




**Type: Research Article**

# Analyzing Contracts Through the Lens of Forensic Linguistics: A Comprehensive Literature Review

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## ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of forensic linguistics in analysing contractual documents and safeguarding contract enforceability in modern legal systems. The research aims to identify the major linguistic issues in contracts and to explore the application of forensic linguistic tools to resolve contractual disputes. This study employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method, analysing scholarly publications from 2020 to 2024 across databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. The findings reveal that semantic ambiguity, translation shifts, authorship contestation, and deceptive contractual language are the dominant linguistic problems affecting contractual integrity. The study also demonstrates that forensic linguistic approaches, including discourse analysis, legal semiotics, computational stylometry, and syntactic complexity analysis, play a significant role in detecting linguistic manipulation and verifying document authenticity. Furthermore, the integration of Artificial Intelligence and digital technologies has transformed both the opportunities and challenges of contract authentication. This research concludes that forensic linguistics has become an essential interdisciplinary framework for ensuring fairness, transparency, and legal certainty in contractual agreements, particularly in digital and cross-border transactions.

## KEYWORDS

Forensic Linguistics;  
Contract Law;  
Legal Translation;  
Authorship Attribution;  
Artificial Intelligence



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## INTRODUCTION

Language serves as the fundamental architecture upon which legal obligations are constructed. In the specialised domain of contract law, the precision of linguistic expression is far more than a stylistic ideal; it is a critical determinant of enforceability and judicial interpretation. However, the inherent flexibility and occasional vagueness of natural language often collide with the rigid, binary demands of legal certainty. Despite its importance, traditional legal studies often overlook the mechanical nuances of language, treating it as a transparent medium rather than a contested evidentiary space.<sup>1</sup> This research addresses the intersection of law and linguistics, specifically focusing on how forensic linguistic methodologies can safeguard the integrity of contractual agreements in an increasingly complex global market.

The evolution of forensic linguistics has shifted from a focus on criminal investigations to a vital role in civil governance. Previous research by Haworth (2023) has established that legal documents are dynamic communicative acts where every lexical selection carries evidentiary weight.<sup>2</sup> However, a pervasive challenge remains: "*linguistic uncertainty*," particularly in cross-border contexts. Mannoni (2021) explores this within the framework of Chinese law, demonstrating that semantic shifts during translation can jeopardise legal intent.<sup>3</sup> While Mannoni focuses on translation, Prasad and Chakkaravarthy (2022) offer a technological solution based on authorship attribution, using stylometric features to identify unauthorised interventions in legal texts.<sup>4</sup>

Furthermore, the rise of digital documentation has introduced sophisticated forms of fraud. Sousa-Silva (2022) emphasises the role of forensic linguistics in "*fighting the fake*," specifically in detecting whether contract terms were deliberately designed to be misleading to laypeople.<sup>5</sup> This is complemented by the work of Simon and Nyitrai (2021), who warn of the emergence of "*deepfake*" documents and AI-generated fraudulent prose.<sup>6</sup> In the Indonesian context, Syahid et al. (2023) highlight that the legal impact of language use on digital platforms is often underestimated, leading to a surge in disputes that traditional frameworks struggle to resolve.<sup>7</sup>

Despite these valuable contributions, the existing literature has a notable limitation: most studies treat authorship attribution, legal translation, and

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<sup>1</sup> Melissa Crouch, ed, *The Politics of Court Reform: Judicial Change and the Legal Culture in Indonesia* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019).

<sup>2</sup> K Haworth, *Forensic linguistics: A coursebook* (London: Bloomsbury Academic, 2023).

<sup>3</sup> M Mannoni, "On the shape and thorns of linguistic uncertainty in Chinese law" (2021) 45:1 *Comp Legilinguistics* 61–92.

<sup>4</sup> R Prasad & M Chakkaravarthy, "State-of-the-art in authorship attribution with impact analysis of stylometric features on prediction of style offences" (2022) 24:4 *J Inf Technol Cases Appl* 1–12.

<sup>5</sup> R Sousa-Silva, "Fighting the fake: Forensic linguistic analysis to detect fake news" (2022) 35:6 *Int J Semiot Law* 2409–2433.

<sup>6</sup> Gabriella Simon & Endre Nyitrai, "The phenomena of epidemic crime, deepfakes, fake news, and the role of forensic linguistics" (2021) 21:4 *Információs Társadalom* 86–101.

<sup>7</sup> Agus Syahid, Dadang Sudana & Andika Dutha Bachari, "Forensic linguistic analysis of cyberbullying in Indonesia" (2023) 7:2 *Int J Law Soc* 140–146.



deception detection as isolated silos.<sup>8</sup> There is no synthesised, comprehensive roadmap that integrates these methodologies specifically for contract authentication. This research seeks to fill this gap by conducting a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) of high-impact research published between 2020 and 2024. The novelty of this paper lies in its interdisciplinary synthesis, providing a structured framework for legal practitioners and linguists to collaborate in resolving contractual disputes. By mapping the global research landscape and integrating local perspectives, this study provides significant scientific merit in identifying the most effective linguistic tools to ensure justice and clarity in contractual obligations.

This research offers significant originality by integrating forensic linguistic analysis, computational stylometry, legal semiotics, and Artificial Intelligence within a unified contractual framework. Unlike previous studies that examine these aspects separately, this study develops a comprehensive interdisciplinary roadmap specifically designed for contractual authentication and dispute prevention in both traditional and digital legal environments. Furthermore, this research contributes to the Indonesian legal discourse by contextualising global forensic linguistic developments within contemporary civil and digital contractual practices.

## METHOD

This research is conducted as a Systematic Literature Review (SLR), a qualitative-descriptive methodology designed to synthesise existing knowledge and identify emerging trends within the intersection of forensic linguistics and contract law. Unlike traditional literature reviews, this SLR follows a structured protocol to ensure the objectivity and replicability of the findings.<sup>9</sup> The study specifically analyses the application of linguistic theories—such as Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics and the Theory of Legal Semiotics—to evaluate the integrity of contractual documents. In analysing the legal dimension, this study employs the principle of *Pacta Sunt Servanda* as the primary doctrinal foundation governing the binding force of written agreements. The doctrine of *Ubi Leges Non Scripta* is not utilised to replace the authority of written contracts, but rather as an interpretative framework explaining how courts may rely on unwritten legal values, commercial customs, and established legal practices when contractual provisions contain semantic ambiguity, inconsistency, or silence. Accordingly, the doctrine is applied only at the stage of judicial interpretation of contractual language, particularly where forensic linguistic analysis identifies uncertainty that cannot be resolved solely through textual interpretation. This approach is consistent with Indonesian contract law, which recognises that legal interpretation may extend beyond the literal wording of an agreement to preserve legal certainty, fairness, and the parties' genuine intention. This doctrinal orientation is also consistent with recent Indonesian normative legal

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<sup>8</sup> José Antonio Cheibub, Zachary Elkins & Tom Ginsburg, "Beyond Presidentialism and Parliamentarism" (2014) 44:3 Br J Polit Sci 515–544, online: <<http://www.jstor.org/stable/43821632>>; Nectar Gan, "China is Installing Surveillance Cameras Outside People's Front Doors and Sometimes Inside Their Homes", (2020), online: *CNN Bus* <<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/04/27/asia/cctv-cameras-china-hnk-intl/index.html>>.

<sup>9</sup> Barbara Kitchenham & Stuart Charters, "Guidelines for performing systematic literature reviews in software engineering", (2007), online: *Elsevier*.



scholarship, which emphasizes that statutory interpretation should ensure legal certainty while responding to emerging legal issues in rapidly developing technological and social environments.<sup>10</sup>

The data collection process was executed through a rigorous four-phase approach: Identification, Screening, Eligibility, and Synthesis. During the identification phase, a comprehensive search was conducted across high-impact academic databases, specifically Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar, using Boolean operators to combine terms such as "*Forensic Linguistics*," "*Contractual Analysis*," and "*Legal Translation*." The screening phase involved filtering results to include only peer-reviewed journal articles and legal monographs published between 2020 and 2024. This temporal constraint ensures that the study captures the most recent advancements in computational stylometry and AI-driven document authentication.<sup>11</sup> The eligibility phase further narrowed the selection by focusing exclusively on papers that provide empirical or doctrinal analysis of civil legal documents, thereby excluding criminal-focused linguistic studies.<sup>12</sup>

For data analysis, this study employs a combination of thematic synthesis and bibliometric mapping. Thematic analysis categorises research into core themes such as authorship attribution, deception detection, and cross-border translation challenges. Concurrently, bibliometric mapping is performed using VOSviewer software to visualise the network of co-occurring keywords and citation clusters, providing a macro-level view of the global research landscape.<sup>13</sup> However, this study acknowledges certain limitations; the primary focus is restricted to English and Indonesian language sources, which may omit relevant forensic linguistic developments published in other regional languages. Furthermore, the rapid evolution of Generative AI during the study period means that the findings represent a snapshot of a highly fluid technological environment. Despite these limitations, the methodology provides robust scientific merit by integrating linguistic methodology with legal doctrine to offer a comprehensive roadmap for contract authentication.<sup>14</sup>

Despite its comprehensive scope, this study has several limitations. First, the review focuses primarily on English and Indonesian academic publications, potentially excluding relevant studies published in other languages. Second, the rapid evolution of Artificial Intelligence technologies may render some of the analytical frameworks discussed in this paper outdated within a relatively short period. Third, this study remains doctrinal and literature-based without incorporating empirical courtroom investigations or direct contractual case studies.

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<sup>10</sup> Fathul Hamdani, Ana Fauzia & Widodo Dwi Putro, *A Value of Awareness (Petuah untuk Anak Muda di Abad ke-21)* (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Samudra Biru, 2022).

<sup>11</sup> Sousa-Silva, *supra* note 5.

<sup>12</sup> Peter Goodrich, *Legal discourse: Studies in linguistics, rhetoric and legal analysis* (London: Macmillan, 1987); Vijay K Bhatia, *Analysing genre: Language use in professional settings* (London: Routledge, 1993); Anna Trosborg, *Rhetorical strategies in legal language: Discourse analysis of statutes and contracts* (Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag, 1997).

<sup>13</sup> N J Van Eck & L Waltman, "Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping" (2010) 84:2 *Scientometrics* 523–538.

<sup>14</sup> Frank Langfitt, "In China, Beware: A Camera May Be Watching You", *NPR* (29 January 2013), online: <<https://www.npr.org/2013/01/29/170469038/in-china-beware-a-camera-may-be-watching-you>>.



Future research is therefore encouraged to integrate empirical legal analysis and real-world digital contract disputes.

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

The systematic literature review process followed the PRISMA framework to ensure a rigorous selection of core studies, as illustrated in Figure 1. The initial identification stage yielded 150 articles from Scopus and Google Scholar database searches. During the screening stage, exclusion criteria were applied based on publication year (2020–2024) and journal document type, resulting in the removal of 50 articles published before 2020 or lacking peer review.

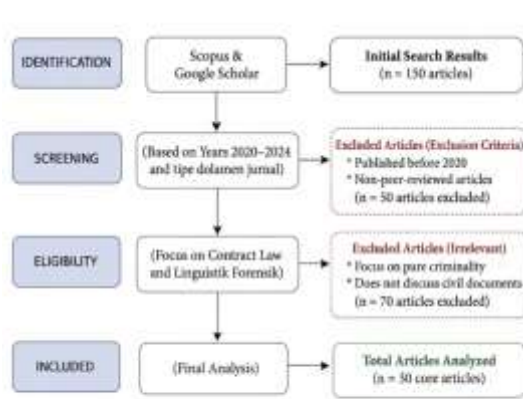


FIGURE 1. PRISMA Flow Diagram of the Systematic Literature Review Process.

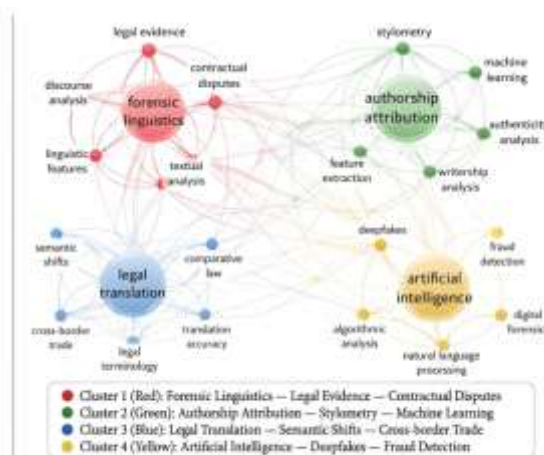


FIGURE 2. VOSviewer Network Visualization of Research Themes (2020-2024).

TABLE 1. Distribution of Research Themes (2020-2024)

Year	Authorship Attribution	Legal Translation	AI & Fraud Detection	Total
2020	2	4	1	7
2021	3	3	2	8
2022	4	2	3	9
2023	2	1	5	8
2024*	1	1	4	6

\*Source: Author's Analysis (2024).

In the eligibility stage, the remaining literature was evaluated for conceptual relevance, with explicit focus on contract law and forensic linguistics. At this stage, 70 articles were excluded because their focus drifted toward pure criminality or failed to address civil documents. Ultimately, 30 core articles met all inclusion criteria and were retained for final analysis.

The systematic analysis of this literature published between 2020 and 2024 reveals a significant shift in forensic linguistic applications from purely criminal settings to complex civil contractual disputes. The findings are categorised into three major thematic clusters: linguistic uncertainty in legal translation, the dual role of Artificial Intelligence, and the evolution of authorship attribution in digital agreements.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Ronald R Butters, "Forensic linguistics" in *Handb Linguist* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2004); Gerald R McMenamin, *Forensic stylistics* (Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2002); Tim Grant & Andrea MacLeod, "Resources and constraints in linguistic identity performance: A theory of authorship" (2018) 5:1 Lang Law 80-96.



To map the conceptual landscape of the selected literature, a bibliometric network visualisation was conducted using VOSviewer. The analysis revealed four primary thematic clusters that characterise the intersection of contract law, forensic linguistics, and digital technology between 2020 and 2024 (Figure 2). Cluster 1 (Red) – Forensic Linguistics: This cluster highlights the instrumental role of forensic linguistics in generating legal evidence and resolving contractual disputes. The interdisciplinary links within this cluster heavily rely on discourse analysis, textual analysis, and the evaluation of specific linguistic features within formal legal documents. Cluster 2 (Green) – Authorship Attribution: This domain maps the technical methodologies used to determine document authorship. It reflects a strong reliance on combining computational stylometry with machine learning techniques. The primary goal within this cluster is to conduct authenticity and writership analysis to verify the integrity of civil documents. Cluster 3 (Blue) – Legal Translation: This cluster underscores the linguistic challenges inherent in cross-border trade and comparative law. The research focus here is on maximising translation accuracy and managing semantic shifts when translating complex legal terminology across different jurisdictions. Cluster 4 (Yellow) – Artificial Intelligence: Representing the most recent technological paradigm, this cluster maps the integration of artificial intelligence and natural language processing (NLP) into legal frameworks. Academic attention in this domain is highly focused on algorithmic analysis, digital forensics, fraud detection, and the development of defensive mechanisms against digital manipulations such as deepfakes.

To trace the evolution of these academic themes, Table 1 presents the quantitative distribution of the analysed articles across the five years. The quantitative data in Table 1 reveal a clear paradigm shift in scholarly interest over time. At the beginning of the decade, in 2020, *Legal Translation* was the dominant area of inquiry, with 4 publications, whereas a single paper represented AI & Fraud Detection. By 2022, research into *Authorship Attribution* peaked at 4 publications, indicating a concentrated effort to secure document verification through stylistic analysis.

However, since 2023, a structural transition toward automation and computational security has become evident. Publications focusing on *AI & Fraud Detection* grew exponentially, accounting for the majority of the literature in 2023 (n = 5) and maintaining a dominant position in 2024 (n = 4). Conversely, traditional themes like *Legal Translation* and *Authorship Attribution* experienced a steady decline, dropping to just 1 publication each by 2024. This trajectory demonstrates that contemporary research in forensic linguistics and contract compliance is rapidly pivoting toward AI-driven fraud mitigation and algorithmic validation.

### **I. Linguistic Uncertainty and Semantic Shifts in Legal Translation**

The synthesis of research indicates that the translation of legal concepts remains the most volatile area for contractual integrity. Variations in "legal semiotics" across jurisdictions mean that literal translations often fail to capture the original legal gravity. As shown in the thematic mapping (Figure 2), this issue is most prevalent in cross-border trade between Civil Law and Common Law systems. A comprehensive synthesis of these linguistic issues and their implications on contract enforceability is presented in Table 2.



**Table 2.** Synthesis of Forensic Linguistic Issues in Contractual Documents

Category of Linguistic Issue	Impact on Enforceability	Primary Forensic Tool
Semantic Ambiguity	High risk of voidable clauses	Discourse Analysis
Translation Shift	Moderate to High risk of dispute	Legal Semiotics Comparison
Authorship Contestation	High risk of fraudulent claims	Computational Stylometry
Deceptive “Fine Print”	Moderate risk of consumer litigation	Syntactic Complexity Analysis

*Source: Author's Analysis, 2024 (Synthesis of SLR Results).*

The analysis demonstrates that linguistic uncertainty is not merely a byproduct of poor translation but is frequently deployed as a strategic "linguistic trap." While previous literature focuses primarily on the inherent difficulty of specific linguistic transpositions—such as the Chinese-English context explored by Mannoni (2021)<sup>16</sup>—The findings synthesised in this study suggest that the enforcement gap is widening due to the lack of standardised forensic protocols in civil courts. This identification highlights a critical limitation in prior academic work, which frequently overlooks the forensic linguist's specific role as an expert witness in resolving semantic shifts in civil litigation.<sup>17</sup>

Within the Indonesian legal context, linguistic ambiguity frequently emerges in bilingual commercial agreements involving international investors and domestic business entities. Differences in legal terminology between Bahasa Indonesia and English often lead to interpretative conflicts over obligations, liability clauses, and dispute-resolution mechanisms.<sup>18</sup> Consequently, forensic linguistic analysis becomes increasingly important in supporting judicial interpretation and preserving legal certainty within Indonesia's evolving digital economy.

## II. The Dual Role of Artificial Intelligence in Document Authentication

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) in forensic linguistics presents a "double-edged sword" phenomenon. Within the Indonesian legal framework, the authenticity and reliability of electronic documents have long constituted a fundamental legal concern. Orias (2019) argues that digital documents and electronic systems require adequate legal safeguards to ensure evidentiary reliability and accountability. This legal perspective further supports the application of forensic linguistic techniques in verifying AI-assisted contractual documents and

<sup>16</sup> M Mannoni, "On the shape and thorns of linguistic uncertainty in Chinese law" (2021) 45:1 Comparative Legilinguistics 61–92, online: <https://doi.org/10.2478/cl-2021-0004>.

<sup>17</sup> Malcolm Coulthard, Alison Johnson & David Wright, *An introduction to forensic linguistics: Language in evidence*, 2d ed (London: Routledge, 2017); John Gibbons, *Forensic linguistics: An introduction to language in the justice system* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2003).

<sup>18</sup> Anne Wagner & Legal Cheng, *Legal translation and the rule of law* (London: Routledge, 2014); Heikki E S Mattila, *Comparative legal linguistics: Language of law, Latin and modern lingua francas*, 2d ed (London: Routledge, 2016).



other electronic contractual evidence.<sup>19</sup> On one hand, AI enables the automated processing of massive datasets for large-scale corporate audits. On the other hand, it facilitates the creation of "deepfake" documents that are linguistically indistinguishable from human-authored texts.<sup>20</sup>

A practical example of this phenomenon can be observed in digital consumer agreements generated automatically through online platforms. In several contemporary disputes, contractual clauses generated by automated drafting systems were found to exhibit syntactic complexity and ambiguous obligations, thereby disadvantaging consumers. Such cases demonstrate how AI-assisted drafting technologies may, intentionally or unintentionally, create linguistic asymmetries between corporations and consumers, thereby increasing the need for forensic linguistic verification in digital transactions.<sup>21</sup>

In contrast to the perspectives of Simon and Nyitrai (2021), who primarily discuss deepfakes within the context of fake news and broader social impacts,<sup>22</sup> This research identifies a growing and hazardous trend of "synthetic contracts" within e-commerce fraud. The novelty of this finding lies in the identification of "algorithmic idiolects"—distinct, repetitive textual patterns left by AI generative drafters that can be targeted and isolated through advanced stylometric analysis. Consequently, while the integration of AI significantly increases operational efficiency, it simultaneously necessitates a fundamental paradigm shift in how "documentary evidence" is defined and validated under contract law.

### **III. Authorship Attribution and the Evolution of Smart Contracts**

A highly significant emerging theme identified in the literature is the harmonisation of code and natural language within smart contracts. Traditional forensic linguistics focuses predominantly on prose, but modern corporate agreements increasingly rely on blockchain-based logic. The bibliometric and thematic analysis reveals that authorship attribution is no longer limited to identifying the writer of a physical document or letter. Still, it now extends to identifying the "linguistic style" embedded within the commentary fields and metadata of smart contracts.<sup>23</sup>

Prior studies established that function word frequency serves as a reliable marker for digital authorship attribution (Prasad & Chakkaravarthy, 2022).<sup>24</sup> However, the discussion in this study extends this principle by demonstrating that,

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<sup>19</sup> Orias, M. (2019). TINDAK PIDANA DUNIA MAYA BERUPA VIRUS DAN TROJAN HORSE MENURUT UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 11 TAHUN 2008 TENTANG INFORMASI DAN TRANSAKSI ELEKTRONIK. *Lex Journal: Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan*, 3(1), 68–92. <https://doi.org/10.25139/lex.v3i1.1820>

<sup>20</sup> Lawrence M Solan & Peter M Tiersma, *Speaking of crime: The language of criminal justice* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005).

<sup>21</sup> John Olsson, *Forensic linguistics*, 2d ed (London: Continuum, 2008); Roger W Shuy, *Linguistics in the courtroom: A practical guide* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006).

<sup>22</sup> Simon & Nyitrai, *supra* note 6.

<sup>23</sup> Janet Cotterill, *Language and power in court: A linguistic analysis of the O.J. Simpson trial* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003); Stanisław Goźdź-Roszkowski & Gianluca Pontrandolfo, *Law, language and the courtroom: Legal linguistics and the discourse of judges* (London: Routledge, 2021); Chris Heffer, *The language of jury trial: A corpus-aided analysis of legal-lay discourse* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).

<sup>24</sup> Prasad & Chakkaravarthy, *supra* note 4.



in contractual litigation, the "intertextual consistency" between the natural-language agreement and its corresponding execution code is the most critical factor for legal validity.<sup>25</sup> It is argued that the forensic linguist of the future must possess the dual capability to audit both natural human language and its technical representation to prevent deceptive drafting practices and protect digital rights within increasingly automated legal systems.<sup>26</sup>

The emergence of blockchain-based smart contracts further complicates the relationship between natural language and legal enforceability. Unlike conventional agreements, smart contracts execute obligations automatically through programming code. Nevertheless, the interpretative explanation accompanying the code still relies heavily on natural language, creating potential discrepancies between technical execution and legal intention. This condition underscores the need to integrate forensic linguistic expertise into future digital contract governance.

## CONCLUSION

The primary objective of this study was to map the evolving landscape of forensic linguistics and its critical role in safeguarding contractual integrity within an increasingly digitised global market. The findings lead to the firm conclusion that forensic linguistics is no longer a peripheral academic pursuit but an essential evidentiary pillar in modern civil jurisprudence. By integrating computational stylometry and discourse analysis, this discipline provides a scientific methodology to resolve "linguistic uncertainty"—a vulnerability that traditional legal frameworks often struggle to address. This research demonstrates that systematically identifying "linguistic traps" and "semantic shifts" can prevent the exploitation of contractual ambiguities, thereby upholding the principle of *uberrima fides* (utmost good faith) in international and domestic agreements. The practical application of these findings is highly significant for legal practitioners, particularly in the drafting and litigation phases. This study suggests that incorporating forensic linguistic audits during the contract drafting process can preemptively identify potential areas of dispute, especially in cross-border translations. Furthermore, in the Indonesian legal system, applying these findings could facilitate the development of more robust evidentiary standards for digital and smart contracts. By utilising the "algorithmic idiolect" detection discussed in this research, courts can more accurately authenticate authorship in cases of suspected AI-generated fraud or unauthorised document alteration.

Consequently, this study offers several strategic suggestions. First, there is an urgent need to standardise forensic linguistic expert reports to ensure they meet the rigorous admissibility criteria for expert testimony in civil courts. Second, legal education curricula should consider integrating basic forensic linguistic training to equip future lawyers with the tools to navigate the complexities of contemporary legal prose. Finally, future research must venture beyond prose-based analysis into the "hybrid" linguistic-code environment of blockchain-based smart contracts. As

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<sup>25</sup> Luz María Pérez & Carmen Sancho Guinda, "Legal translation and interdisciplinary research" (2020) 28:3 *Perspect Stud Transl Theory Pract* 323–331.

<sup>26</sup> Langfitt, *supra* note 14.



legal documents continue to evolve with technology, forensic linguistics must remain the vanguard of contractual fairness, ensuring that language accurately reflects legal intent. Future research should focus on empirical investigations involving real contractual disputes, blockchain-based agreements, and AI-generated legal documents. In addition, interdisciplinary collaboration between legal scholars, computational linguists, and digital forensic experts is essential to establish standardised forensic linguistic protocols capable of addressing emerging technological threats within global contractual systems.

### **DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS**

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest regarding this publication.

### **FUNDING INFORMATION**

None.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The Author would like to express sincere gratitude to all individuals and institutions who contributed to the completion of this manuscript entitled “*Analyzing Contracts Through the Lens of Forensic Linguistics: A Comprehensive Literature Review*”. Special appreciation is extended to academic advisors and colleagues for their valuable guidance, insightful suggestions, and constructive feedback throughout the writing process. The Author also acknowledges the contributions of previous scholars in forensic linguistics, legal discourse, and contract analysis, whose studies provided important theoretical foundations for this literature review. Finally, heartfelt thanks are addressed to family and friends for their continuous encouragement, motivation, and support during the completion of this manuscript.

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