| **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

Translation of Cohesive Devices in Selected Legal Text Types from English into Arabic

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| **ABSTRACT**

Translation is a significant medium for transferring knowledge, culture, religion and innovations. It also becomes an inevitable channel to bridge the gap between a range of languages and cultures. With a wide spectrum of characteristics, translation depends on the text-type in order to determine the nature, behavior, characteristics and functionality of linguistic aspects. In legal translation, the language itself and its constituents, such as cohesive devices, are considered sensitive and therefore make the translation a sensitive and difficult task that requires academic investigation to determine linguistic occurrences. This study handled the cohesive devices at the inter-sentential level. Thus, the present research adopts a mixed-method as research design, and it uses the well-established theories of Halliday and Hasan (1976) on cohesion. The text-type examined are operative legal texts, namely, Agreement between the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments and a legal book called Handbook on Nuclear Law. The research reveals that most of the cohesive devices identified in the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) do occur in the operative legal texts and legal books. It is found that cohesive devices and their frequency are determined by some language peculiarities and some language norm choices in translating legal texts from the English language into the Arabic language. The study recommends that other investigations should be done on the internal cohesion and external cohesion in legal texts and other text-type. It is also advised for future research to examine substitution and ellipsis in different technical texts to see if they have similar or different findings.

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1. Introduction

Translation has been defined as "the process of transferring a written text from the source language (SL) to target language (TL)" (Hatim & Munday, 2004, p. 6). This role of translation outlines the ultimate goal of translation process, which is to transcend messages from one language to another. This process is one that is systematic due to its rules, procedures, and theories to support the process of communication in an accurate manner in terms of shortening the distance between varied languages, apart from filling the linguistic and cultural gap. The role of translation includes seeking a counterpart for newly-coined terms resulting from colonialism, globalisation, technology, or inventions. Due to its significant role, translation has become a crucial aspect across multiple communities (Pym, 2003; Shyiab, 2010).

In this diverse community, dependency on a sole language as a means of communication is hindered by a number of difficulties and constraints. The translation adopts the role of assisting a certain language in performing its function in a range of cases and in compensating for the limitations of languages (Cronin, 2003; Hatim & Munday, 2004). In precise, the nature of translation reflects the process that entails a clear understanding of the source text, mainly because it is the most crucial step for successful translation (Nida, 2001). Nida (2001) asserted that translation is a process of translating texts instead of words, while for the key roles of translation in different aspects of life, it is necessary to pay attention to the effect and role of translation at 2 varying levels, such as individuals, communities, universities, institutes, governments, and international organisations (Munday, 2009).

In the past, the process of translation was given emphasis to be part of a popular movement in translation studies. This critical shift was linked to the emergence of descriptive translation studies that represented a movement that sparked in the 1980s to re-investigate and evaluate several prescriptive theories or models of translation, apart from representing a move from the theoretical study of translation into a descriptive study that primarily focused on three branches, which are product-oriented, process-oriented, and function-oriented (Toury, 1995). Since the early 20th century, studies concerning translation have been gradually treated as an independent entity, wherein descriptive translation studies have prodded towards such a shift. Holmes (1988b) presented a comprehensive map for translation studies that incorporated a diagram adopted from Toury (1991), which displays the elements of descriptive translation (product-oriented, process-oriented, and function-oriented). Each element has its very own focus. For instance, the product-oriented aspect looks into the existing translation in terms of description or analysis of source and target text pairs or comparative analysis of the source text with one or more of its translations into other languages. Next, the process-oriented focuses on determining what happens in the mind of a translator, and this is closely linked with the decision-making process performed by the translators. Lastly, the function-oriented element emphasises the function of translation that takes place in the reader's sociocultural scenario, and for that reason, Holmes (ibid:177) asserted that function-oriented highlights the context instead of mere text.

In order to investigate the variances between languages, a number of contrastive studies have been conducted to identify the similarities and differences between the languages. The focus of contrastive studies is placed on both general and specific aspects of languages, particularly to comprehend both levels of languages, general and specific, for the compared languages (Johansson & Hofland, 1994). With that being said, a substantial number of contrastive studies have assessed Arabic and English languages in the attempt of deciphering the various aspects of the two languages in terms of syntactic, lexical, morphological, semantic, and pragmatic similarities and differences (see Al-Ghamdi, 2016; Al-Khatib, 1998; Alsadi, 2017; Bakir, 1999; Fareh & Hamdan, 2000; Farghal & Shunaq, 1999; Khalil, 2000).

The analysis of legal texts undertaken in this study probed into the cohesive devices that are classified as vital components to form the text and to distinguish the text from nontext (Halliday & Hasan, 1976). Studying the usage of cohesive devices has occupied a large fraction of the literature, particularly those pertaining to cohesion, texture, coherence, text, text organisation, and text linguistics (Abu Ayyash, 2017, 2013; Bahaziq, 2016; Baker, 1992; de Beaugrand & Dressler, 1981; Hasan, 1984; Hoey, 1983; Leo, 2012; Widdowson, 1978). Findings have been reported, and models have been proposed to tackle cohesion in discourses or texts. One of these models is that proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976), which is composed of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices that form a network of relations between text elements.

2. Methods
This study uses mixed methods: qualitative and quantitative approaches. This mixed-method, according to Sale & Brazil (2002. p, 46), offers a variety of perspectives to study a particular phenomenon, which reflects a way to comprehend the human condition and a technique to circulate knowledge. Creswell, Fetters and Ivankova (2004, p. 7) affirm that the mixed-method approach does not only collect qualitative and quantitative data but also integrates that data into some stages of the research in terms of qualitative and quantitative analysis. Holloway and Wheeler (2002, p. 30) assert that qualitative research is "a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience and the world in which they live."

In fact, qualitative research is divided into several categories, namely exploratory, explanatory, and descriptive (Marshall & Rossman, 1999). From these qualitative research types, descriptive and explanatory are related to the nature of this study since they aim to meet the objectives and the questions of the study by describing, organising, tabulating, depicting, and exploring 99 the types of cohesive devices applied in the English text. In detail, the qualitative analysis in this study deals with the identification of cohesive devices, explains their manifestation in the corpus of the study and highlights the principles of achieving cohesion in terms of presupposing and presupposed items at the inter-sentential level. Moreover, the qualitative analysis is designed to determine the translation techniques used to translate cohesive devices and determine translation shifts types that occur to the cohesive devices in the translation process. As for quantitative research, Perry (2005, p. 75) relates it to "the use of numbers to represent data".

This study is primarily a qualitative study, and the quantitative study is used for convenience to consolidate findings. The benefits of using both qualitative and quantitative methods are to increase the degree of validity of the findings in order to generate new knowledge for the study (HurmerintaPeltomaki & Nummela, 2006). This mixed-method approach is an integral way to be certain of the gathered data (Coyle & Williams, 2000; Sieber, 1973). 100 To sum up, chapter four and chapter five, which are analysis chapters, will be divided into two sections.

In this study, the first section is the qualitative section that is designed to handle the process of identification of cohesive devices. The second section is the quantitative analysis which is devoted to calculating frequencies of cohesive device operative text and legal book as well.

3. Results of Qualitative Analysis

In this section, the researcher will identify and explain the manifestation of cohesion in English source texts and its Arabic translated texts the date qualitatively based on the theory of cohesion for Halliday & Hasan (1976) via the use of Maxqda software. In this section, the cohesive devices will be discussed in the two types of text respectively:

3.1 Operative legal text:
3.1.1 Reference
Example 1:

EST:

The arbitral tribunal shall reach its decision by virtue of the present Agreement and pursuant to the rules of international law recognised by both parties. It shall reach its decision by a majority of votes; the decision shall be final and binding

ATT:

تصدر هيئة التحكيم قرارها استناداً على الاتفاقية الحالية وعلى قواعد القانون الدولي المعترف به من قبل كل من الطرفين، وتتخذ هيئة التحكيم قرارها بأغلبية الاصوات، ويكون القرار ملزماً ونهائياً .

In the above example, the personal pronoun (it) is identified, and it is cohesive because it refers to an element outside its proper sentence. The principles of cohesion in this example are the personal pronoun (it) as presupposing whereas (the arbitral tribunal) as presupposed, which is located in a different sentence. This illustrates that the connection between the two sentences in the above example is achieved by referential reference in EST. By contrast, ATT has replaced the personal pronoun (it) with the repetition of the (التحكيم هيئة (but this repetition is internal, and it can not be cohesive because it is coordinated by the Arabic connecter (و. (Semantically speaking, the use of the pronoun in EST

Keeps the meaning and the interpretation of the English text clear and straightforward, but if the same pronoun is used in the ATT, it could be implicit, and this might lead to confusion. The incohesiveness of the use of repetition is due to the factor the sentence is syndetic, which turns cohesive aspects to play an internal role, and that makes the occurrence incohesive.

3.1.2 Ellipsis and Substitution
Based on the process of identification of ellipsis and substitution in the stored documents in Maxqda software, it is found that these types of cohesive devices are not found in this document.

3.1.3 Conjunction
Example 1:

EST:

 an ad hoc arbitral tribunal provided that the Contracting Party involved in the dispute may require the investor concerned to exhaust the domestic administrative review procedure specified by the laws and regulations of that Contracting Party before submission of the dispute to the aforementioned arbitration procedure. However, if the investor concerned has resorted to the procedure specified in

Paragraph (2) of this Article, the provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply.

ATT:

هيئة تحكيم تنشأ خصيصاً لهذا الغرض بالذات، على انه يجوز للطرف المتعاقد في النزاع ان يطلب من المستثمر المعني ان يستنفذ اجراءات المراجعة الادارية المحلية المنصوص عليها في قوانين وانظمة ذلك الطرف المتعاقد وذلك قبل تقديم النزاع الى اجراءات التحكيم السابق ذكرها، ومع ذلك لجأ المستثمر المعني الى الاجراءات في الفقرة (2) من هذه المادة فإن احكام هذه الفقرة لا تطبق

In the above example, the adversative conjunction is identified in the second sentence, which is (However). The role of this cohesive device is to display contradictory to that stipulated in the first sentence. Based on the principles of cohesion, the adversative conjunction (however) presupposes an element outside its sentence, and this causes the relationship with another independent sentence, and for this reason, the adversative conjunction (however) is cohesive. By contrast, the (ومع ذلك (as an equivalence for the EST (however) is not cohesive because it presupposes an element inside its sentence by the use of syndeton, and for this reason, it is internal and not cohesive. Semantically speaking, the meaning of the adversative conjunction is expressed by adversative (ذلك مع (and additive (و (conjunction in ATT, and this is one of the peculiarities of Arabic language linking sentences, whereas English uses concise sentences.

3.1.4 Lexical Cohesion

Example 1:

EST:

Each Contracting Party shall ensure that the transfers under paragraph 1 of this Article are made in a freely convertible currency without delay. Each Contracting Party shall further ensure that such transfers may be made at the market rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transfers.

ATT:

يضمن كل من الطرفين المتعاقدين اجراء الحوالات المنصوص عليها في الفقرة (1) من هذه المادة بعملة قابلة للتحويل بحرية وبدون تأخير.

كما ويضمن كل من الطرفين المتعاقدين اجراء هذه الحوالات بسعر صرف السوق السائد بتاريخ التحويل

In the above example, a lexical cohesive device is identified as a reiteration in EST. The repetition of the same word (Contracting Party) in the second sentence generates a thread between two independent sentences that include the same words, and for this reason, it is cohesive. Due to the nature of the legal language, repetition is a striking feature that eliminates confusion and ambiguity in the legal text. Regarding ATT, it adheres to the repetition of the same word (المتعاقدين الطرفين) (in two independent sentences, thus creating a link between them, and for this reason, the repetition is cohesive. Cohesively speaking, cohesion is translated literally, but in the Arabic text, the meaning gained is because it specifies the number of parties by using dual aspects. However, in the source text, the lexical cohesion does not specify the number because English has no dual aspect.

3.2 Legal Book:

3.2.1 Reference

Example 1:

EST:

In discussions on nuclear safety, <u>a number of subsidiary principles</u> have been articulated. One <u>such principle</u> has been labelled the 'prevention principle.'

ATT:

وفي المناقشات المتعلقة بالأمان النووي أبرز **عدد من المبادئ الفرعية** . ومن بين **تلك** المبادئ مبدأ أطلق عليه اسم "مبدأ المنع "

In the above example, demonstrative reference has been identified as a cohesive device. The relationship of cohesiveness is established between the demonstrative (such) in the second sentence and the phrase (a number of subsidiary principles). The demonstrative reference (such) presupposes an element outside its sentence, and for this reason, it is cohesive. Regarding the ATT, it retains the similar relationship of cohesiveness generated by demonstrative reference (تلك) that presupposes elements in the preceding sentence and for this reason, it is cohesive. This connection between the elements of the text is a factor in forming a well-connected text. Semantically speaking, the translator selected to use (تلك), but this is not the only option available since the translator can use the demonstrative reference (هذه). The only difference with EST, a demonstrative reference that indicates nearness is used, whereas a demonstrative reference which indicates either nearness (هذه) or distance(تلك) can be used in Arabic, and this is a norm choice in the Arabic language, which the translator can make his/her choice.

3.2.2 Ellipsis and Substitution

Based on the process of identification of ellipsis and substitution in the stored documents in Maxqda software, it is found that these types of cohesive devices are not found in this document

3.2.3 Conjunction

Example 1:

EST:

This can result in complicated interagency reviews, which may be costly, time-consuming and inefficient. Therefore, in structuring the export and import control process, legislation should set out a clear division of responsibilities among the interested agencies. <u>Also</u>, it should provide action-forcing mechanisms (such as time limits or reporting requirements) for the various steps in the process.

ATT:

ويمكن ان يفضي ذلك تعقد الاستعراضات المشتركة بين الوكالات , التي قد تكون مكلفة وقد تستغرق وقتا طويلا وقد تفتقر الى الكفاءة. ولهذا ينبغي للتشريعات , عند هيكلة مراقبة التصدير والاستيراد , أن تصنع تقسيما واضحا للمسؤليات فيما بين الوكالات المهتمة. **كما** ينبغي لها أن تنص على إنشاء اليات تكفل إنقاذ الإجراءات (مثل وضع حدود زمنية أو متطلبات لتقديم التقارير) لمختلف الخطوات التي تتخذ في إطار هذه العملية .

The above example displays a subcategory of conjunction represented by the additive conjunction (also). In this case, the additive conjunction (also) is used to add information to what has been mentioned in the preceding sentence in the EST's example and, for

this reason, (also) is cohesive. Next, ATT used the additive conjunction (كما) to include additional information to that depicted in the preceding sentence about the idea of (التشريعات). Due to the fact that (كما) presupposes an element in another independent sentence, it is cohesive. As far language norm choices are concerned, the translator has more options to translate the original word (also) in which the translator can render it into (و) or (وكذلك) in which all these options go well with the meaning of the original cohesive device.

3.2.4 Lexical Cohesion

Example 1:
EST:
The 1986 Chernobyl accident confirmed prior theoretical assessments that a nuclear <u>accident</u> might cause damage of an extreme magnitude. The detrimental effects of such an <u>accident</u> do not stop at State borders; they may extend into regions far beyond the territory of the <u>accident</u> State.

ATT:

فقد أكد **حادث** تشرنوبيل في عام 1986 التقيمات النظرية السابقة التي أفادت بأن وقوع أي حادث نووي يسبب أضرارا في منتهى الجسامة. ولا تتوقف الاثار الضارة لناجمة عن **حادث** كهذا عند حدود الدولة ذات الصلة , فقد تمتد تلك الاثار فتصل الى مناطق بعيدة عن اقليم الدولة التي يقع فيها **الحادث**.

In the above example, the term (accident) is repeated thrice. The first and second repetition implies a cohesive relationship because they occur in two independent sentences, whereas the third repetition is cohesive with the first repetition of the (accident) since each one of them is located in two independent sentences, but it is not cohesive with the second one because they are located in the same sentence. Regarding ATT, the repetition of the word (حادث) as a counterpart of the original word (accident) has been identified three times in this text, and this repetition is cohesive with the second one because both of them are located in two different sentences, whereas the third repetition is not cohesive with the second repetition since both of them are located in the same sentence, but it is cohesive with the first repetition because both of them are located in two independent sentences.

4. Results of Quantitative Analysis
In this section, the researcher will examine the frequency of cohesive devices in both types of legal texts via the use of Maxqda software.
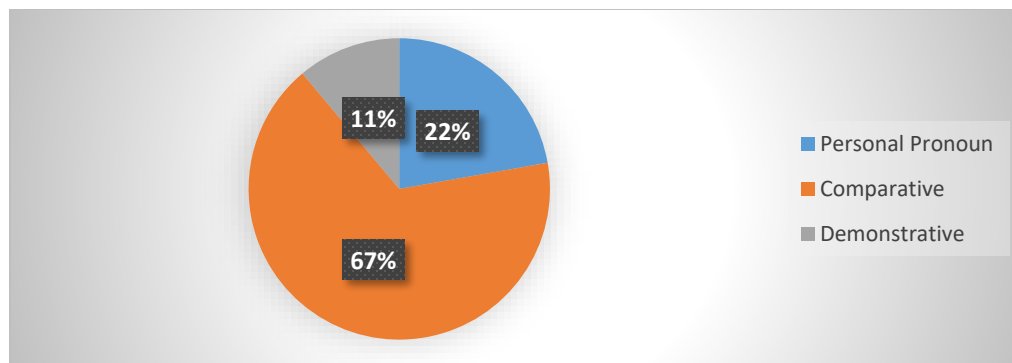
4.1 Operative legal text
4.1.1 Reference:

Figure1. Frequency of Reference

Based on the below figure, it is found that comparative reference has the highest percentage of frequency among the types of referential cohesive devices in this document with the ratio (66.67%), followed by personal reference with the ratio (22.22%), whereas the demonstrative reference is the lowest rank with the ratio (11.11%).

4.1.2 Ellipsis and Substitution:
Due to the nature of the legal language of depending on repetition rather than ellipsis or substitution, it is rarely used substitution or ellipsis in legal texts since these two features depend on replacing and subtracting certain parts of the legal text, and this contradicts the nature of legal language, which tries to avoid ambiguity, confusion, and subtraction. Based on the statistical analysis obtained from the Maxqda software, it is shown that the frequencies of ellipsis and substitution as cohesive devices have not been detected in this document.
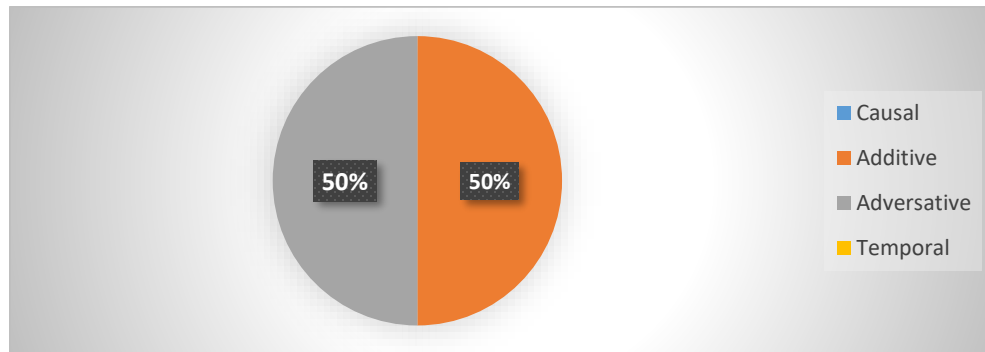
4.1.3 Conjunction

Figure 2. Frequency of Conjunction

In the above figure, it is revealed that the distribution of the frequency of conjunction as cohesive devices; namely causal, additive, adversative and temporal. The figure shows that additive and adversative conjunction occupied the same percentage of frequency of 50%, whereas the temporal conjunction and causal conjunction have not been detected in this document.
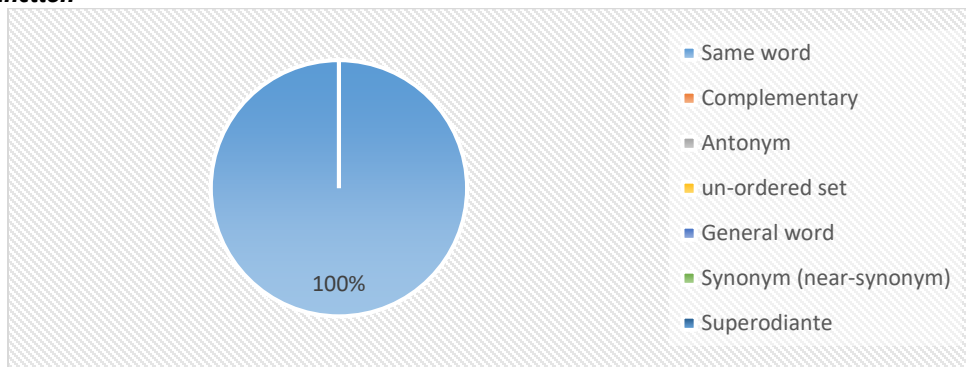
4.1.4 Lexical Conjunction

Figure 3. Frequency of Lexical Cohesion

The above figure demonstrates the distribution of frequency of lexical cohesion, which is mainly divided into reiteration and collocation. It is found that reiteration, which is represented by repetition of the same word, occupied the highest percentage of the frequency with the percentage of 100%, and it is obvious that legal text depends heavily on this type of lexical cohesion, and this may justify the lowest percentage of frequency for other types of lexical cohesion in particular and cohesive devices in general.

4.2 Legal Book

The "Handbook of Nuclear Law" is a book that belongs to legal books and in which the study will show the frequency of cohesive devices
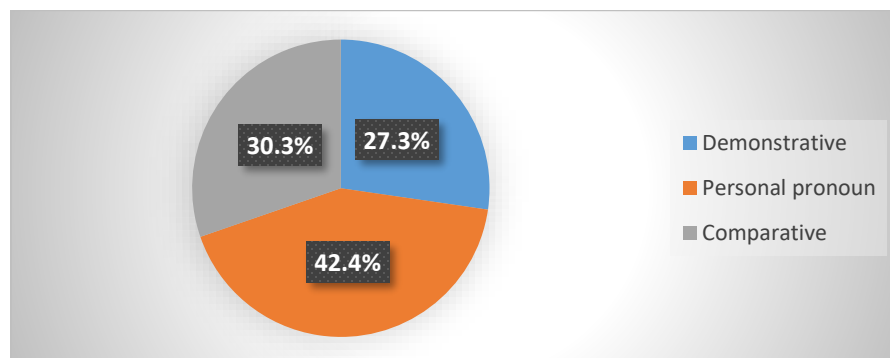
4.2.1 Reference

Figure 4. Frequency of Reference

In the above figure, the percentages of frequency for the types of reference as cohesive devices are shown. It is found that the personal reference is the most frequent referential cohesive device, and it is the percentage of frequency is (42.4%) followed by the comparative reference with a percentage of (30.3%). Then it is followed by the demonstrative reference as the lowest frequent referential cohesive device with a percentage of (27.3 %).

4.2.2 Ellipsis and Substitution
Based on the statistical results of frequency obtained from Maxqda software, it is found that Ellipsis in general and as nominal in particular has been detected in this document for once, whereas the frequency of substitution was zero.
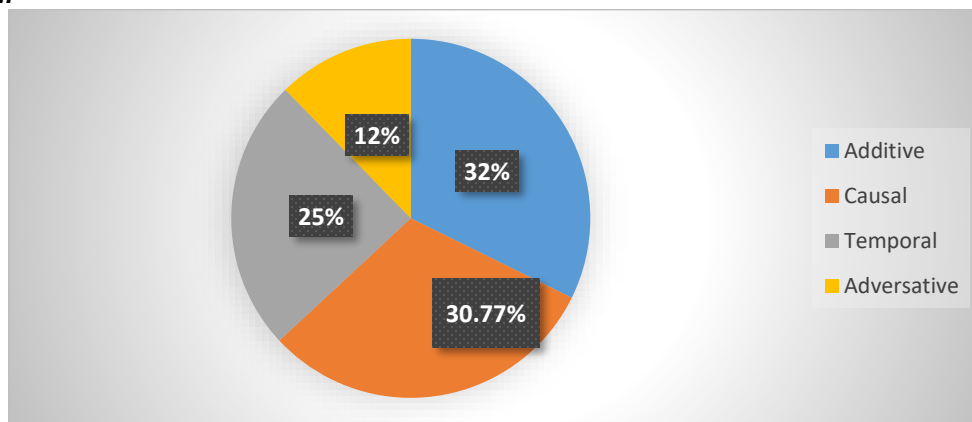
4.2.3 Conjunction

Figure 5. Frequency of Conjunction

The above figure revealed the distribution of frequency of conjunctive cohesive devices, and it is found that additive conjunction as cohesive devices is the most frequent conjunctive cohesive device with a percentage of (32%) followed by causal conjunction with a percentage of (30.77 %). The temporal conjunction ranked third rank with a frequent percentage of (25 %), and finally, the demonstrative occupied the lowest percentage of frequency (12 %).
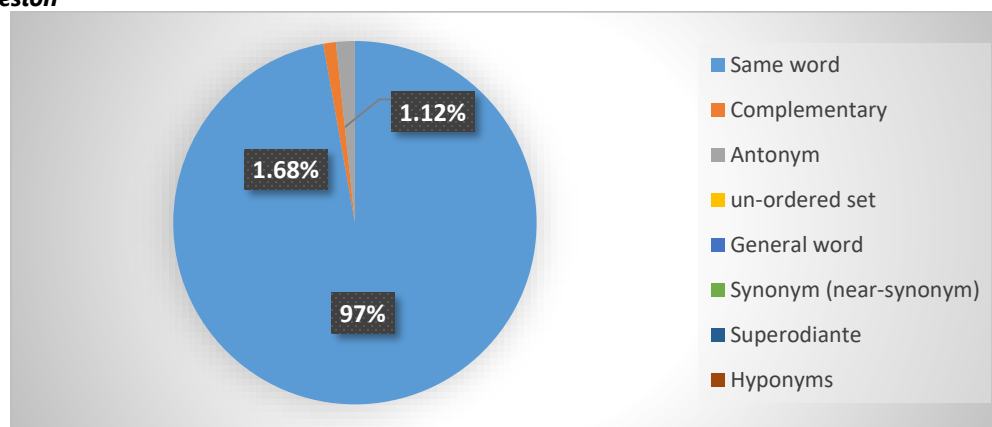
4.2.4 Lexical Cohesion

Figure 6. Frequency of Lexical Cohesion

The above figure revealed the distribution of frequency of lexical cohesion in terms of reiteration and collocation. It is found that the repetition of the same word is the highest percentage of frequency of (97%), followed by antonym (1.68%) and complementary (1.12 %). It is clear that reiteration, which is represented by repetition of the same word, antonym, and complementary, is more frequent in the legal text in comparison with collocation.

5. Discussion
5.1 Identification of cohesive devices
For reference as a part of cohesive devices, the study reveals that the reference cohesive device has occurred in the operative legal texts and legal books. It has behaved in two ways. Firstly, it is found to be determined by the language peculiarity in terms of concreteness, abstractness, conciseness and prolixity (Moindjie, 2006). In addition, it is found that in EST, the indefinite noun is

accompanied by (a or an) to express indefiniteness concretely, whereas ATT expresses indefiniteness abstractly with no need for determiners, and this could be interpreted in terms of peculiarities of languages.

It is found that reference in EST is more enhanced by concreteness in which the personal reference is explicitly used in the legal text and by the use of short sentences, which is characteristics of the English language, which make the reference cohesive in that it plays an external role (Salomee,2015). Secondly, although Arabic is a concrete language, reference is found to be affected in Arabic by abstractness due to the implicitness of the subject in some cases and the use of syndyton (coordination and subordination), which make reference incohesive in that it plays an internal role in the sentence (Farghal,2017; Lulu,2013; Salomee,2015).

Therefore, the research reveals that occurrences that are determined by language peculiarities should be respected by the translator; otherwise, mistranslation may occur. However, occurrences that are determined by language norm choices are found to depend on the translator's decisions and choices (Chaalal,2017; Moindjie, 2006).

Regarding ellipsis and substitution, the analysis of the data in this study shows that substitution and ellipsis in terms of (nominal, verbal and causal) did not occur in EST and ATT at the inter-sentential level. This might be justified due to the nature of the legal language, which has no preference to hide information in the legal text, and it tries to make the content of the legal text very clear (Yankova, 2006). That is, substitution and ellipsis omit some data in the text, and that may cause a misunderstanding and mistranslation of the legal text (Chaalal, 2017).

Concerning conjunction, the study shows that language peculiarities and language norm choices govern the process of rendering conjunctions from EST into ATT. This aspect has been found to occur in the operative legal texts and legal books. The research reveals that cohesive conjunction occurred more in the English source texts compared to the Arabic target text (Chaalal, 2017). The cohesiveness of the conjunction of the English text is enhanced by sentences conciseness and the English preference for using coherence markers due to the fact that English is more logical. However, in the Arabic text, conjunction is found to be affected by syndyton in that Arabic has a preference for linking sentences which render the cohesiveness of conjunction to play an internal role that is not cohesive (Moindjie, 2006).

In ATT, it is found that using the two conjunctions together as an equivalence for one conjunction of EST is used for the purpose of emphasis of the cohesiveness in ATT as in the case of rendering the word ' also' into' وكذلك' in the ATT as an example of additive conjunction. Language norms choices are frequent in Arabic, in which the translator is not, in many cases, forced to use one option for rendering conjunction from EST into ATT. The study reveals that conjunctions function to signal the semantic relation between the sentences of a given text (Moindjie, 2006; Naoual,2017).

Finally, Lexical cohesion is divided into two parts; reiteration and collocation. The study shows that legal texts depend heavily on lexical cohesion, especially repetition in which the legal texts use reiteration, and this is found to be characteristic of that legal language (Farghal, 2017). This aspect is found to occur in the operative legal texts and legal books. The analysis of data shows there is a preference for using lexical cohesion in order to achieve precision compared to personal reference in the legal text; it has the tendency to replace the personal pronoun with a noun in the target text as a target language norm choice (Farghal, 2019; Stanojević, 2012). The research also reveals that collocation as part of lexical cohesion is not frequently used at the inter-sentential level.

5.2 Frequency of cohesive devices
The statistical data derived by assisting the Maxqda software regarding the frequency of cohesive devices shows that repetition of the same words as a lexical cohesion is the most frequently used cohesive device among all types of cohesive devices (Farghal,2017; Huneety,2017), whereas the personal reference, additive conjunction, causal conjunction, comparative reference, temporal conjunction, demonstrative reference, and adversative conjunction are respectively the most frequently used cohesive devices in terms of grammatical cohesion in the corpus of the study (Na,2011).

Generally speaking, the corpus of the study consists of legal texts and legal books. The result of the analysis of the data obtained from these types of legal texts regarding the cohesive devices shows that there is no big difference between the agreement and the handbook regarding the use of ellipsis, substitution and lexical cohesion, whereas it was there is a difference between the two legal documents regarding the use of reference and conjunction in which it found that the use of the conjunction is more in the legal book.

6. Conclusion

The most important conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that reference as grammatical cohesion is determined by language peculiarities in terms of concreteness and abstractness. In addition, the study concludes that the ellipsis and substitution are very rarely used in legal text since the legal language is characterized by the length of sentence, prolixity and clarity. The result of the study refers that conjunction is governed by the language peculiarities and language norms in which some conjunction has been converted into not conjunction in the Arabic language. The conclusion of the study is that legal language depends heavily on lexical cohesion in terms of repetition due to the fact legal language spare no words of meaning that express the intention of the composer of the legal text. Finally, the statistical data derived with the assistance of the Maxqda software regarding the frequency of cohesive devices shows that repetition of the same words as a lexical cohesion is the most frequently used cohesive device among all types of the cohesive devices

7. Recommendations

The study recommends that new studies might adopt different theories to handle cohesive devices, translation techniques and translation shifts to compare the new findings with the findings of the current study. Also, it is suitable for new studies to initiate a study that focuses mainly on collocation as lexical cohesion to highlight its manifestation in the legal language and to propose a model to handle it in the legal context. In this study, the elements of ellipsis and substitution are not found in the selected corpus. Thus, it is advised for future research to examine these two types of grammatical cohesion in different technical texts to see if they have similar or different findings.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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