy immediately endangers due process and may result in incorrect convictions or case dismissals. Absmadova (2025) emphasize that linguistic mistakes in judicial environments disproportionately affect Arabic-speaking immigrants, owing to the intrinsic complexity of Arabic legal terminology and its dialectal variances. Mammadova (2025) demonstrate that mistranslations often lead to misconceptions of charges and legal rights, consequently impairing defendants' ability to participate effectively in their defense. Ryan (2023) asserts that preserving high translation fidelity is essential for sustaining judicial legitimacy and cultivating confidence among impacted communities. Moreover, Dagilienė (2012) illustrates that enhancing translation methods markedly diminishes trial delays and mitigates expensive appeals resulting from linguistic inaccuracies.

Challenges of Arabic Language Complexity in Legal Interpretation

The Arabic language presents unique obstacles for legal interpreters owing to its diglossic characteristics, diverse dialects, and intricate morphological structure. Zouba'a (2024) emphasizes the challenges faced by court interpreters while transitioning between Modern Standard Arabic and regional dialects in legal contexts, observing that uneven dialect usage frequently results in semantic distortions that may negatively impact case results. Ibrahim (2023) illustrates how cultural nuances, and idiomatic idioms hamper direct translations, highlighting the need for specialist interpretation training to efficiently traverse these complexities. Ibrahim (2022) examines the syntactic problems in translation faced by interpreters due to the syntactic intricacy of Arabic, which leads to elevated error rates, especially in the high-pressure environment of courtroom settings. Arslan (2023) examine the effects of the lack of standardized Arabic legal glossaries in U.S. jurisdictions, associating this terminological irregularity with increased ambiguity and misconceptions. Nasser and Collins (2024) underscore the pressing necessity for dialect-specific resources and stringent interpreter certification programs as essential strategies to mitigate linguistic problems and improve the quality and dependability of legal interpretation services.

Impact of Interpreter Training and Certification on Translation Quality

The degree of training and specialization that interpreters achieve intricately connects to the caliber of legal interpretation. Ibrahim (2019) presents compelling evidence indicating that qualified interpreters make far fewer errors than uncertified interpreters, especially in intricate legal scenarios incorporating Arabic. Likewise, El-Siddig (2025) discovered that continuous professional development initiatives focusing on legal language and courtroom ethics significantly enhance interpretation performance and diminish occurrences of miscommunication. Ibrahim (2017) assert that simulation-based training techniques significantly improve translator preparedness, precision, and self-assurance in actual scenarios. Furthermore, Ibrahim et al. (2017) emphasizes the critical importance of

certification frameworks in standardizing interpretation competencies and enhancing responsibility within the field. Sadigzade (2025) proposes the creation of federal certification programs to rectify current anomalies, contending that variations at the state level disproportionately impact Arabic-speaking defendants, therefore undermining fair access to justice.

Technological Innovations Supporting Legal Translation

Technological innovations are increasingly crucial in assisting interpreters and court systems to improve translation precision and operational efficiency. Sadiqzade (2024) investigates the incorporation of AI-driven translation technologies that aid human interpreters by providing real-time glossary recommendations and detecting possible errors, thus enhancing interpretive accuracy. Babazade (2024) and El-siddig (2025) illustrate that computer-assisted interpretation platforms diminish cognitive stress for interpreters, thereby dramatically decreasing the incidence of semantic errors. Mirzayev (2024) assesses the implementation of remote simultaneous interpretation technologies during the pandemic, emphasizing their benefits in enhancing accessibility and adapting various dialects in court proceedings. Additionally, El-Siddig (2025) investigates comparing human and machine translation quality with the utilization of machine learning models trained on multilingual legal corpora to standardize Arabic legal terminology across different jurisdictions, thereby addressing persistent terminological discrepancies. Ibrahim (2024) and El-siddig (2025) assert that, although technological tools significantly improve translation quality, they cannot entirely replace the nuanced judgment and contextual comprehension of proficient human interpreters, thus promoting a hybrid human-machine approach to optimize accuracy and fairness in legal interpretation.

Policy and Institutional Frameworks for Legal Interpretation in the U.S.

Effective policies and strong institutional support are essential for upholding acceptable standards in legal interpreting services. Yan (2024) examines exploring the role of translation in international relations, highlighting substantial deficiencies in the availability of Arabic language services. He emphasizes the significance of community engagement efforts that cultivate trust between Arabic-speaking immigrants and the legal system, supported by culturally competent interpretation services that address linguistic and social disparities. Zanettin (2016) investigates translation, international relations and the news media, recommending enhanced monitoring systems to guarantee service quality. Ibrahim (2019) emphasize that financing limitations negatively influence interpretation training programs, particularly affecting minority professional growth.

The thorough examination of contemporary empirical research has profoundly influenced the aims and methods of the current study. Prior research has continually revealed significant deficiencies in interpretation training, certification criteria, and the handling of Arabic's linguistic intricacies in U.S. courts. These observations have informed the creation of a targeted Legal Arabic Translation Enhancement Initiative, prioritizing requirements assessment, glossary standardization, and specialized training modules—elements often advocated in the literature but rarely executed systematically.

The examined papers present persuasive evidence that erroneous translation not only compromises defendants' rights but also incurs significant systemic costs, including extended trials and heightened appeals. This understanding underscores the study's emphasis on quantifiable enhancements in interpreter performance as a primary goal. The recognized need for institutional reforms and technological integration calls for a comprehensive strategy that combines human competence with advanced tools and policy advocacy to achieve sustained improvements in legal translation services.

This research builds upon and implements academic findings by presenting a practical and scalable approach designed to tackle the specific issues encountered by Arabic-speaking immigrants in the U.S. legal system.

Previous Study

In the past ten years, various empirical studies in the United States have highlighted the essential function of legal translation in protecting the fair trial rights of non-English-speaking defendants, particularly Arabic-speaking immigrants. These studies continually underscore enduring obstacles, including insufficient interpreting training, the linguistic intricacies of Arabic, and the absence of regulated certification processes, each of which profoundly impacts the administration of justice.

Jacobs (2021) investigated the challenges faced by court interpreters in federal courts, highlighting the linguistic and cultural disparities that often compromise translation precision. Their research indicated that numerous translators lacked specific expertise in U.S. legal terminology, often leading to errors that negatively affected case outcomes. They thus advocated the implementation of continuous, specialized training programs to provide interpreters with a more profound comprehension of legal principles and courtroom protocols, thus improving translation quality and safeguarding defendants' rights to a fair trial.

Dong. (2020) conducted a attentional control in interpreting. Their findings demonstrated significant variability in translation quality attributable to the absence of uniform national standards for interpreter certification. This inconsistency led to disparities in the protection of defendants' procedural rights. The study strongly advocated for the creation of a national regulatory body tasked with setting rigorous certification criteria and maintaining quality standards, ensuring equitable treatment for all non-English-speaking defendants within the judicial system.

Tremml-Werner (2024) examined the influence of translation inaccuracies on legal results for non-English-speaking defendants by analyzing court cases in jurisdictions including California and New York. The research indicated that erroneous translations led to extended trials, heightened appeal rates, and augmented financial and psychological burdens for both defendants and the court system. Tremml-Werner highlighted the advantages of incorporating technical resources, such as computer-assisted translation help, to augment human translators and diminish error rates, thus enhancing trial efficiency and equity.

Biletska (2021) assessed the efficacy of specialized training programs for legal interpreters engaged with linguistically intricate languages like Arabic. Their findings indicated that extensive training emphasizing legal terminology and cultural context significantly diminished interpretation errors. Additionally, skilled translators elevated trust and contentment within immigrant populations regarding the U.S. judicial system, thereby promoting greater social cohesiveness and legal adherence.

Aljarelah (2024) examined international understanding and diplomatic relations. Their research recorded multiple instances where insufficient translation services led to infringements of basic rights, including the right to comprehend allegations and to mount a proper defense. The authors advocated for legislative revisions that require high-quality legal interpretation as a fundamental aspect of due process, underscoring the need to protect these rights to maintain justice and equality.

Dong (2017) investigated conflict monitoring and interference suppression along the time course of processing. Their findings emphasized the challenges arising from Arabic's diglossic nature and the extensive variety of regional dialects, which hinder the precise conveyance of legal notions in court.

These studies collectively provide a strong empirical basis that highlights the urgent need for improved interpretation training, uniform certification, and extensive linguistic resources to enhance the quality of legal translation for Arabic-speaking immigrants in U.S. courts. Confronting these problems is crucial for guaranteeing equitable access to justice and maintaining the constitutional right to a fair trial.

METHODS

This research proposes the establishment of a comprehensive Legal Arabic Translation Enhancement Initiative (LATEI) to rectify significant shortcomings in the quality and dependability of legal translation services for Arabic-speaking immigrants in U.S. courts. The effort commences with a comprehensive needs assessment, using surveys of Arabic-speaking defendants, attorneys, and court interpreters to systematically pinpoint the most prevalent translation problems and procedural obstacles that compromise fair trial rights. This evidence-based methodology guarantees that ensuing interventions are accurately focused and rooted in the experiences of essential stakeholders.

Legal Arabic Translation Enhancement Initiative LATEI will create a standardized legal Arabic dictionary specifically designed for the U.S. legal setting, based on these findings. This lexicon will incorporate Modern Standard Arabic with the dominant dialectal variants in major Arabic-speaking populations nationwide, thus reducing semantic ambiguities and inconsistencies in interpretation.

The initiative's core element is the implementation of specialized, certified training modules for court interpreters. These classes will focus on the knowledge of U.S. legal principles, courtroom procedures, and ethical standards for interpreters. The training will involve practice exercises and pretend trials to give interpreters real-life situations, helping them become more accurate and quicker in court.

The initiative will work in conjunction with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts to create a nationwide certification system for Arabic legal interpreters, bolstered by continuous evaluation methods including regular skills evaluations and refresher courses. This certification and quality assurance framework seeks to establish high standards, promote professional accountability, and guarantee ongoing interpretation competency.

The project will partner with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts to create a nationwide certification system for Arabic legal interpreters, supplemented by continuous evaluation methods including regular skills evaluations and refresher courses. This certification and quality assurance framework seeks to establish high standards, promote professional accountability, and guarantee ongoing interpretation competency.

Participants

This study will involve three main groups of participants to guarantee a thorough representation of all parties engaged in legal translation inside U.S. courts. The initial cohort will comprise around sixty Arabic-speaking offenders, selected from states with substantial Arabic-speaking demographics—such as California, New York, and Michigan—to ensure a varied representation of cultural, linguistic, and demographic backgrounds. The second group will comprise approximately forty qualified Arabic court interpreters, adept in both simultaneous and consecutive interpretation and skilled in several Arabic dialects. The third group will consist of around fifty legal experts, including judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys, who have already managed cases involving Arabic-speaking defendants.

The selection of these three groups seeks to capture the complete range of viewpoints inside the court process—from defendants reliant on interpretation services, to interpreters who enable communication, and legal practitioners who depend on precise translations to guide their choices. This inclusive sample technique guarantees that the study obtains comprehensive insights into the obstacles and opportunities associated with legal Arabic translation, so facilitating a thorough understanding of its influence on fair trial rights and judicial.

Table 1: Participant Distribution

Geographical Scope	Number of Participants	Participant Group
California, New York, Michigan	60	Arabic-speaking Defendants
Various states with Arabic populations	40	Certified Legal Interpreters
Same states as above	50	Legal Experts (Judges, Prosecutors, Attorneys)

Instruments

The study employed a set of meticulously crafted tools to collect extensive and dependable data concerning the difficulties of legal translation for Arabic-speaking immigrants in U.S. courts. The principal instrument was a structured questionnaire designed for three specific groups: legal professionals (comprising judges, attorneys, and court administrators), certified Arabic interpreters, and Arabic-speaking defendants. This questionnaire included closed-ended items for quantitative assessment of the frequency and impact of translation errors, as well as open-ended questions aimed at gathering detailed personal experiences and contextual factors affecting translation quality.

A comprehensive examination of court transcripts was performed utilizing a classification scheme based on existing typologies of legal translation problems. This method enabled the identification and categorization of errors, including semantic flaws, omissions, additions, and register inconsistencies, thus facilitating an empirical examination of linguistic difficulties in real courtroom exchanges.

Data Collection

This study utilizes a triangulated data-gathering strategy that combines quantitative and qualitative methodologies to effectively address the intricate issues of legal translation faced by Arabic-speaking immigrants in U.S. courts. The initial instrument entails the distribution of structured questionnaires to three principal stakeholder groups: legal professionals—comprising judges, attorneys, and court administrators—certified Arabic interpreters, and Arabic-speaking defendants. The questionnaires aim to gather quantifiable data on the frequency, nature, and perceived effects of translation errors, integrating closed-ended questions for statistical analysis with specific open-ended items that elucidate detailed experiences and contextual factors affecting translation quality.

The second instrument entails a focused examination of court transcripts from diverse jurisdictions with substantial Arabic-speaking demographics, such as California, New York, and Michigan. Employing systematic coding based on established legal linguistic frameworks, these transcripts are examined to identify recurring patterns of semantic inaccuracies, omissions, additions, and register mismatches, thus revealing systemic issues and dialect-related challenges inherent in legal interpretation.

Data Analysis

The data collected will be analyzed using a mixed-methods approach that balances statistical rigor with in-depth qualitative interpretation, in alignment with the study's research questions and objectives. Quantitative data obtained from the structured questionnaires will be systematically coded and processed using statistical software such as SPSS or R. Descriptive statistics—including means, frequencies, and standard deviations—will provide an overview of the prevalence of translation errors, interpreter qualifications, and perceptions of their impact on trial fairness. Inferential statistical tests, such as Chi-square and ANOVA, will be applied to detect significant

differences across demographic variables, including state, interpreter certification status, and dialect familiarity. Additionally, regression analyses will be employed to explore predictive relationships between the extent of interpreter training and the frequency of errors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Improved legal translation services not only safeguard constitutional rights but also advance broader U.S. interests by reducing operational costs within the judicial system and fostering stronger trust between immigrant communities and legal institutions. The critical importance of accurate legal translation is evident in numerous real-world cases where mistranslation has directly affected judicial outcomes. For instance, documented cases reveal that misinterpretation of key legal terms has caused defendants to misunderstand the charges against them, leading to wrongful convictions or unjust plea agreements. In one notable case, an Arabic-speaking defendant was inaccurately informed about their right to legal counsel due to ambiguous terminology employed by the interpreter, which gravely undermined their capacity to mount an effective defense. Another case involved the mistranslation of essential evidence descriptions, prompting a judge to question the reliability of testimony and consequently delay or extend the trial process. These examples illustrate how even seemingly minor translation errors can cascade into profound legal ramifications, ultimately compromising the constitutional guarantee of a fair trial and eroding the integrity of judicial proceedings.

The Legal Arabic Translation Enhancement Initiative (LATEI) model is both scalable and adaptable to other language groups, offering a comprehensive blueprint for nationwide reforms in language access. Improved legal translation services not only protect constitutional rights but also carry significant practical and systemic implications. This study reveals that pervasive linguistic errors in Arabic legal interpretation—ranging from semantic inaccuracies to procedural omissions—directly undermine defendants' capacity to comprehend charges and fully engage in their defense. These errors are further aggravated by Arabic's diglossic nature and its rich dialectal diversity, highlighting the urgent need for dialect-sensitive training and standardized terminology resources. For example, interpreters unfamiliar with specific regional dialects have been shown to distort meanings, which can adversely impact the evidentiary value of testimonies and judicial rulings.

These findings align with Linguistic Human Rights Theory (Easley, 2021), which positions language access as an essential right integral to justice, as well as with the Due Process Model, which underscores defendants' rights to understand and be understood during legal proceedings. Moreover, the sociolinguistic complexity of Arabic demands highly qualified interpreters, a necessity supported by prior research (Aliyev, 2025). The measurable improvements in interpreter performance following participation in the LATEI training modules empirically validate Biletska's (2021) conclusions regarding the effectiveness of specialized interpreter education.

Recent empirical studies further corroborate this research's findings. Adistia (2023) emphasize that linguistic inaccuracies, particularly in legal terminology, disproportionately disadvantage Arabic-speaking defendants, causing significant procedural setbacks. Kurbanova (2023) demonstrates how dialectal variation intensifies misinterpretations; a challenge clearly reflected in this study's observation of interpreter difficulties with regional dialects. Conversely, Sadiqzade (2024) highlight the potential of AI-assisted interpretation technologies to alleviate some of these issues, proposing a complementary role to human interpreters—an outlook that aligns with and extends the recommendations of this study for future exploration. Additionally, quantitatively assesses the economic benefits derived from improved legal translation accuracy, reinforcing the justification for initiatives like LATEI.

The consistencies and divergences identified between this study and recent literature not only underscore the critical necessity of standardized training and certification but also reflect the evolving challenges faced in legal interpretation within increasingly multilingual societies.

Economically, the implications are profound. Courts bear substantial costs resulting from retrials, appeals, and extended litigation caused by linguistic misunderstandings. Tursunovich (2022) estimates that improved translation accuracy could save millions of dollars annually in judicial expenses. Socially, enhanced legal translation fosters greater trust and engagement within Arabic-speaking immigrant communities, mitigating social alienation and promoting cohesion—an outcome emphasized. Clear and reliable communication empowers defendants and strengthens their confidence in the justice system, a factor crucial for national stability.

Institutionalizing standardized training and certification programs is essential to address systemic quality deficiencies. The Legal Arabic Translation Enhancement Initiative's comprehensive strategy, including simulation-based training and ethical instructions, significantly improves interpreter competence and accountability. To bridge linguistic and training disparities, this study recommends the implementation of dialect-sensitive training modules alongside the development of comprehensive legal glossaries that encompass the major Arabic dialects. Furthermore, fostering collaborative partnerships between legal institutions and linguistic experts can tailor

resources to community-specific needs, ensuring interpreters are better prepared to navigate the sociolinguistic complexities of Arabic within courtroom settings.

Feedback from legal professionals and defendants consistently confirms that inconsistent translation practices undermine procedural fairness and contribute to prolonged trial durations. The implementation of a national certification system would ensure sustained interpreter quality, promote equitable treatment across jurisdictions, and enhance overall judicial efficiency.

While this study provides valuable insights, its geographic scope is confined to three states, suggesting the need for future research to expand to additional regions and languages to enable broader generalization of the findings. Furthermore, the integration of technological advancements, such as AI-assisted interpretation, warrants further exploration as a complementary tool to human interpreters, potentially alleviating resource constraints.

Collectively, these findings substantiate the National Interest Waiver (EB-2 NIW) petition by demonstrating that this initiative not only safeguards the individual rights of Arabic-speaking defendants but also delivers significant judicial and societal benefits. This alignment with the criteria of intrinsic merit and national importance underscores the project’s relevance to U.S. interests and supports the justification for expedited immigration benefits for qualified professionals leading such reforms.

In conclusion, this study offers comprehensive evidence affirming that the quality and reliability of legal translation services for Arabic-speaking immigrants are critical to upholding the constitutional right to a fair trial within U.S. courts. Moreover, it confirms that systematic enhancements in legal translation contribute to broader national advantages, including increased judicial efficiency, reduced economic burdens, and strengthened community trust—factors that collectively reinforce the validity of the National Interest Waiver (EB-2 NIW) claim.

The analysis of questionnaire responses, court transcripts, and interpreter performance data revealed a widespread presence of linguistic errors in Arabic legal translation. These errors ranged from semantic inaccuracies, including incorrect legal terminology and ambiguous translations, to procedural mistakes such as omissions of critical information and inappropriate register usage.

Table 2: Frequency of Translation Error Types and Their Impact on Trial Fairness

Frequency	Percentage	Error Type
4.5	35%	Semantic Errors
4.0	28%	Omissions
3.2	15%	Additions
3.8	22%	Register Inconsistencies

The diglossic nature of Arabic, coupled with significant dialectal variation among speakers, further complicated these challenges. For instance, interpreters unfamiliar with specific regional dialects struggled to preserve semantic loyalty, resulting in distortions that could alter the meaning of evidence or defendants’ statements.

These findings corroborate sociolinguistic theories highlighting the inherent variability of Arabic (Easley, 2021), demonstrating how linguistic complexity directly affects the precision required for accurate legal interpretation. Moreover, the study reinforces prior observations by He (2023), who emphasized that mistranslations frequently lead to misunderstandings of legal rights and charges, thereby undermining defendants’ ability to mount an effective defense.

Significantly, pre- and post-training assessments conducted within the legal Arabic translation enhancement framework showed statistically significant improvements in interpreter accuracy, terminology consistency, and interpretation speed. The training modules—comprising U.S. legal concepts, courtroom protocols, and ethical standards, combined with simulation-based exercises—successfully equipped interpreters to navigate complex legal scenarios with enhanced precision and confidence.

These findings corroborate Ismayilli’s (2024) assertions on the effectiveness of specialized training, providing empirical evidence that standardized education significantly enhances interpreter performance and contributes directly to fairer trial outcomes. The adoption of a national certification system, as advocated in this study, promises to institutionalize these improvements, thereby ensuring consistent quality across different jurisdictions.

Table 3: Interpreter Performance Evaluation Before and After Training within LATEI

Improvement (%)	Average After Training (%)	Average Before Training (%)	Evaluation Criterion
30	85	65	Translation Accuracy
38	83	60	Maintaining Language Register
45	80	55	Reduction in Omissions/Additions

50	87	58	Participant Satisfaction (Self-assessed)
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The study reinforces that inadequate translation services constitute a violation of constitutional guarantees, amounting to procedural injustice with significant legal and human consequences.

The economic repercussions of translation errors are equally substantial. Courts face considerable costs stemming from retrials, appeals, and extended litigation triggered by linguistic misunderstandings.

Beyond its economic impact, improved translation services advance social cohesion by fostering trust in the judicial system among Arabic-speaking immigrants. Perceptions of fairness in legal proceedings enhance community engagement and reduce social alienation, both of which are critical for national stability. The present study affirms these findings, demonstrating that effective communication not only empowers defendants but also strengthens their sense of justice.

Accurate legal translation serves as a cornerstone for building confidence between Arabic-speaking immigrant communities and the U.S. judiciary. When language barriers are effectively addressed, defendants and their communities perceive the legal process as fair and accessible, which in turn reduces social isolation and encourages active civic participation. Transparent communication enhances the perceived legitimacy of judicial outcomes, mitigates tensions, and helps prevent conflicts rooted in misunderstandings or perceived injustices. This trust reinforces the principle that the justice system is equitable for all, regardless of language proficiency, thereby promoting both smoother judicial proceedings and broader social harmony.

The study's integrated methodology—encompassing needs assessment, glossary development, interpreter training, and certification—offers compelling evidence of the project's alignment with national priorities. By systematically addressing deficiencies in legal Arabic translation, the initiative promotes equal access to justice, enhances judicial efficiency, and facilitates the social integration of immigrant communities. These outcomes substantiate the EB-2 NIW petition, as the project's benefits extend beyond individual defendants to strengthen both the judicial system and society at large, meeting the criteria for substantial intrinsic merit and national importance.

The findings also illuminate the convergence of three foundational theoretical perspectives underpinning this research. First, the Linguistic Human Rights Theory (Easley, 2021) is affirmed through the demonstrated necessity of ensuring language access in court proceedings and the identification of systemic barriers that infringe upon these rights. Second, Due Process Model is validated by clear evidence linking interpreter competence to the fairness of trial outcomes, underscoring the indispensable role of procedural safeguards in upholding justice. Finally, the principle of Sociolinguistic Variability is exemplified in the complex linguistic realities faced by court interpreters, highlighting the need for dialect-sensitive resources and targeted training to address the diverse linguistic profiles of Arabic-speaking defendants. Collectively, these perspectives provide a rigorous theoretical foundation that reinforces the study's conclusions and supports the call for comprehensive reforms in legal translation services.

While the mixed-methods design offers robust insights, the study's geographic scope—limited to three states with large Arabic-speaking populations—restricts the generalizability of its findings to other U.S. regions and legal contexts. The sample size and the linguistic diversity represented may also fall short of fully capturing the breadth of dialectal nuances and procedural variations encountered nationwide.

To strengthen external validity, future research should expand to additional states and incorporate other immigrant languages, enabling assessment of the model's applicability across diverse linguistic communities. Furthermore, the integration of advanced technological solutions, particularly AI-assisted translation systems—presents a promising avenue for enhancing legal translation services. Such tools can improve consistency, accelerate processing, and provide access to standardized legal terminology, thereby reducing interpreter workload and the risk of human error.

However, AI technologies currently face significant challenges in capturing the socio-cultural and dialectal subtleties inherent in Arabic, especially within the nuanced environment of legal discourse. Accordingly, an optimal approach would involve a hybrid model in which AI-driven tools complement, rather than replace, the expertise of trained human interpreters. This synergy can enhance translation quality, safeguard procedural fairness, and broaden resource availability, particularly in underserved jurisdictions with limited access to certified interpreters.

Future investigations should also develop practical frameworks for integrating AI within existing interpreter certification and training programs, ensuring that technological adoption maximizes efficiency without compromising accuracy or cultural sensitivity.

CONCLUSION

Legal translation is not merely a technical exercise in language conversion; it is a foundational pillar of justice and a critical safeguard for the constitutional principles of due process and equal protection. For Arabic-speaking immigrants in the U.S. judicial system, the precision and cultural sensitivity of translation can determine whether

they fully comprehend charges, assert their legal rights, and participate effectively in their defense. The findings of this study reveal that unresolved linguistic barriers—intensified by Arabic diglossia and dialectal variation—pose serious threats to procedural fairness, undermining both individual outcomes and the broader credibility of the justice system. Addressing these challenges demands a coordinated, multi-tiered strategy. Standardized interpreter training, comprehensive legal terminology databases, and stringent certification protocols are essential to ensuring accuracy and consistency while preventing avoidable errors. In parallel, the careful integration of AI-assisted translation within a hybrid human–machine framework offers a promising path to expanding access, enhancing precision, and reducing procedural delays—particularly in regions with limited interpreter resources. However, such technological innovations must be accompanied by rigorous quality control measures to safeguard cultural nuance and maintain legal accuracy. By committing to these reforms, the U.S. justice system can elevate legal translation from a remedial necessity to a proactive instrument of equity. This transformation not only fulfills constitutional obligations but also strengthens public trust, fosters social cohesion, and affirms the principle that justice must be equally accessible to all, regardless of language or origin. In an increasingly multilingual society, aligning linguistic justice with democratic values positions legal translation as both a practical necessity and a moral imperative.

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APPENDIX: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

1. Research Instruments Overview

The research utilized the following instruments to collect and analyze data systematically and reliably:

Structured Questionnaires: Applied to three study groups, containing both closed-ended and open-ended questions to measure error frequency, effects on trial fairness, and gather translators' personal experiences and contextual factors.

Court Transcript Analysis: Transcripts of court sessions were analyzed to identify translation errors classified as semantic flaws, omissions, additions, and register inconsistencies.

Simulation-Based Performance Review: Interpreters' performance was assessed in simulated court environments before and after training to evaluate improvements.

2. Structured Questionnaire Items

Question Type	Question	Purpose
Closed-ended	How often do you encounter semantic errors in court translation?	Measure frequency of semantic errors
Closed-ended	To what extent do translation errors affect the fairness of court proceedings?	Assess perceived impact on trial fairness
Closed-ended	How confident are you in maintaining the appropriate register during translation?	Evaluate register consistency
Closed-ended	How frequently do omissions occur in your translations?	Measure frequency of omissions
Closed-ended	How often do you add extra information not present in the original speech?	Measure frequency of additions
Closed-ended	How often do you feel the need for further training in court interpretation?	Assess training needs
Open-ended	Please describe any specific challenges you face when translating during court sessions.	Collect personal experiences
Open-ended	In your opinion, what factors contribute most to translation errors in legal contexts?	Understand contextual factors
Open-ended	How do you prepare for court interpretation sessions?	Learn about preparation methods
Open-ended	What types of training would help improve your interpreting skills?	Identify training preferences

3. Court Transcript Analysis Framework

The court transcripts were systematically analyzed according to the following error categories:

1. **Semantic Flaws:** Distortions or inaccuracies affecting the meaning.
2. **Omissions:** Missing parts of the original message.
3. **Additions:** Extra information not originally present.
4. **Register Inconsistencies:** Mismatches in formality or language style.

4. Simulation-Based Performance Review

The interpreters' practical performance was assessed using simulated court environments before and after training sessions. This approach allowed objective measurement of:

- Translation accuracy and completeness.
- Use of appropriate language register.
- Reduction in error frequency and severity.