

إنشاء قاموس مصطلحات انجليزي-عربي للمتلازمات اللفظية النحوية القانونية وفق نص اتفاقية مترجم باستخدام برنامج إس. دي. إل. ترادوس

Compiling a Corpus-Based English–Arabic Glossary of Legal Grammatical Collocations Using SDL Trados Studio

وداد عبد الكريم طاهر المخلافي: باحثة دكتوراه، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية اللغات، جامعة صنعاء، اليمن.

أ.د. عبدالسلام محمد غالب الغرافي: أستاذ علم اللغة ودراسات اللغة الإنجليزية، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية، كلية اللغات، جامعة صنعاء، اليمن.

Wedad Abdul Karim Taher AL-Mekhlafi: PhD Researcher, Department of English, Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University, Yemen.

Email: Wedadalmekhlafi@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Abdulsalam M Gh AL-Ghrafy: Professor of Linguistics and English Studies, Department of English, Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University, Yemen.

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المخلص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة استخدام برنامج إس. دي. إل. ترادوس (SDL Trados Studio Software) في إنشاء قاموس انجليزي-عربي للمتلازمات اللفظية النحوية القانونية وفق نص اتفاقية مترجم. وتبحث الدراسة في ترجمة المتلازمات اللفظية النحوية في نص اتفاقية إنجليزية وترجمتها العربية المقابلة باستخدام منهجية تعتمد على النص المترجم. ويركز التحليل على اتفاقية إنجليزية نموذجية واحدة وترجمتها الى العربية لتقديم عرض تفصيلي للعمليات التحليلية والخطوات المنهجية اللازمة لتحقيق النتائج المرجوة. وتستخدم الدراسة أدوات برنامج إس. دي. إل. ترادوس لمواءمة النص المصدر-الإنجليزي والهدف-العربي، واستخراج المتلازمات اللفظية النحوية القانونية، وإجراء تحليل قائم على التوافق. وتخلص الدراسة إلى إنشاء قاموس للمتلازمات اللفظية النحوية القانونية وفق نص اتفاقية إنجليزية مترجمة، يضم 116 متلازمة لفظية مع ترجمتها باللغة العربية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: إنشاء القواميس، المصطلحات القانونية، المتلازمات اللفظية، الترجمة القانونية، النحو القانوني، اتفاقيات دولية، ذاكرة الترجمة، SDL Trados، المعالجة المصطلحية

Abstract:

This study applies SDL Trados Studio tools to develop a corpus-based English-Arabic glossary of legal agreement contract grammatical collocations. The study investigates the grammatical collocations found in an English agreement contract and their corresponding Arabic translations, utilizing a corpus-based methodology. The analysis concentrates on a single representative English agreement contract and its Arabic translation to provide a detailed demonstration of the analytical processes and methodological steps required to achieve the desired outcomes. SDL Trados Studio tools are used for aligning the source-English and target-Arabic texts, extracting grammatical collocations, and performing concordance-based analysis. The study concludes with an English-Arabic glossary of 116 legal grammatical collocations related to agreement contract.

Keywords: Dictionary building, legal terminology, lexical collocations, legal translation, legal grammar, international agreements, translation memory, SDL Trados, terminology management

1. Introduction

Legal translation requires strict adherence to rigid rules and a high level of phraseological consistency. The accuracy and clarity of legal documents are supported by linguistic elements such as grammatical collocations. These collocations involve nouns/verbs paired with specific prepositions or adjectives in specific grammatical patterns (e.g., noun + preposition, verb + preposition). The translation of these collocations from English into Arabic presents specific difficulties because of structural differences between the two languages, such as the preference for prepositional phrases in English versus verbal constructions or 'idafa' structures in Arabic, and variations in legal writing practices.

Corpus-based translation studies have provided effective tools for identifying and analyzing such collocations. This study adopts a corpus-based approach to investigate grammatical collocations in one representative English agreement contract and its Arabic translation. The focus in this study on a single text allows for a detailed illustration of the corpus size, the analytical process, and the practical use of SDL Trados Studio software tools in conducting collocational analysis, particularly through features such as concordance analysis and term extraction. It aims to apply these tools in the development and compilation of a corpus-based English-Arabic translation glossary of grammatical collocations related to a legal agreement contract.

2. Literature review

This section reviews the theoretical foundations of collocation, examines key studies on the translation of collocations with particular attention to Arabic, and identifies the research gap this study addresses.

2.1 Concept of collocation

As for the concept of collocation, it is a phenomenon within lexical semantics, which has been extensively examined since the mid-20th century (Robins, 1967). Firth (1951) underscores the idea of "meaning by collocation" at the syntagmatic level, distinguishing it from contextual meaning, and notes its stylistic relevance. Historical research, including that of Asher and Simpson (1994), traces collocational analysis back to Biblical concordances.

In terms of its significance, collocation is essential for achieving native-like fluency and comprehension, particularly among second-language learners. Sinclair (2004) argues that collocational competence is fundamental to language mastery, while Pawley and Syder (1983) demonstrate that native speakers rely heavily on pre-assembled collocational phrases. Building on these foundational claims, Lewis (2000) and Biber et al. (1998) establish that collocational knowledge is as critical as grammatical competence, and Lee and Liu (2009) provide empirical evidence that collocational instruction significantly enhances learner confidence and comprehension.

2.2 Types of collocation

Collocations are generally divided into open and restricted categories, with this study concentrating on restricted, especially grammatical collocations. Benson et al. (1990) and Zhang (1993) describe grammatical collocations as combinations involving grammatical elements such as prepositions and infinitives. These encompass eight major types (e.g. noun + preposition, adjective + infinitive, verb + preposition, verb + noun, adjective + preposition, noun + to-infinitive, adjective + that-clause, noun + that-clause) and 19 verb patterns (e.g., verb + object + infinitive). This framework provides the foundation for analyzing collocations and their translations into Arabic, underscoring their importance in achieving linguistic precision and fluency.

2.3 Translation of collocations

Scholars highlight that translating collocations poses significant challenges for translators, stemming from intralingual issues such as identifying collocations and collocability within a language, and interlingual difficulties such as structural differences and cultural nuances (Ilson, 1985; Carter, 1998; Lewis, 2000; Newmark, 1981, 1988). Hatim and Mason (1990) emphasize that achieving natural collocations in the target language (TL) requires vigilance to avoid source-language interference. Palmer (1938) and Rao (2018) underscore that collocations are culturally and stylistically bound, complicating translation without adequate resources like specialized dictionaries.

Smadja (1996) introduces Champollion, a pioneering program for semi-automated collocation translation using parallel corpora, which achieved 73% accuracy, a notable result for its time that demonstrates the early

potential of computational approaches to collocation handling. Bahumaid (2006) and Abdulwahid et al. (2017) stress the need for specialized training and resources, particularly for translating cultural and register-specific collocations. Studies by Zinel'aabdin et al. (2017) and Al-Nakhalah (2018) reveal that students often rely on literal translation strategies, leading to errors due to limited exposure to authentic collocational patterns. Sarikaş (2006) and Faris & Sahu (2013) highlight structural differences between languages (e.g., English vs. Turkish or Arabic) which complicate collocation translation and often result in meaning loss. They recommend leveraging linguistic competence and context-specific strategies to achieve natural translations. Chirobocea-Tudor and Popescu (2013) suggest raising awareness of collocations through targeted exercises, mainly in specialized registers like legal and scientific texts.

2.4 Collocations in Arabic

Collocations in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) derive from sources like the Holy Qur'an, Arabic literature, and borrowed terms (Brashi, 2005). Al-Zahrani (1998) and Ghazala (2004) classify Arabic collocations into lexical and grammatical types, emphasizing their stylistic and cultural specificity. Al-Hafiz (2004) identifies 12 types of grammatical collocations in Arabic, such as verb + noun, e.g. استشاط غضباً ("to fly into a rage") and noun + preposition, e. g. (بـ مقارنةً) ("by way of comparison"). Emery (1991) and Hoogland (1993) further highlight the cultural and idiomatic nature of Arabic collocations, particularly within idafa structures, which often resist direct translation.

Given the need for systematic frameworks to analyze English-Arabic collocational equivalence, the current study adopts the BBI Combinatory Dictionary of English framework for English grammatical collocations, selected for its comprehensive classification of grammatical patterns, and Al-Hafiz's Arabic Collocations Dictionary for Arabic equivalents, chosen for its detailed treatment of Arabic grammatical collocational structures. The goal is to systematically extract and analyze grammatical collocations in English legal contract agreements and their Arabic translations. Notably, no previous study has developed a corpus-based glossary specifically for legal grammatical collocations in English-Arabic translation using SDL Trados tools, which represents the research gap this study addresses.

3. Methodology

Corpus-based translation studies (CTS) provide a systematic empirical framework for investigating translated texts by means of electronically stored and linguistically motivated text collections (Baker, 1996, who pioneered this empirical approach). Within this framework, a corpus is generally defined as a principled collection of authentic texts selected according to explicit criteria such as genre, language, and communicative purpose, and designed to represent a specific variety of language or discourse (Sinclair, 1991; see also Biber et al., 1998).

In translation research, corpora are often specialized and purpose-driven rather than large and general, particularly when the focus is on specific linguistic phenomena such as grammatical collocations in legal discourse. Building on the foundational concepts established by Baker (1996) and further expanded by Zanettin (2012), a key corpus type in CTS is the parallel corpus, which consists of source-language texts and their corresponding translations aligned at the sentence or segment level, enabling direct comparison between originals and translated versions.

Parallel corpora are especially valuable for examining translation choices, equivalence relations, and recurrent phraseological patterns produced by professional translators. When designed as small, specialized, bilingual, and translation-oriented datasets, such a corpus allows for in-depth qualitative and quantitative analysis of translation behavior, making them particularly suitable for studies focusing on legal contracts and other highly conventionalized genres.

3.1 Corpus description and size

The corpus analyzed in this study is a parallel corpus consisting of one English legal agreement contract and its corresponding Arabic translation, produced by a professional Yemeni translator. The selected document, entitled *Exclusive Distribution Agreement*, is representative of standard legal contract in terms of structure, register, and content. It includes typical contractual clauses relating to obligations, rights, conditions, compliance, and termination, which are characteristic of legal agreements and rich in conventional phraseology.

In terms of size, the English source text comprises approximately 16,716 words, while the Arabic target text contains approximately 15,304

words. While large-scale corpora are typical in translation studies, the decision to limit this corpus to a single bilingual text is a deliberate methodological choice, strongly defended by the need to ensure absolute accuracy in alignment and maximum transparency in the analytical procedures. Despite its limited scale, the corpus is sufficiently dense in legal language to allow for a meaningful analysis of grammatical collocations. This focused design enables a close qualitative examination of collocational patterns and their translations, which is particularly suitable for illustrating how to use SDL Trados tools to compile a specialized glossary.

3.2 Tools of analysis

The study employs a set of professional computer-assisted translation (CAT) and corpus-processing tools within the SDL Trados Studio environment. These tools are used not only for managing bilingual data, but also for extracting, validating, and organizing grammatical collocations in a systematic and replicable manner. The tools used in the study to create a corpus-based glossary of collocations are represented by SDL Trados Studio Software Tools, including:

1. **SDL Trados Studio** (2022a), the main software for the general corpus management;
2. **SDL Align** (2022b), for precise bilingual alignment;
3. **SDL MultiTerm** (2022c), for managing extracted terms and collocations;
4. **SDLXliff2Tmx** (2022d), for converting bilingual files into translation memory formats;
5. **MultiTerm Extract** (2022e), for collocation and term extraction; and
6. **Glossary Converter** (2022f), for generating collocation glossaries.

3.3 Corpus analysis

The analysis is carried out in several clearly defined stages. First, the English source text and the Arabic target text are imported into SDL Trados Studio and aligned using the SDL Align tool to ensure accurate segment-level correspondence. This step is essential for reliable comparison between source and target collocations. Second, the aligned SDLXLIFF file is converted into TMX format using the SDLXliff2Tmx tool, allowing the data to be processed by SDL MultiTerm Extract. Third, grammatical

collocations are extracted semi-automatically using SDL MultiTerm Extract. Given that automatic extraction may generate irrelevant combinations, the extracted items are then manually reviewed and filtered to retain only grammatical collocations relevant to legal discourse. Fourth, the validated collocations and their Arabic equivalents are stored in SDL MultiTerm, where further checking and refinement are carried out. Finally, the list of validated collocations is converted into a bilingual glossary using the Glossary Converter tool.

By systematically applying this SDL Trados workflow to a specialized legal corpus, this methodology directly addresses the existing research gap: the lack of a practical, tool-based framework for compiling domain-specific grammatical collocation glossaries in English-Arabic legal translation.

The resulting output of the five stages of this analysis is illustrated by the following extract taken from the bilingual glossary converted by the Glossary Converter (2022f) tool of SDL Trados.

Extract of English collocations aligned with their Arabic translations in SDL Trados Studio Software

English Text	Arabic Translation
1. China Council for the Promotion of International Trade	المجلس الصيني للتجارة الدولية
2. China Chamber of International Commerce	غرفة التجارة الدولية الصينية
3. CERTIFICATE	شهادة
4. (Issued on 14th Feb 2017) No. 171100BA09187	رقم: 171100BA09187
5. THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT: the seal of CHANGZHOU KANGHUI MEDICAL INNOVATION CO., LTD. on the annexed DOCUMENT is genuine.	هذا يؤكد أن: ختم شركة CHANGZHOU KANGHUI MEDICAL INNOVATION CO., LTD على الوثيقة المرفقة أصلي.
6. China Council for the promotion of International Trade	المجلس الصيني للتجارة الدولية
7. Authorized Signature :	توقيع الجهة المصدرة:
8. Zhao Jie	صاو جي
9. (Date):	التاريخ:
10. FEB.	فبراير
11. 27.2017)	27.2017
12. EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT	التفصيل توزيع حصري
13. This exclusive distribution agreement (the "Agreement") is entered into from the Effective Date until the Expiration Date, unless terminated earlier as provided in this Agreement, by and between PRINCIPAL and DISTRIBUTOR (as specified of the following Contract Details).	أُبرمت هذه التوزيع الحصري في المحلة (والمستلزمات) "التفصيل" بتاريخ التوقيع سارية حتى تاريخ الانتهاء، ما لم يتم إنهائها قبل ذلك الأجل بمتطابق هذه التفاصيل بين كل من الشركة والموزع على النحو المحدد، أيضًا في الملحق (تحت)
14. Contract Details.	1. تفاصيل العقد
15. Effective Date	تاريخ التوقيع
16. January 11 th , 2017 or Date of Signature, which comes later is prevail	11 يناير 2017، أو تاريخ التوقيع على الاتفاقية الذي يرد لاحقًا بغير تاريخ التوقيع.
17. Expiration Date	تاريخ الانتهاء
18. January 10th, 2019	10 يناير 2019
19. PRINCIPAL Details	تفاصيل الشركة
20. Changzhou Kanghui Medical Innovation Co., Ltd., a company having its principal place of business at No. 11 North Changjiang Road, Xinbei Zone, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China, 213022 ("PRINCIPAL" or "Kanghui")	شركة تشانغ كوانغ ميديكال إننوفايشن المحدودة، (Changzhou Kanghui Medical Innovation Co. Ltd) وهي شركة يقع مقرها الرئيسي في الصين على العنوان: No.11, North Changjiang Road, Xinbei Zone, Changzhou, Jiangsu, China, 213022 "مستورد" أو "كوانغ هوي"
21. DISTRIBUTOR Details	تفاصيل الموزع
22. Al-Wafa'a Medical Corp., a company having its principal place of business at Zuberi St., near Bab Al-Balqa'a Bridge, Behind Aigharasi Building, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen ("DISTRIBUTOR")	مؤسسة الوفاء الطبية، وهي شركة يقع مقرها الرئيسي في شارع الزبير، جوار جسر باب البلقاء، خلف عمارة الغايبسي، صنعاء، الجمهورية اليمنية (والمستلزمات) أيضًا في هذه الاتفاقية مع الموزع ("موزع")

4. Study results

The results of this study include both the findings of analyzing the grammatical collocations found in the selected English legal text and its corresponding Arabic translation as the study corpus, and also the overall glossary of legal agreement grammatical collocations compiled by this study.

4.1 Grammatical collocations analysis findings

This subsection shows the findings of analyzing grammatical collocations found in the selected English legal text and their Arabic equivalents, and discusses them in the light of legal discourse conventions, prevailing translation norms, and the study's methodological focus. Due to the limited scope of the corpus, the analysis of this study does not seek statistical generalization; instead, it highlights recurrent tendencies and translation patterns observed in the analyzed text.

Using SDL MultiTerm Extract, a total of 204 candidate collocations are initially identified in the English source text. After manual filtering and validation based on the predefined grammatical collocation framework, 116 items are kept as grammatical collocations, while 88 items are excluded due to repetition, free combination, or lack of grammatical structure. This is illustrated in Table (1) below.

Table 1: Numbers of extracted and filtered collocations

Category	Number
Extracted candidate collocations	204
Excluded items	88
Validated grammatical collocations	116

The relatively high proportion of validated collocations confirms that legal agreement contract is highly formulaic texts, characterized by recurrent and restricted grammatical patterns. As for the distribution of grammatical collocation types, the analysis shows that grammatical collocations are not evenly distributed across structural types. As shown in Table (2) below, *noun + prepositional phrase collocations* constitute the most frequent pattern in the selected agreement contract text.

Table 2: Frequency of grammatical collocations structures

Collocation type	Examples	Observed frequency	Relative tendency
Noun + Preposition	<i>in accordance with, upon written notice</i>	High	High
Verb + Preposition	<i>comply with, arise out of</i>	Moderate	Moderate
Adjective + Preposition	<i>liable for, responsible for</i>	Moderate	Moderate

Verb + Object + Infinitive	<i>require the distributor to</i>	Low–Moderate	Low
Other patterns	Mixed structures	Low	Low

The dominance of noun-preposition collocations reflects the communicative needs of legal contracts, where conditions, scope and legal effect are typically expressed through prepositional constructions. This tendency supports the view that grammatical collocations function as building blocks of legal meaning, rather than stylistic choices.

The Arabic translations generally succeed in conveying the legal meaning of the English grammatical collocations. However, the findings indicate that this is often achieved through structural reformulation rather than direct grammatical correspondence. In many cases, English prepositional collocations are rendered using verbal constructions, 'idafa' structures, or lexically expanded phrases in Arabic. This suggests that grammatical collocations are treated by the translator as semantic units, with priority given to legal acceptability and target language norms. Such behavior aligns with norm-oriented views of translation, according to which acceptability in the target legal system takes precedence over formal similarity. One of the most noticeable tendencies in the Arabic translations is the use of explicitation. In several instances, additional lexical or grammatical elements are introduced to clarify responsibility, scope, or procedural requirements. This is particularly evident in collocations related to compliance, liability and obligations.

The analysis also reveals a degree of variation in the Arabic rendering of some recurrent English collocations. For example, expressions such as *at its discretion* and *in accordance with* are translated using more than one acceptable Arabic equivalent. While these variations do not alter legal meaning, they indicate that even within a single text, translators may draw on multiple conventional formulations. At the same time, 'high-frequency collocations' such as "in accordance with" and "pursuant to this agreement," as evidenced by their multiple entries in Table 3, tend to show greater consistency in translation, suggesting that repeated exposure reinforces standardized equivalents. This observation highlights the potential value of collocation glossaries in promoting consistency in legal translation practice.

4.2 Compiling a corpus-based English-Arabic collocations glossary

The main objective of this study was the application of the various tools of SDL Trados Studio Software to develop a corpus-based English-Arabic translation glossary of legal agreement grammatical collocations. The study basic results are totally represented by compiling an English-Arabic glossary of 116 legal grammatical collocations based on a corpus of an English agreement contract text and its corresponding translation, as shown in Table (3) below. This glossary is the final output of the analytical process of this study, and also it reflects actual translation practice in legal agreement contract. It should be noted that the presence of multiple Arabic equivalents for certain English collocations reflects authentic translation variation observed in professional practice, which constitutes a finding of this study rather than a flaw.

Table 3: Compiled corpus-based English-Arabic collocations glossary

[A. Noun + Preposition]

No.	English collocations	Arabic translations
1.	about the due diligence	حول الحرص الواجب
2.	agreement with (name of company)	الاتفاقية مع (اسم الشركة)
3.	at distributor's principal place of business	في المقر الرئيسي لأعمال الموزع
4.	at its discretion	بحسب تقديرها/ وفقاً لتقديرها الخاص/تقديرها لوحدتها
5.	at its own cost and expense	على حسابه الخاص
6.	at the late payment interest rate	بحسب الفائدة عن تأخير السداد
7.	before execution of this Agreement	قبل تنفيذ هذه الاتفاقية
8.	before the expiration date	قبل تاريخ الانتهاء
9.	during any sales year	خلال أي سنة مبيعات
10.	during the term of this agreement	خلال مدة سريان هذه الاتفاقية
11.	for any loss, cost or expense	بشأن أي خسارة أو تكلفة أو نفقة
12.	for principal's written approval	لغرض الحصول على موافقة كتابية من الشركة
13.	from saleable stock	من المخزون القابل للبيع
14.	from storage area	من منطقة التخزين
15.	from the business day	من يوم العمل

16.	from the holder of the marketing authorization	من حامل تفويض التسويق
17.	from time to time	من وقت إلى آخر/ من وقت لآخر
18.	in annex	في الملحق
19.	in Annex C	في الملحق (ج)
20.	in any suit or proceeding	في أي قضية أو إجراءات قضائية
21.	in market development	في تطوير السوق
22.	in the member states	في الدول الأعضاء
23.	in the territory	داخل الإقليم/ في الإقليم
24.	on field action closure	بخصوص إيقاف الإجراءات الميدانية
25.	on the effective date	في تاريخ السريان
26.	on the product labels	على ملصقات المنتج
27.	prior to termination or expiration	قبل الإنهاء أو الانتهاء
28.	public authority in the territory	سلطة رسمية في الإقليم
29.	pursuant to this agreement	بموجب هذه الاتفاقية/ بمقتضى هذه الاتفاقية
30.	quality obligations under article	التزامات الجودة بموجب المادة
31.	required by applicable law	المطلوبة بموجب القانون النافذ
32.	under applicable laws and regulations	بموجب القوانين والتشريعات المعمول بها
33.	under this Agreement	بموجب هذه الاتفاقية/ بمقتضى هذه الاتفاقية
34.	upon distributor	على الموزع
35.	upon the termination of this agreement	عند إنهاء هذه الاتفاقية
36.	upon written notice	عند تقديم إشعار خطي
37.	within the payment period	خلال فترة السداد

[B. Verb + Preposition]

No.	English collocations	Arabic translations
1.	arise out	تنشأ/ الناشئة
2.	comply with	ينصاع، امتثالاً لـ/ الامتثال لـ/ الالتزام بـ
3.	due to a product complaint	بسبب شكوى حول المنتج
4.	hold harmless principal	حماية الشركة/ درء الضرر عن الشركة
5.	in accordance with applicable laws	بما يتوافق مع القوانين النافذة/ وفقاً للقوانين المعمول بها

6.	in connection therewith	فيما يتعلق بذلك/ مرتبطة بذلك
7.	unable to carry out its obligations	غير قادر على القيام بالتزاماته
8.	with applicable laws	مع القوانين النافذة

[C. Adjective + Preposition]

No.	English collocations	Arabic translations
9.	for incidental or consequential damages	عن الأضرار العرضية أو التبعية
10.	Principal shall be liable	تعتبر الشركة مسؤولة

[D. Verb + Object + Infinitive / Other Patterns]

No.	English collocations	Arabic translations
11.	Distributor accepts such appointment	يقبل الموزع بهذا التعيين
12.	Distributor agrees to produce	يوافق الموزع على أن يقدم
13.	Distributor hereby acknowledges	بهذا يقر الموزع
14.	Distributor hereby waives any and all right	يتنازل الموزع عن جميع الحقوق
15.	Distributor must maintain records of services	على الموزع الاحتفاظ بسجلات لهذه الخدمات
16.	Distributor must require the event planner to follow	يجب على الموزع إلزام مخطط الفعاليات باتباع
17.	Distributor shall be responsible to ensure	يتحمل الموزع مسؤولية ضمان
18.	Distributor shall maintain records	يجب على الموزع أن يحتفظ بسجلات
19.	Distributor shall make such records available	يجب على الموزع تقديم هذه السجلات
20.	Distributor shall not use any principal trademarks	لا يجوز للموزع استخدام أي علامات تجارية للشركة
21.	Distributor shall notify principal	يجب أن يخبر الموزع الشركة
22.	Distributor shall notify Product Complaints to principal	يجب على الموزع الإبلاغ عن شكاوى المنتجات إلى الشركة
23.	Distributor shall provide principal with any assistance	يجب على الموزع أن يقدم إلى الشركة أي مساعدة
24.	Distributor shall provide principal with regular updates	يجب على الموزع موافاة الشركة بتحديثات منتظمة

25.	Distributor shall provide to principal	ينبغي على الموزع أن يقدم إلى الشركة
26.	Distributor shall require such travel or event planner	يجب على الموزع أن يطلب من وكيل السفرات أو منظم الفعاليات
27.	Distributor shall submit a purchase order	يجب على الموزع تقديم أي طلبية شراء
28.	distributor to principal	الموزع إلى الشركة
29.	effect upon such termination or expiration	نافذاً عند حدوث الإنهاء أو الانتهاء
30.	endeavor to notify	العمل على إشعار
31.	entitled to sell medicinal products	المخولون ببيع المنتجات الطبية
32.	entitled to supply	المخولون بتوريد
33.	following information	المعلومات التالية
34.	Principal may provide product training	يجوز للشركة تقديم تدريب في مجال المنتجات
35.	Principal reserves the right to allocate its supply	الشركة تحتفظ بالحق في تخصيص توريدها
36.	Principal shall have the option to set off	يكون للشركة الخيار في مقاصة
37.	Principal shall make available	يجب على الشركة إتاحة
38.	Principal shall provide distributor such rebate	تقوم بتقديم ذلك الخصم للموزع
39.	Principal shall provide to distributor	يجب على الشركة أن تقدم إلى الموزع
40.	Principal shall reimburse the cost of shipment of the concerned product to distributor	يجب على الشركة أن تسدد للموزع تكاليف شحن المنتجات المعنية
41.	principal to distributor	من الشركة إلى الموزع
42.	set forth	المحددة/ المذكورة/ ما تم تحديده/ المبين/ المنصوص عليها/ تحدد
43.	should be made available	يتم إتاحتها
44.	supply medicinal products to the public	توريد المنتجات الطبية للجمهور
45.	terminate this agreement with immediate effect	إنهاء هذه الاتفاقية مع النفاذ الفوري
46.	termination shall be effective	يعتبر الإنهاء نافذاً

47.	The content of training organized by distributor	محتوى التدريب الذي ينظمه الموزع
48.	The parties agree in writing	اتفق الطرفان كتابياً
49.	The responsible person should formally release goods through a qualified technical translator	على الشخص المسؤول تسريح البضائع بشكل رسمي بواسطة مترجم فني مؤهل
50.	through local law	من خلال القانون المحلي
51.	to a person authorized	للشخص المخول
52.	to a third-party claim	لمطالبات أي طرف ثالث
53.	to principal or any principal designee	للشركة أو من تعينه/ إلى الشركة أو إلى من تعينه الشركة/ إلى الشركة أو أي جهة تحددها الشركة
54.	to principal or any principal designee	إلى الشركة أو أي جهة تحددها الشركة
55.	to product quality	بجودة المنتجات
56.	to product warranties	على ضمانات المنتجات
57.	to such proprietary or confidential information	إلى معلومات ملكية أو معلومات ذات طبيعة سرية
58.	to the competent authorities	للسلطات المختصة
59.	to the provision of this agreement	أحكام هذه الاتفاقية
60.	to the purchase price	إلى سعر الشراء
61.	to the sub-distributor	مع الموزع الفرعي
62.	upon distributor's request	بناءً على طلب الموزع
63.	upon principal's request	بناءً على طلب الشركة
64.	upon request	عند الطلب/ بناءً على طلب
65.	use its best efforts to obtain	بذل قصارى جهوده للحصول على
66.	were stated or conferred	تذكر أو تمنح
67.	with distributor's corporate governance	لإجراءات إدارة شركة الموزع
68.	with its quality and regulation obligations	بالتزاماتها من حيث الجودة والأمور التنظيمية
69.	with public authorities	مع السلطات العامة
70.	with tendering authorities	مع جهة الاختصاص الخاصة بالمناقصات
71.	with the compliance obligations	مع التزامات الامتثال
72.		

73.	with the product return policy	سياسة إعادة المنتجات
74.	with the product return policy	مع خطة لإعادة المنتجات
75.	with the temperature ranges	لدرجات الحرارة
76.	with written instructions	للتعليمات المكتوبة
77.	without a prior written approval	دون الحصول على موافقة كتابية مسبقة
78.	without principal's consent	بدون موافقة الشركة
79.	without prior written consent	دون الحصول على موافقة مسبقة كتابياً

This glossary, compiled through the systematic SDL Trados workflow described in Section 3.3, offers a practical resource that reflects actual professional translation practice and provides domain-specific equivalents not typically found in general collocation dictionaries.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

As a deliberate methodological choice, this study set out to examine grammatical collocations in an English agreement contract text and its Arabic translation using a corpus-based approach supported by CAT tools. The findings confirm that grammatical collocations play a central role in structuring legal meaning and maintaining textual consistency in contract language. The focused analysis of this single bilingual agreement contract revealed clear and systematic patterns in both the use of grammatical collocations in English legal discourse and the strategies adopted to render them into Arabic.

Educationally, the findings point to the need for greater emphasis on collocational competence in translator training, especially in legal translation programs. Integrating corpus-based methods and hands-on training with CAT tools such as SDL Trados can help trainee translators develop sensitivity to conventional legal patterns and improve consistency in their translations. The use of small, specialized parallel corpora, similar to the one employed in this study, may be particularly effective in exposing students to authentic legal texts and real-world translation practices.

Methodologically, the findings of this study demonstrate that SDL Trados tools and other professional CAT tools can be effectively used for extracting and analyzing grammatical collocations, even when the corpus is limited to a single bilingual text. While this approach does not permit statistical generalization beyond the analyzed text, it offers a transparent and

replicable framework that can be extended to larger datasets or different legal genres.

Finally, future research should be built on this study by examining grammatical collocations across multiple legal agreement contracts, or by comparing translations produced in different legal, regional, or institutional contexts. The glossary developed here could serve as a baseline for evaluating consistency in larger translation memories, and the SDL Trados extraction methodology demonstrated in this study could be adapted for other specialized legal genres. Further investigation into the integration of collocation glossaries within translation memory systems could also provide valuable insights into their impact on translation quality and consistency in professional legal translation workflows. Ultimately, this study demonstrates that specialized collocation glossaries, when developed through systematic corpus-based methods, can serve as valuable tools for enhancing both translation pedagogy and professional practice in the legal domain.

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